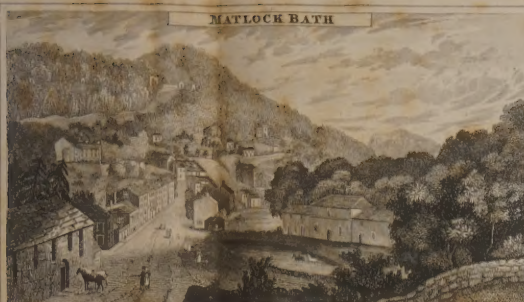


A NEW MAP OF THE

COMPILED & PUBLISHED



MATLOCK BATH



BAKEWELL CHURCH



CHEE TOR



SCARTHIN NICK



HIGH TOR



MONSAL DALE



WINNATS



DOVEHOLES



COUNTY OF DERBY

ED BY STEPHEN GLOVER.

BUXTON CHURCH



BOLSOVER CASTLE



DOVEDALE



DOVEDALE



DOVEDALE



DOVEDALE



HADDON HALL



CHATSWORTH



ALL OF THEM

THE
HISTORY AND GAZETTEER
OF THE
COUNTY OF DERBY :

DRAWN UP FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION,

AND

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES:

CONTAINING THE

PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND
STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP OF THE COUNTY, AND NUMEROUS COPPER-PLATE
AND WOOD ENGRAVINGS BY THE FIRST ARTISTS.

THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY THE PUBLISHER,

STEPHEN GLOVER ;

EDITED BY

THOMAS NOBLE, Esq.

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1833.

HISTORY AND GAZETTEER

OF THE

COUNTY OF DERRY.

PREFACE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietor and Editor of this Gazetteer, having been
ventured in building the present Gazetteer, the Proprietor and Editor
body of Family and Topographical History, as well as the contents in general
will be sufficient apology for the many delays that have retarded the
When the Proprietor first announced his intention of printing by subscription
non a History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derry,
his views and not extend themselves beyond the getting together materials
easily attainable, and to the arrangement of such materials as to be complete
and at the same time accurate. The Proprietor and Editor, however, in an
eager desire to see the work published, and to see it in the hands of the
Publication would not be incompatible to the issue of the Gazetteer, and in
to which he had the honor of presenting his Prospectus, who anticipated
essentially, to contrast with him on the subject, he consequently acquiesced
his design, and in doing so every encouragement that he could expect or
which was freely bestowed upon him. Drawings and engravings of the most
advances belonging to the most respectable families in the County have been
prepared for the Work at the expense of their Proprietors, who have likewise
presented him with Armorial Bearings and authenticated copies of Pedigrees
at their own cost, and by the loan of rare and valuable MSS. and Manuscripts, have
afforded him other testimonies of the interest which they regarded his
undertaking. Still the Editor at this time is conscious of so much more
and valuable matter, in which relation, time, labor and strength, which
necessarily demanded superintendence of time and attention, which in the



PREFACE

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietor and Editor of this Work, in publishing the present PART, venture to indulge the hope, that the plates, the genealogical tables, the vast body of Family and Topographical History, as well as the contents in general, will be sufficient apology for the many delays that have retarded its completion.

When the Proprietor first announced his intention of printing by subscription a HISTORY, GAZETTEER and DIRECTORY of the COUNTY of DERBY, his views did not extend themselves beyond the getting together materials easily attainable, and to the arrangement of such materials so as to comprise an Alphabetical Account of Towns, Villages, &c. with their Inhabitants, in an octavo volume of about four hundred pages. He soon discovered that such a Publication would not be conformable to the ideas of the Nobility and Gentry, to whom he had the honour of presenting his Prospectus, who condescended, incidentally, to converse with him on the subject; he consequently extended his design, and in doing so, every encouragement that he could expect or desire was freely bestowed upon him. Drawings and engravings of the residences belonging to the most respectable families in the County have been prepared for the Work at the expense of their Proprietors, who have likewise presented him with Armorial Bearings and authenticated copies of Pedigrees at their own cost, and by the loan of valuable Works and Manuscripts have afforded him other testimonies of the favour with which they regarded his undertaking. Still the change of plan, and the accumulation of so much new and valuable matter, in which selection, condensation and arrangement, were necessary, demanded an expenditure of time and attention, which in the out-

PREFACE.

line of the first Prospectus had not been taken into consideration ; and, as the Alphabetical form of a Gazetteer was still regarded as the most eligible, it has happened that plates and other matter belonging to the latter portion of the Work were ready before the materials for the preceding portions could be obtained and made ready for the hands of the printer. The difficulties arising from such circumstances will, it is hoped, be admitted by all persons conversant in similar compilations, and the Proprietor and Editor have only to regret, that the whole or the greater part of the materials were not obtained and set in order before a Prospectus was issued, or a sheet sent to the press ; but that would indeed have been scarcely possible, for new matter is continually flowing from different quarters to a Topographical Work known to be in progress, and the Proprietor has already incurred a very large expense, and sometimes retarded the Work, by cancelling sheets that had passed the press, in order to give insertion to the communications of respected correspondents. With great labour and much trouble, and at an expense far beyond any ever contemplated, the HISTORY and GAZETTEER of the COUNTY of DERBY may be considered to have surmounted all impediments that might occasion further delay, and the Proprietor can confidently assure the Subscribers and the Public, that the two other PARTS will speedily follow the present Publication.

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HISTORY AND GAZETTEER

OF THE

COUNTY OF DERBY.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

ABNEY, is a small village and township seated in a deep valley, amidst high mountains, in the Habenai, parish of Hope, and in the hundred of High Peak. It contained, in 1821, 23 houses, as many families and 143 inhabitants. Twenty families are employed in agriculture, and three in trade. The township contains 1323 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches of gritstone land, which is divided between Humphrey Bowles, esq. and the Earl of Newburgh; viz. Abney ancient enclosure, consisting of 512 a. 3 r. 11 p. is the property of Mr. Bowles; and Abney Grange ancient enclosure, consisting of 189 a. 1 r. 11 p. is the property of the Earl of Newburgh, except about 14 a. 1 r. 35 p. belonging to Mr. Bowles. Abney common, unenclosed, is 621 a. 0 r. 35 p. and belongs to the above named nobleman and gentleman, in right of their ancient enclosures; the estimated annual value is £687. 10s. The tithe belongs to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. This township is under the constabulary of Eyam, and is governed by a headborough.

In Habenai Swain had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste. D. B.

At the Domesday Survey this manor belonged to William Peverel; in the reign of Edward II. to the family of Archer; at a later period to a branch of the Bagshaw family, who sold it to the Bradshaws, in which family it remained nearly two centuries, when it passed by marriage to the Galliards of Edmonton, in Middlesex; the sister and co-heiress of the latter brought it to the late Charles Bowles, esq. of Sheen, in Surrey, and it is now the property of his son, Humphrey Bowles, esq.

Adelphi Iron Works are in the township of Duckmanton.

Agnes Meadow is in the parish of Kniveton.

Ainmoor, or *Henmoor*, a small village in the parish of North Winfield.

Aldercar Park is in the parish of Heanor.

ALDERWASLEY, 2 m. E. of Wirksworth, 3 m. S. of Cromford, 6 m. N. of Belper, and 14 m. Allerwaslegh, Allerwash, N. of Derby, is a scattered village, township and chapelry, in the parish of Wirksworth, deanery of Ashbourn and hundred of Appletree, containing 80 houses, 80 families, and 454 inhabitants. Sixty-two families are employed in agriculture, 17 in trade, and one independent. There is an iron forge, conducted by Messrs Mold and Co. and a corn mill. There are 3024 acres of gritstone land in this township, of various qualities, 700 acres of which is wood land. The average rental is about 17s. per acre, and the estimated annual value of the buildings and land amount to £2775. 11s. There are five freeholders who own about 237 acres, the remainder is the property of Francis Hurt, esq. The tithes belong to the dean of Lincoln, who has leased them to G. H. Errington, esq. the latter gentleman re-lets them to Mr. Hurt. The

average poor rates and other parochial expenses for the last nine years are £239. 19s. 10d. per annum. Mr. Hurt holds a court annually. The steward of the court is James Milnes, esq. of Matlock. A decree in chancery was obtained, 19 Elizabeth, by William Blackwall, of Steeple, county of Derby, gent. John Storer, and Richard Wingfield, of Alderwasley, copyholders of the manor, for themselves and others, against Edward Lowe, esq. In consequence of which decree, the lords of this manor are not entitled to heriots, nor more than one year's improved rent on admittance of a customary tenant by descent or purchase. There are two Sunday schools; one is supported by Mrs. Hurt, the other by Miss Watkinson, of the Forge. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Alderwasley and Ashleyhay form a joint constabulary. From Alport hill and Alport stone, near the village of Spout, it is said the Wrekin in Shropshire may be seen on a clear day.

"Though Alderwasley is parcel of the hundred of Appletree, yet it is within the parish of Wirksworth, the site of which is in the hundred of Wirksworth. The name is compounded of Alder (the *Alnus* or Alder tree) wash (a watering place) and ley (a pasture). Its situation is in the northern angle of the hundred. Alderwasley, Milnehay and the whole of Ashleyhay (excepting two farms in Ashleyhay, the property of P. Gell, esq.) form one manor, and are bounded by the lordships of Crich and Belper on the east; by the lordships of Belper and Shottle on the south; by Alton on the west; and by Wigwell grange and Wirksworth on the north.

"Alderwasley is not mentioned in Domesday Book; being probably at the time when that record was compiled, accounted part of Belper, a dependent manor of the great fee of Duffield. William de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby, and lord of the castle and manor of Duffield, had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands here, in the 36th year of king Henry III. The estates of the family of Ferrers passed to the house of Lancaster under circumstances which will be fully spoken of in the history of Duffield. By the extent taken of the lands which were of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, in anno 26 Edward I. it is found that he had in Alerwash £20. 7s. 6½d. per annum of rents of assize, of free and other tenants at will and by the custom; and there was also a certain mill of which the lord received annually 60s.: he had also other revenues, the description of which is obliterated in the record, worth one year with another £15.; tallage of his customary tenants to the amount of 60s. per annum; ancient fines at his two great courts amounting to 10s. per annum; and pleas and perquisites of courts, worth per annum 20s. And the same year Allerwaslegh, as a member of Duffield, was assigned to Blanche, queen of Navarre, widow of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in dower. The manor continued parcel of the possessions of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster to the time of king Henry the VIII. who (20th March, anno reg. sui 19) granted it with all his lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services in Alderwasley and Ashleyhay, parcel of his duchy of Lancaster, to Anthony Lowe, esq. and his heirs, to hold by the yearly rent of £26. 10s. and fealty only for all services. Out of this grant arose a noted cause which was argued in the court of Wards, Trin. term, 7 Jac. I. and which is reported, by Sir Edward Coke, under the title of 'Anthony Lowe's Case.' Anthony Lowe, before the grant above mentioned, held lands in Alderwasley, of the manor of Alderwasley, by knights' service, and suit to the court of the manor of Bewraper (Belper) from three weeks to three weeks, of which manor of Bewraper the manor of Alderwasley was parcel; and the whole being parcel of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster, and being, before the manors came to the crown, held of the king in capite by knights' service. Lowe held also of the manor of Alderwasley a capital messuage, &c. &c. in soccage, by fealty and the rent of £3. 11s. And Lowe being so seised, the king, by his letters patent under the duchy seal, 22nd June, 15 Henry VIII. granted to Anthony Lowe (ancestor of Anthony Lowe, the plaintiff) and to his heirs the said rent, and ratified the estate of the said Anthony in the lands and tenements before mentioned, to hold to Anthony and his heirs, of the king, his heirs and successors by fealty for all services. And after this grant, the king made the grant to Lowe of the manor as is before stated. Upon which this question was raised, Whether the lands first held by Lowe, of the manor of Alderwasley by knights' service, were, after the grant of the manor to Lowe, to be held by him of the king in capite by knights' service, or by fealty. And it was determined that they should from thenceforth

be held by fealty. This cause was learnedly argued; but as what was offered upon it would only be attended to by few readers of this work, and those probably such as are possessed of the reports of the celebrated lawyer whose authority I have cited, it would be superfluous to say more upon it here. After this, upon a contest between the king [Charles I.] and Edward Lowe, esq. (great grandson of the first Anthony) in the chancery of the duchy of Lancaster, it appearing that there was a defect in the making of livery and seisin upon the grant of king Henry VIII. of the manor and lands of Alderwasley and Ashleyhay to Anthony Lowe, and that the letters patent granting the same were thereby void, the king, after humble supplication, by his letters patent, under the great seal of England and under the seal of the duchy, dated 14th of April, anno regni sui 16 [Charles I.] granted to the before named Edward, his heirs and assigns the manor of Alderwasley, alias Allerwasleghe, with court leet, view of frank pledge, assize and assay of bread, wine and beer, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, and other franchises, as amply as they were enjoyed by any Earl or Duke of Lancaster owning the said manor: to hold of the king in soccage, as of his manor of Enfield, in Middlesex, by the annual rent of £26. 10s. From which time the manor hath continued with the grantee and his descendants, and Francis Hurt, esq. is now the owner thereof.

"But the present lord of the manor has here an estate which has been in his family from an earlier period than the manor, derived from his ancestors of the name le Fowne or Fawne, one of whom, William, son of Ralph le Fowne, about the time of Henry III. was a benefactor to the canons of Darley.

"Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, on the 2nd of December, 13 Edward I. granted to William, son of William Fawne [William le Fowne] and his heirs, a parcel of land in Alderwasley, where the earl's chamber used to be; and a parcel of land lying between Lowdbrooke and Millbrooke; to hold by the yearly rent of 12*d.* and charged with the duty of sustaining the pales between Lowdbrooke and Millbrooke by the view of the earl's foresters. The earl's chamber it is probable was a seat used by the lords of Duffield, when they took the diversion of hunting in this part of the forest of Duffield frith; and I should presume it stood on the site of the present manor-house. This grant is said to comprise (*inter alia*) what is now called the Shyning Cliff park, which, in 2 Henry V. the homagers of the manor presented to be held by John Fawne as a frank tenant. And in 7 Henry V. John Fawne enfeoffed Ralph, son of Peter de la Pole, in the Shyning Cliff, who granted it to John Sacheverell, esq. for life, with remainder to Thomas Fawne, son of John, and his heirs. The male line of the family of Fawne continued here till the reign of Edward IV. and then terminated with the death of Thomas Fawne, who was in some way employed in the service of Henry Stafford, the great Duke of Buckingham. Joan, his daughter and heiress, was designed, in 29 Henry VI. to have been married to Thomas Handford, son of William Handford, of Chorley, in Cheshire, esq. In prospect of which marriage, Henry Lord Grey and other feoffees then granted to Thomas Handford and Joan Fawne all the lands of John Fawne, her grandfather, in Alderwasley and Ashleyhay, in Derbyshire: Alcester and Ordesley, in Warwickshire, and elsewhere in those counties: to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Thomas Fawne, her father, and his heirs. But this marriage did not take effect [Handford dying] for on the 20th of November, 11 Edward IV. she 'in pura virginitate sua et plena ætate existens viz viginti et trium annorum,' grants to William Sacheverell and Richard Cadman and their heirs the same estates, and these feoffees, on the 24th of the same month, granted them to Thomas Lowe, and the before mentioned Joan, in settlement.

"On the 20th of November, in the sixth year of Henry VIII. the king granted to Thomas Lowe, whom he styles his servant, license to impark and impale Shyning Cliff, and to make a free warren thereof, notwithstanding its being within the metes of the forest of Duffield frith. Anthony Lowe, the third son and heir of Thomas and Joan, was a servant of king Henry VII. He was also standard-bearer and a gentleman of the bed chamber to king Henry VIII. who 22nd of June, anno 15 Henry VIII. appointed him an hereditary forester of Duffield frith; and, in consequence of his having received a wound in his head in the loyal service, the king indulged him with the privilege of being covered in his presence. [16th August, 23 Henry VIII. Joan

Lowe, then a widow, in consideration of a certain sum of money, conveys to her son, Anthony, and his heirs, all the lands in Alderwasley that were her father's.] He was continued in the service of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, and died in December, 1555. Bridget, his wife, was daughter of Sir John Fogge, comptroller of the household, and privy counsellor to Henry VII. and was herself maid of honour to queen Catharine. [Easter term, 1 Elizabeth, Edward Lowe, esq. levies a fine of 27 messuages, 3 water-mills, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of pasture, 300 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of wood, and 400 acres of furze and heath, in Alderwasleigh, Ashleyheigh and Wirksworth.] Anthony Lowe, their grandson, died the 23rd of June, 42 Elizabeth, seised of the manor of Alderwasley, and of 27 messuages, 5 cottages, 2 water-mills, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 1000 acres of wood, and 400 acres of furze and heath, in Alderwasley, leaving Edward Lowe, esq. his son and heir eight years of age. This Edward, in the troubles between Charles I. and his parliament, was a supporter of the royal cause, and raised a troop of horse for the king, in which all his sons served; and the eldest of them [Anthony] having the command of it, lost his life in the service, at Gainsborough, on the 30th of July, 1643, with Charles Cavendish (the Duke of Newcastle's lieutenant-general of horse) and was buried with him at Bolsover. We are not to be surprised that the part taken by this family brought upon it the displeasure of the parliament party; and the latter being generally successful in Derbyshire, almost from the commencement of the troubles, made the Lowes feel the weight of its resentment.

"Mr. Edward Lowe was soon driven to seek relief from the king, whose cause he had endeavoured to assist; and he petitioned his majesty to punish his enemies by a sequestration of their estates and lands: a request which those who are acquainted with the history of the times, need not be informed was fruitless. Though, had it been in the power of the king to punish the injuries complained of, there is little reason to doubt of his inclination. Edward Lowe, of Alderwasley, esq. and his sons, John and Arthur, after these troubles, compounded with the parliament for their estates by the payment of £221.

"John Lowe, esq. grandson of Edward, was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1679, and died without issue. Elizabeth, his sister and heir, carried this manor and the other estates of the family in marriage to Nicholas Hurt, of Casterne, in Staffordshire, esq. whose son, Charles Hurt, esq. was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1714, as was Nicholas Hurt, esq. son of Charles, in 1756; and Francis Hurt, esq. (son of Francis) (and Nephew of the last Nicholas) in 1778, whilst his father was living; which Francis, the son, was (February 1797) owner of this manor, and a considerable estate, viz. 3149 acres therein, partly derived from his ancestors, the Fawnes and Lowes, and partly from the purchase of his father and others of his family from Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale, and others at different periods. But that which was sold by Lord Scarsdale [A. D. 1776] had before belonged to the family of Lowe, and was given to a younger son as his portion.

"Alderwasley, Milnehay, and Ashleyhay contain together nearly 4400 acres of land, in which, on the east side of the manor, adjoining the river Derwent, is an extensive wood, called Shyning Cliff, producing very valuable oak timber. This wood has nearly a similar situation to that at Richmond, in Surrey, formerly called West Sheene, which perhaps may explain the origin of the name; *Sheene*, signifying, *glittering* or *showy*, which well agrees with the brilliant picture formed by these woods on the bosom of the river. In the division of the remainder of the manor into arable, meadow and pasture, the greatest proportion of arable is on the western part in Ashleyhay, where the soil is a stiff cold clay. The richest part of the meadow is towards the east, near the river Derwent; but the quantity of meadow is small compared with the extent of the lordship. The pasture land is for the most part light and sandy, and is in an elevated and bleak situation; and though the whole of the pasture be enclosed, there is much of it yet remains uncultivated."*

The hall is a handsome and substantial built stone mansion, situate on rising ground on the west bank of the river Derwent, surrounded by hanging woods that crown the neighbouring

* Blore's published Sheet of Alderwasley, 1797.

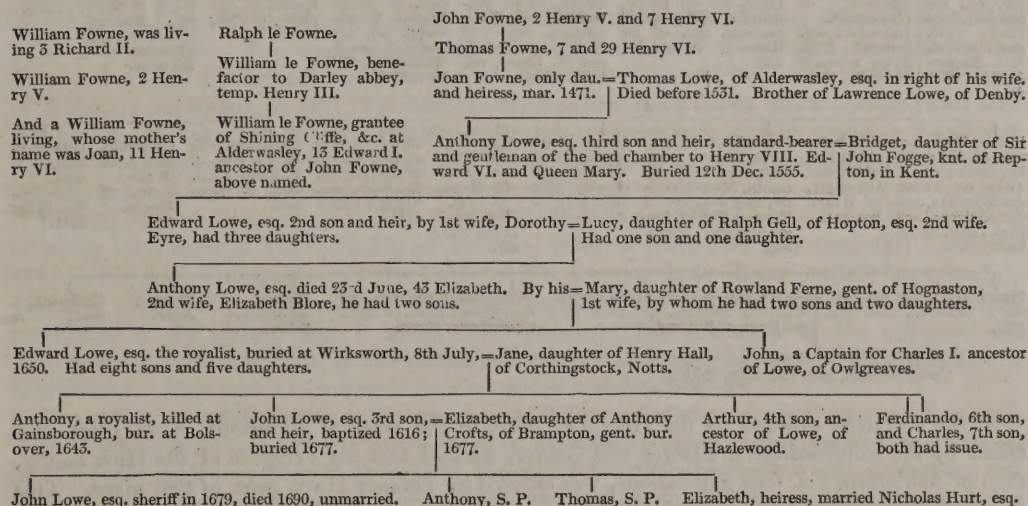
hills. This house has been much enlarged and improved by the present occupier. A deer park and rich lawn, adorned with venerable oaks, spread before the mansion and affords many beautiful landscapes. The gardens are well stored with excellent vineries, pineries, &c. The timber on this estate is considered equal to any in the kingdom; and trees of great magnitude have been felled. For many years past Mr. Hurt has regularly cut down timber producing a considerable annual revenue.

The chapel is situate near the hall, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by the contribution of Thomas Lowè, esq. and other principal inhabitants. It is not subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and has no parochial duties performed in it, nor any endowment. The minister is paid an optional salary by Mr. Hurt, who has the appointment. The Rev. Nathan Hubbersty is the present incumbent.

Over the door of the chapel, in a recess, is the following shield of arms in alabaster:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Lowe, *Gules*, a Wolf passant, *Argent*. 2 Fawne, *Argent*, a Bugle, *Sable*, between three crescents of the last, charged with a bezant. 3.....
 CREST. A Wolf's head, erased.

Blorè's Pedigree of FOWNE, or FAWNE, begins,



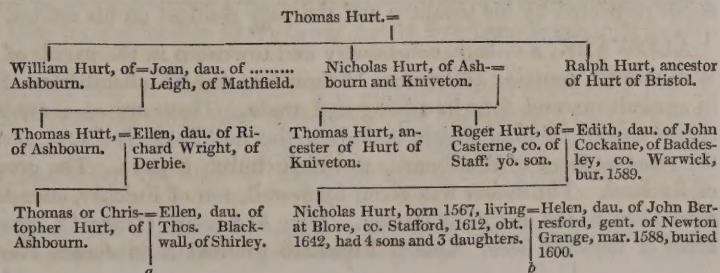
Pedigree of HURT, of Ashbourn, Alderwasley, Wirksworth, &c.

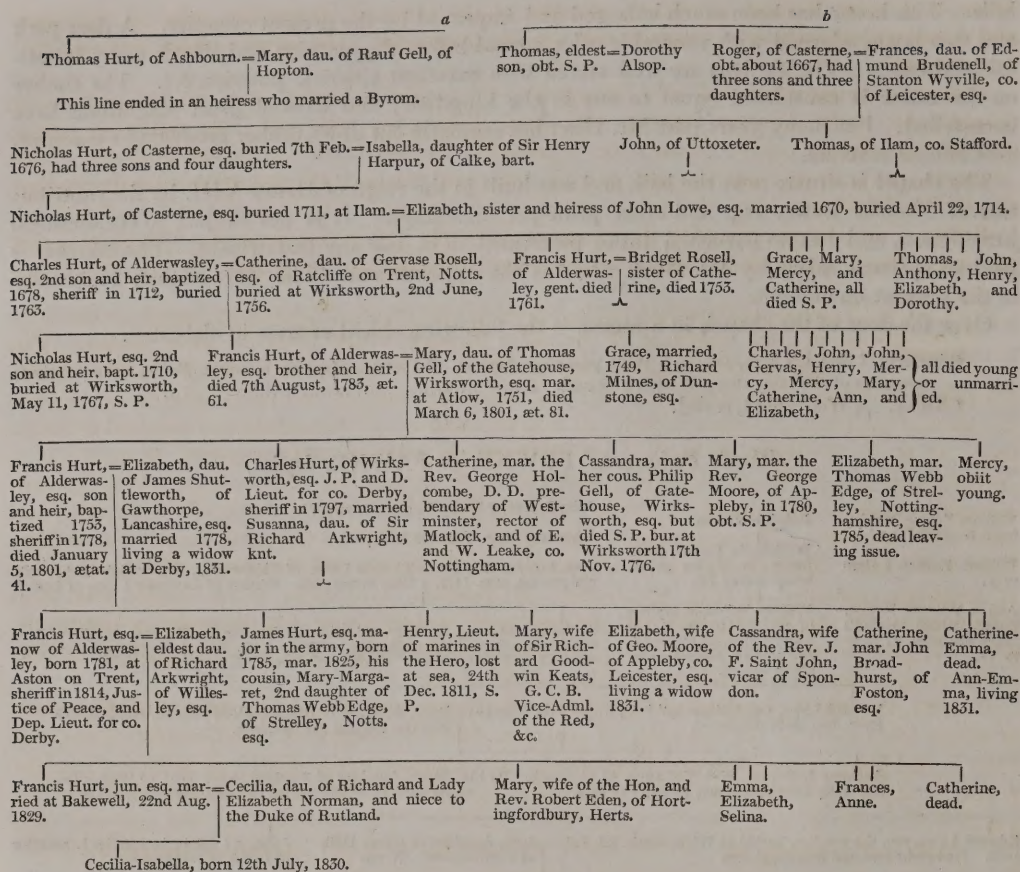


ARMS of Hurt—A shield, quarterly. 1 Hurt, *Sable*, a fesse between three cinquefoils, *Or*. 2 Lowe, *Gules*, a Wolf passant, *Argent*. 3 Fawne, *Argent*, a Bugle, *Sable*, between three crescents of the last, each charged with a bezant. 4 Hurt, as first.

CREST of Hurt—A Hart passant, *Proper*, attired, *Or*, hurt or wounded in the flank with an arrow of the second, feathered, *Argent*.

MOTTO—"Mane predam vesperi spoliū."





At the visitation ordered by the Herald's Office, in the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1569, and taken by the commissioners, Flower and Glover, we find that the Pedigree of the Hurt family, then of Ashbourn, viz. four generations, was entered by Thomas Hurt, gent. of that place. This family then appear to have ranked among the chief gentry of Derbyshire, and have ever since continued to do so. The elder branch was long seated at Ashbourn. It terminated about the close of the seventeenth century by the marriage of the heiress with a Byrom. The younger branches have greatly increased their wealth and alliances by marriage in families of rank and opulence. The present Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, and his ancestors during several generations, for about one hundred and eighty years, have been resident on that manor. This gentleman was high-sheriff in 1814, and several of his predecessors have enjoyed that honourable office. Francis Hurt, esq. is an active Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. of the County, and much respected by his tenantry and the poor resident on his estates.

ALDWARK, a village, constabulary and township in the parish of Bradbourn, and hundred of Wirksworth, contains 15 houses, 15 families, and 92 inhabitants. Eleven families are employed in agriculture, and four in mining and trade. There are — acres of limestone land, the estimated annual value of which, including the buildings, is £724. 14s. The poor rates are about the same as those of Bradbourn, to which church it pays. The great tithes belong to the Duke of Rutland. The manor was given by Sewall, son of Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirley family, who died 1129, to the monks of Darley. They had temp. Henry IV. five ox-gangs of land, and three acres of meadow here. Queen Elizabeth granted it to James Hardwick, esq. and his heiress

brought it to Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who has exchanged this estate with the Duke of Rutland, now the sole proprietor. His Grace's rental is about £900. per annum.

Aldwark Grange, which had also belonged to the monks of Darley, was granted by Edward VI. in 1548, to Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, who sold it the following year to Robert Goz : by successive conveyances it passed to the families of Curzon and Manners. John Manners, esq. procured a fresh grant of it in 1603 ; and it is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Rutland.

Robert Earl Ferrers, founded an oratory at Aldwark, with a cemetery, of which there is now no trace. Besides the Duke there are three other freeholders in this parish.

ALFRETON, an ancient market-town, township and parish, is pleasantly seated on the ridge ^{Elfredingtune,} of a hill, eastward of the valley through which flows the river Amber. This ^{Elstretune,} hill extends, with an easy acclivity, for the space of two miles, where, near to the village of Normanton, it affords a wide and beautiful prospect, and then descends into the fertile tract of land called Golden Valley. It is in the deanery of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale ; 14 m. N. of Derby, 10 m. N. E. of Wirksworth, 10 m. S. of Chesterfield, 16 m. N. W. of Nottingham, 9 m. S. W. of Mansfield, and 140 m. N. of London. The market which is a considerable one for corn, is held on Friday, and the fairs on the 31st of July, 8th of October, and 23rd of November. The whole parish, including the hamlets of Greenhill Lane,* Somercotes, Over and Nether Birchwood, Cotes-Park, Out-seats, Pyebridge and Swanwick, and the chapelry of Riddings, contained, in 1821, 811 houses, 891 families, 2515 males, 2174 females, total 4689 inhabitants. Of the 891 families 159 are employed in agriculture, 679 in trade or handicraft, and 53 in professional pursuits or living independent of business. The principal trade consists in collieries, iron furnaces, framework knitting, potteries, &c.

In 1821, the whole population of the parish of Alfreton were found to consist of 4689 persons, of whom 1629 were in the township of Alfreton, 1295 in Swanwick and Greenhill Lane, and 1765 in Riddings, Somercotes and Birchwood. The increase in the district of Riddings, in eight years, is about 750 ; Swanwick and Greenhill, upwards of 300 ; and Alfreton, only 50 : the population at the present time is about 6000 persons. The extension of the collieries and iron works in the eastern part of the parish, accounts for the rapid increase of the population in that district. This parish is governed by a constable and headborough.

The collieries of Alfreton, have for many years been one of the principal sources of employment to its inhabitants. So early as the reign of Edward II. (about 1315) we find that Thomas de Chaworth made a grant to the monks of Beauchief to supply themselves with coal got in this liberty.† In the reign of James I. John Zouch, esq. had acquired by his own purchase and that of the preceding Lords of the manor, the greater part of the coals in the parish. From which it appears that the collieries were at that time thought of considerable importance : and it is evident that the succeeding proprietors have continued to work them, to a greater or less extent, ever since. The Somercotes, Birchwood, and Swanwick coals are in high repute. The coal got here resembles what is called rock coal by Mr. White Watson in his *Strata of Derbyshire*. It is of a solid, compact texture ; breaks with difficulty ; and presents in its fracture a surface, not like the coals at the Stavely and Chesterfield delphs, splintery and laminated : but dull and obtuse, almost like the fracture of an argillaceous grit. It takes fire with difficulty, burns with a strong and regular heat and lasts a considerable time, being nearly free from sulphur, it mostly gives a white or grey coloured ashes.

The manufacture of earthenware was introduced into this neighbourhood at an early period. The pottery was established at Morewood moor, near Alfreton, at the beginning of the 17th century, where a family of the name of Dodd, for some generations conducted the works. From the Morewood potteries, two brothers of the name of Elers, are said to have gone into Stafford-

* An urn containing nearly 700 Roman coins was found at this place by a labouring man about 80 years ago.

† Charter of Edward II. Dugdale's mon. angl. T. 2. p. 609.

shire early in the eighteenth century, and to have established potteries at Shelton in that county. Between seventy and eighty years ago, a pottery was introduced into Alfreton, by George Bacon, and was conducted after his death by his nephew and grand nephew, but it is now disused. Bacon was opposed by a man who had worked under him, named Smith, and the pottery established by Smith is still managed by his descendants.

The iron furnaces were established by a company of gentlemen about 20 years ago.—These we have noticed in the chapter on the Commerce of the county, in Vol. I.

The whole township contains 4570 acres of freehold land, of a cold wet quality, abounding with coal and ironstone, tithe free, one third arable, some wood, and the remainder meadow and pasture. This parish is bounded on the W. by South Winfield, on the N. and N. W. by Shirland and Normanton, on the E. by Pinxton and Snelston, Notts. and on the S. and S. E. by Pentrich and Heanor. The farms are generally small. The average parochial expenses, except highways and church rates, for the last seven years, amount to £1200. per annum. The annual estimated value of all the buildings, lands, &c. is £9634. 2s. There are 242 freeholders. The principal of whom are William Palmer Morewood, esq. owner of 1500 acres, Rev. John Wood 300 acres, James Oaks, esq. 162 acres, and several houses, Gabriel Britain, esq. 172 acres, Thomas Barker, of Bakewell, esq. 144 acres, John Cressy Hall, esq. 105 acres, Gervase Cressy Hall, esq. 31 acres, Joseph Wilson, esq. 42 acres, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, bart. 70 acres, John Blackwall, of Blackwall, esq. 48 acres, Executors of Samuel Dannah 74 acres, Messrs. Wright and Jessop 120 acres, Samuel and Christopher Martin 123 acres, Samuel, George and John Maltby 100 acres, Samuel Cutler 77 acres, Hough and others 74 acres, William and George Wilson 36 acres, Samuel Roberts 72 acres, the remainder 1250 acres is much divided. The average rental is about 28s. per acre. There are 18 public houses, 3 county bridges, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, 2 Independent, and 1 Baptist chapels, 1 chapel of ease now building at Riddings, 1 parochial day school, 1 endowed free school, 2 Sunday schools, and 3 Friendly Societies consisting of about 450 members, in the parish. William Palmer Morewood, esq. is the lord of the manor, and holds a court annually.

An excellent house of industry was built in 1801 about one mile south of the town. Mr. Higgott has been the governor ever since it was opened. The average number of inmates is about forty.

The market at Alfreton was granted, in 1251, to Robert de Latham and Thomas de Chaworth, to be held on Monday, together with a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Margaret. This charter was renewed to Thomas Babington, of Dethicke, in 1551. In 1756 the market was changed from Monday to Friday, on which day it is now kept.

There is a traditional account that this town was built by the renowned king Alfred, from whom it took its name; and that the royal founder had a palace here. Some individuals, fond of making discoveries, are ingenious enough to point out the place where the palace of this monarch once stood. The site of the gallows and of a moot hall and prisons are also shown, but with no other proof of their existence than long tradition.

In Elstretune Morcar had four ox-gangs and a half, and four acres of land to be taxed for one manor. There is land to one plough. There are nine villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. There are five acres of meadow. It was formerly worth 20s. now 30s. Ingram holds it under Roger de Busli. D. B. 325.

The manor of Alfreton was given by Wulfric Spott, a noble Saxon, and confirmed by Ethelred II. to Burton abbey.* In the Domesday Survey it is called Elstretune, and made part of the

* Dugdale, describing the foundation of this abbey, says, In the days of Ethelred, king of the English, a minister of his, whose name was Wulfric Spott, who was related to the blood royal, built the monastery of Burton: and gave to it all his paternal estate, valued at 700 pounds of gold, and to the end this donation might stand good, he gave to the king for his confirmation 300 mancuses of gold, and to every bishop five mancuses, and to the archbishops ten mancuses; as also to Alfrick, archbishop of Canterbury, the town of Dunbarton, wrongfully taken by his predecessor from the church of Abingdon; and to every abbey a pound of gold, and to every abbot five mancuses. He brought the monks from Winchester to their new monastery at Burton, which he furnished with all conveniences, in 1004, and six years after he received a mortal contusion in the war against the Danes, of which he died, in 1010, and was honorably buried under a stone arch by the gate of the abbey church.

extensive possessions originally bestowed upon Roger de Busli, a Norman chieftain, who accompanied William the Conqueror in his successful expedition to this country. Ingram then held it, and was the immediate ancestor of Robert Fitz Ranulph, or Fitz Ralph, lord of Alfreton, the founder of Beauchief abbey, between the years 1172 and 1176. It has been stated by Tanner, Dugdale and others, that this Fitz Ralph was one of the four knights who murdered Thomas á Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; and he, in expiation of his crime, founded that abbey, which he endowed (9 Henry II.) with considerable property, besides the advowson of the churches of Alfreton and Norton, in the county of Derby, and Wimeswould and Edwalton, in the county of Nottingham. This statement Dr. Pegge endeavours to refute. His descendants, as was the custom of those times, were denominated de Alfreton. William, the son of the founder of Beauchief, succeeded to the estates in the reign of Richard I. whose son Robert,* dying in the reign of John, left issue one son, Thomas who was lord of Alfreton, Norton, &c. but he dying without issue in the reign of Henry III. this manor and the large estates of the family descended in 1269 to his two sisters, viz. Alice the wife of Sir William Chaworth,† knight, and Amicia or Joan the wife of Robert de Latham, descended from the Lathams of Lancashire, and who, as appears by the ancient exchequer record, had considerable property in Alfreton in the reign of Henry III. and held, according to the words of the record, “*de veteri Feoffamento*,” two parts of two fees there, under the Countess of Angus.‡ The interest of the latter being sold to Chaworth, the entire estate on his death descended to Sir Thomas Chaworth his son, in whose family and name the estate continued till the time of Henry VII. This Thomas, according to an inquisition taken 4 Edward I. claimed to have assize of bread and beer, in Alfreton, and had appropriated the right of free warren there and at Norton, &c. In 3 Henry III. he had a suit against the bishop of Lincoln. He was a great benefactor to Beauchief abbey or Abbey de Bello Capite. In 29

* Robert, son of Ranulph de Alfreton, by the consent of William, his heir, gave to God and the church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, at Radford, the church of Osberton, county Nottingham. The said William confirmed his father's gift, and so did Robert, son of William, the gift of the said Robert his grandfather. Thomas de Chaworth confirmed the said gift, and confirmations which his ancestors had made, together with the land which the said Robert, son of William de Auferton, grandfather of him, the said Thomas de Chaworth, quit claimed.

† Robert de Chaurces, held a knights' fee in Marneham, which he had with the daughter of Ralph, son of William de Walichvill, temp. Henry II. excepting two carucates of land, whereof the king made his plea. This Robert, 14 Henry II. gave account of one mark for one fee of the aid of Maud, the king's daughter. King John confirmed to Robert de Chaurces and his heirs, the manor of Marneham and Wadworth for one knights' fee, which were the inheritance of the said Robert, and William his father, 14 Henry III. William de Chaurces acknowledged that he then owed to Alice, countess of Ewe, fifty-five marks of the fine made between them. The king, 28 Henry III. confirmed the gift and grant which Alice, countess of Ewe, made to Robert de Lexington, of the custody of the whole land which was William de Chaurces in Marneham, but it appears this William was then dead. He married one of the sisters and co-heirs of Thomas, son of Robert, Baron of Alfreton, by whom he left a son, Thomas de Chaurces, in minority, 26 Henry III. Robert de Latham married Joanne (whom other authors call Amicia) the other co-heiress, and gave a great fine for having the custody or wardship of Thomas de Chaurces, nephew, and one of the heirs of Thomas, son of Robert de Alfreton, until he should be of age, saving to the king all wards, escheats, manors, and advowson of churches, and the manors of other, the heirs of the said Thomas, if he should chance to die before he came of age. Thomas de Chaworth, 34 Henry III. had a suit against the bishop of Lincoln. Thomas de Chaworth, 41 Henry III. had mercat and fair granted at Marneham Chaworth, and free warren at Alfreton, Norton, &c. The first Robert de Chaurces held a knights' fee of William de Albeni, in Leicestershire, his grand child or brother, the second Robert, who married the great co-heir, kept not so true to the crown, but there is a note of his returning to his fidelity and the king's trust, temp. Henry III.

‡ Robert de Latham holds of the Countess of Angus, in Alfreton and Normanton, two shares of two feoffments: and she herself holds of the king of the old feoffment. § John de Kokefeld holds four shares in Alfreton. Of Robert de Kokefeld Xs. for the fourth share of one military feoffment, which he holds from the warden of Alfreton: from Roger de Watenhow XXs. for half a military feoffment, which he holds of the warden of Alfreton: of Henry de Birchwood six parts of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden: of William de Wudenburg XXs. for half of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden: of Rauf le Peor XLs. for half of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden: of the same Rauf Xs. for a fourth part of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden. *Test. de Nevil. p. var.*

§ *Old feoffment* is a term used in ancient records: it means “to hold lands, &c. which were enfeoffed or possessed by the ancestors of the person alluded to, before the death of Henry I.” which happened in 1135. New feoffment distinguishes such lands as have been enfeoffed since that period.

Edward I. he gave 10 tofts, 11 ox-gangs of land, 50 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood land and 28s. 6d. rent in Alfreton, and several parcels of land in Norton and Greenhill (an hamlet to that soke) and Woodseats, Little Norton, and other places in Derbyshire, for the support of certain canons, to celebrate mass for the souls of the said Thomas and Joan his wife and of their ancestors; and confirmed the gifts of his grandfather and other his ancestors in Alfreton, Norton, &c. which were confirmed by the king, 9 Edward II. It appears that the manor of Alfreton was formerly held, during the existence of military tenures, of the honour of Tickhill in the duchy of Lancaster, by a certain service (as is expressed in the inquisition 29 Edward I.) from three weeks to three weeks. Thomas Chaworth was charged 17s. 9d. for a scrutage, 2 Edward I. In 12 Edward II. Thomas de Chaworth had settled Marneham by a fine on Thomas de Chaworth his son, and the heirs of his body, which he should beget on Joan his wife, &c. This Thomas the younger died before his father, and had a second wife named Margaret (after his death 47 Edward III. married to William de Spaigne, of Boston) by whom he had William, who was 18 years old on the death of his grandfather, Sir Thomas, the elder, which happened about 42 Edward III. he being a very old man. Sir Thomas, the elder, claimed a park and right of free warren at Alfreton, with the privilege of having a gallows, tumbrel and pillory for the manor. Dr. Pegge says, that Alfreton was in ancient times esteemed a barony or honour. Dugdale says, William de Chaworth, grandson of the last possessor, married Alice the daughter and heir of John de Caltoft, knt. lord of East Bridgeford, county of Nottingham. The issue of this marriage was Sir Thomas Chaworth, knt. who succeeding his father, was, 2 Henry V. (1413) as appears by the book of warrants in the Duchy Office, folio 114, possessed of the manors of Alfreton and Norton. He married Isabella, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas Aylisbury, knt. (who was nearly related by marriage to the lords of Bassett, of Welldon, and to the ancestors of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.) He died, 10th Feb. 37 Henry VI. (1458) when he was found by Inquest, post mortem to be possessed of the manor of Alfreton, then worth with its appurtenances upwards of 40 marks a year, and of the manor of Riddings in the same parish, and of Norton and Williamthorpe, and other property in the county of Derby. William Chaworth, esq. was 28 years old at the time of his father's death, and the last of this branch of the family, left Joan, an only daughter and heir in the reign of Henry VII. married to John Ormond, esq. who held the estate until his death, on 5th Oct. 1503, at which time the estate was said to be worth £40. a year. Joan his wife survived him about four years. The heir-general of Ormond carried it in marriage to Thomas, son of Anthony Babington, of Dethicke, knt. which said Thomas died in 1561, possessed of the manor of Alfreton, and other property in Alfreton, Swanwick, Somercotes and Riddings, and a moiety of the manor of Norton and lands there, and at Cold Aston. The manor of Alfreton was at this time held of the honour of Tickhill, by the service of the fourth part of a knights' fee and 6s. 8d. rent per annum, for the ward of the castle of Tickhill. In 1565, Henry Babington, esq. the son of Thomas, sold it and the advowson of the church, to Sir John Zouch, of Codnor castle, knt. who died 28 Elizabeth (1585) possessed of the manor of Alfreton, and considerable freehold estates in the parish. In 1618, John Zouch, esq. his son, conveyed the manor house, park and estate belonging to it, to Robert Sutton, esq. of Aram, in Nottinghamshire, by whom it was sold in 1629 to Anthony Morewood, of Hemsworth, in the parish of Norton, in the county of Derby, gent. and Rowland his son and heir apparent; and in that family it continued to the death of the last heir male, George Morewood, esq. in 1792: he married Ellen, the daughter of Richard Goodwin, esq. of Ashbourn, and dying without issue left the estate to his widow: she afterwards married the Rev. Henry Case; who, in 1793, on his marriage, took the name of Morewood, by the king's sign manual. The latter died in 1825 without issue; when the estate became the property of William Palmer, of Ladbroke, county of Warwick, esq. nephew to the late Mrs. Morewood, who has also assumed the name of Morewood. Thomas Dynham, gent. 31 Henry VIII. claimed, against John Fitz William's widow, the third part of the manors of Alfreton and Norton, which continued long to the family of Chaworth, and of which Joan was in part heir.



The church is an ancient rude structure, with some handsome perpendicular windows, and pinnaced tower steeple at the west end embattled; the whole structure has evidently been built at several different times, with but little regularity of form. One of the lords of Alfreton was the builder of this church; for it appears that in the ninth year of the reign of Henry II. Robert, the son of Ranulph, gave it to Beauchief abbey, of which he was the founder. In the second year of the reign of Edward VI. the king granted it to Thomas Babington, who had then become the proprietor of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. yearly tenths 16s. 10½d. It has been augmented with a sum of £200. subscribed, and £200. obtained from queen Anne's bounty, and is now worth about £150. per annum.

The rectory of Alfreton, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII. to Francis Leake, esq. whose descendant, Nicholas, Earl of Scarsdale, sold them, in 1673, to John Turner, of Swanwick, gent. The rectorial tithes were sold by auction, about the year 1779, chiefly to the several land owners, by the trustees of the late George Turner, esq. The advowson, of the vicarage was purchased by the late George Morewood, esq. and now belongs to William Palmer Morewood, esq. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Pepper. There was a chantry in the church of Alfreton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The lands belonging to which, of the value of £8. 4s. 8d. per annum, were granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Babington.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass tablet to the memory of John Ormond, esq. lord of the manor. The brass is sunk into a slab of gritstone, on which appear formerly to have been two figures in a kneeling posture. Over the writing is the following coat of arms:

First, *Sable*, a chief indented, *Or*; Ormond impaling.

Second, *Az.* two chevronels, *Or*. Chaworth.

Here lies John Ormond, esq. and Joan his wife, the daughter and heir of William Chaworth, knt. who was the son and heir of Thomas Chaworth, knt. who was the son and heir of William Chaworth, knt. and of Alice his wife, the daughter and heir of John Caltofte, knt. who was cousin and heir of John Brett, knt. and of the daughter of Katharine, the sister of the said John Brett, knt.; and the said William Chaworth, the son of Thomas, is also the son and heir of Isabella, the wife of the said Thomas, one of the daughters and heiress of Thomas Aylisbury, knt. the son and heir of John Aylisbury, knt. who was the son and heir of Thomas Aylisbury, knt. and

Joan his wife, one of the daughters of Ranulph, lord of Basset, of Welldon; and the said Isabella is also the daughter of Ratina, the wife of the aforesaid Thomas Aylisbury, knt. the daughter and heiress of Laurence Pakenham, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heiress of John, Lord of Engayn; which said John Ormond died the 5th day of the month October, in the year of our Lord 1503, and in the 19th year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh; and the said Joan died the 29th day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1507. To whose souls may God be merciful. Amen.

Under the reading desk, in the middle isle on a brass plate, there is a scarcely legible latin inscription to John Oldfield, who died on the 5th Jun. A. D. 1632, *Æt.* sua 55.

East of the middle aisle. Here lies the body of Christopher Holmes, gent. who died December the 1st, 1761, aged 50 years and 4 months. Mary Holmes relict of the above Christopher Holmes, gent. died 2nd of December, 1780. Christopher Holmes, esq. eldest son of the above

Christopher and Mary, died 26th April, 1779, aged 29 years: the above Christopher Holmes entered as an officer in the Derbyshire regiment, on their first being raised, and served with them some years, and likewise as surgeon to the said regiment.

ARMS. On a cross, 5 mullets.

CREST. A stag's head couped.

C. H. 1761; C. H. 1779; A. H. 1823.

West end of middle aisle, on a flag. Henry Browne, died November 8th, 1661. Round the ledge an old inscription begins *hic jacet*.

At the west end of the north aisle, a white marble mural tablet to Bansall. Near this place lieth interred the body of George Bansall, gent. late of Alfreton, who died 19th Dec. 1797, in the 78th year of his age. Also the body of Margaret Bansall, his wife, who died the 21st of May, 1776, in the 50th year of her age. Likewise, the body of Jane Boot, late of Alfreton aforesaid, who died the 24th of April, 1797, in the 92nd year of her age. Also the body of John Bansall, gent. who died Aug. the 7th, 1810, aged 59 years.

Inscription on a brass plate on the north wall. In the church yard are interred the remains of John Spencer, he died May 23rd, 1810, aged 41 years. Watch, for ye know not at what hour your Lord doth come.

On the pavement of the north aisle, is a brass plate. "Hic manent reliquæ Roberti Wood, de Swanwick, gen. qui obiit decimo quinto die Jan. anno dom. 1741, Etatis suæ 83."

Near to it is an old stone. "Here lyeth the body of John Wood, who was son of Edward Wood, who was buried December the 18th, A. D. 1668.

Near the vestry door is a blue tablet. Here lyethe the body of Martha, the wife of John Heywood, of Cotes park, in this parish, who departed this life May the 8th, 1786, in the 63rd year of her age.

On stones in the chancel. "Here lyethe the body of Elizabeth Spenceley, wife of William Spenceley, gent. and eldest daughter of John Turner, gent. who departed this life in the 33rd year of her age, the 24th day of December, anno dom. 1714.

Another. *Hic jacet Anna uxor Radulph Rhodes, ecclia vic quæ obiit primo die April anno dom. 1618.*

Flags in south aisle. Heare lyeth the body of Elizabeth Sutton, daughter of John Sutton the younger, and Jane his wife, who was buried the 11th day of July, anno domini 1648.

John Looe, junior, died November the 20th, anno domini 1669.

South aisle, on a white marble tablet. Near this place are interred the remains of the Rev. Jonah Malkin, who

died 17th March, 1785, aged 73 years. Also the body of Sarah Malkin, the daughter, who died 19th June, 1786, aged 42 years.

East end of North aisle, on a marble monument. *Hic jacet corpus Antonii Morewood Generosi, qui emisit spiritum suum vicessimo nono die Junij 1636, et corpus Francisæ charissimæ uxoris ejus, quæ obiit vicessimo nono die Sextilis eodem anno ex qua suscepit duos filios Roulandum scilicet et Antonium: fratres amantissimos ex que ac filios obedientissimos, qui in memoriam parentum suorum monumentum hoc consecrarunt.*

ARMS. Quarterly 1 and 4. An oak tree. Morewood, 2 and 3 *Or.* a chevron, *Gules*, between three martlets, *Sable*. Stafford.

A lofty pyramidal monument of different coloured marble. On the pedestal, a circular white marble tablet, inscribed:

"M. S. *Hic subtus Jacet Georgius Morewood, Arm. antiquâ prosapia oriundus hujusce Manerii Domini, et agri Derbiensis A. D. MDCCCL XII. Vicecomes. Filius erat natu secundus, Johanes maximus, Thomas tertius Rolandi Morewood et uxoris ejus Elizabethæ Wigley et omnes tres una cum patre et matre ac Maria patris in nupta sorore, hic simul placide in Domino obdormient. Vivis parentibus Georgius erat obsequentissimus, matri presertim, quam viduam et semper assidue colebat. Hæc eadam defuncta, uxorem duxit cognatam suam Helenam, Goodwin lectissimam utique feminam, ex quâ tamen unicam tantum prolem, masculam quidem, verum proh dolor! nimis brevem suscepit. Hic erat vir probus, pacis cultor, reiq demesticæ studiosus, optimus pater familiâs. Suisq: omnibus apprimè benevolus obiit 1 Jan: A. D. 1792. Et. 72."*

In the chancel a large black and white marble mural monument, inscribed "Sacred to the memory of Ellen, the widow of George Morewood, esq. (Lord of this Manor) and afterwards the wife of the Rev. Henry Case, of Bury St. Edmund's, in Norfolk, who upon his marriage with her, assumed the additional surname of Morewood. She died on the 10th day of October, 1824, aged 83 years. Also to the memory of the said Rev. Henry Case Morewood, who died 21st June, 1825, aged 78 years.

On the outside the church under the chancel window, there is a monument to Charles Turner, esq. who died 9th Nov. 1736, aged 50 years, and John Turner, who died March, 1684, aged 7 years. These are the sons of John Turner of Swanwick, esq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Thoroton, M. D.

ARMS, of Turner at top.—*Vaire*..... and *Argent*, *Gules* pale *Or*, three trefoils...*Vert*.

Owing to the imperfect state of the registers in the seventeenth century, the following is the best list of the Vicars we are enabled to give since 1706, viz: ——— Dudson, C. Horne, Anthony Carr, Thomas Webster, and John Pepper.

Charities belonging to this Parish.

Boot Jane.....	Rent charge	1 0 0	20 poor widows	Will, 10th Sep. 1795.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ...	Funds	7 5 0	Clothing	Deed, 1817; Will, 1818.
Hunter Thomas		3 15 0	Poor	Indre. 28th May, 1735.
Ludlam John	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 1684.
Morewood Rowland	28 <i>a.</i> 2r. 11 p.	39 0 0	Poor	Will, 15th April, 1647.
Parker Adam	Rent charge	5 5 0	Poor	Will, 12th July, 1800.
Reynolds Margaret	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Indenture, 20th July, 1621.
Turner George	Rent charge	1 10 0	{ 20s. Poor 10s. Minister }	Will, 7th Dec. 1641.

SWANWICK SCHOOL. By indenture, bearing date 3 April, 1740, and enrolled in chancery, between George Turner, of the parish of St. Martin in the Field, and Sibella his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Thoroton, John Wood, and others of the other part; the said George Turner and Sibella his wife, for a nominal consideration, bargained and sold to the said Thomas Thoroton and others, and their heirs, a piece of land in Swanwick, containing 20 yards by 16, to the intent that a charity-school should be erected thereon, for teaching twelve poor boys

and eight poor girls of the parish of Alfreton to read and to write.

By the indenture bearing date 5 April, 1740, and enrolled in chancery, between Elizabeth Turner, widow, of the one part, and the said George Turner, Thomas Thoroton, and others, of the other part; the said Elizabeth Turner, for establishing a charity, and for securing the payment of the several annual sums thereafter mentioned, assigned and transferred, to the said George Turner and others, the sum of £457. 17s. New South Sea annuities,

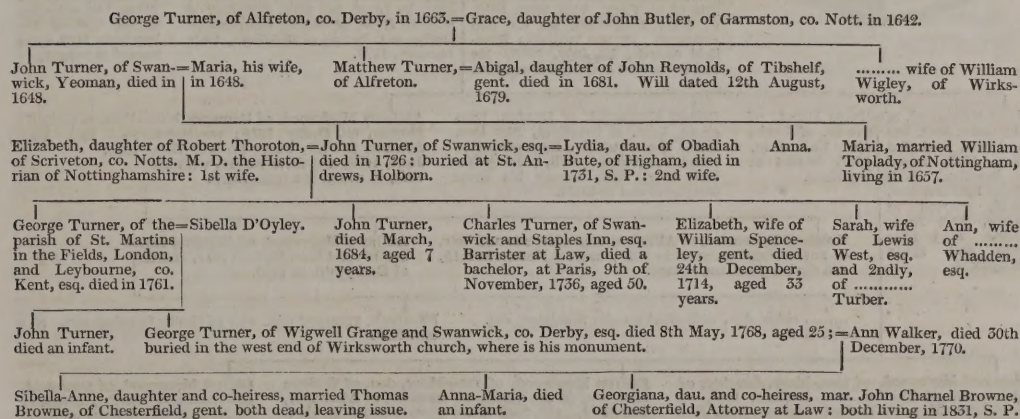
on trust to sell the same, and with the money arising therefrom, to purchase lands and tenements, and to settle the same on trust, that they, the said George Turner and others, their heirs and assigns, should yearly, out of the rents, pay the yearly sum of £15. half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to a schoolmaster, to teach twelve poor boys of the parish of Alfreton, of which Swanwick and Greenhill Lane should always have the preference, to read and to write; and to lay out the surplus of the said rents to such charitable uses as the majority of the trustees should think proper. The trust property consists of a school house and thirteen closes of land, containing 43 a. 2 r. all situate at Swanwick, in the parish of Alfreton.

Anthony Machin was appointed schoolmaster in 1810;

There is an Independent and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting house in Alfreton. In Swanwick a Particular Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel.

Pedigree of TURNER, of Swanwick and Alfreton.

ARMS. Vaire, *Argent* and *Gules*, on a pale, *Or*, three trefoils, slipped, *Vert*.



The family of Wood, of Swanwick hall, in the parish of Alfreton, has resided in Derbyshire for several centuries. The first who settled at Swanwick, was, according to several old deeds and other documents, Christopher Wood, who devised all his property at Swanwick, to his son Hugh, in the early part of the reign of Queen Mary. This, together with other ancient family property, is now in possession of the present resident, the Rev. John Wood, vicar of Pentrich, who married Miss Bellairs, eldest daughter of Abel Walford Bellairs, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnshire, by whom he has issue, Rev. Hugh Wood, Emelia, Jane, John, attorney at law, Frances-Mary, Susannah, Edward, William, Ellen, Catherine, Rose-Emma.

The following armorial bearings are taken from an antique seal, now in the possession of the family. In a field *Azure*, three naked savages, *Proper*, in their dexter hands a shield, *Argent*, charged with a cross, *Gules*, in their sinister a club resting on their shoulders also *Proper*.

John Wood, the son of Edward Wood, died in 1668.

Robert Wood, of Swanwick, gent. died 5th Jan. 1741, aged 83. He had issue, two sons, Robert, living 1752, and John Wood, of Swanwick, gent. who married Martha, the daughter of John Wilson, of Heanor, gent. and had issue, three sons, Richard the eldest, and Rev. John Wood, the second, died in July, 1786; both died without issue; and Hugh Wood, of Swanwick, esq. devisee of his brother John. Hugh Wood, esq. left issue, Rev. John Wood, now the head of the family, as above stated, Robert Wood, of Ripley, esq. and a daughter.

John Cressy Hall, of Swanwick Grange, Major of the Alfreton Volunteers, and Colonel of the Belper Local Militia, is maternally descended from the ancient house of Cressy, in the county of Nottingham.

Pedigree of MOREWOOD, of the Oaks in Bradfield, and Alfreton.



ARMS. Quarterly 1 and 4 Morewood, Vert, an Oak tree coupé en base, *Argent*, fructed, *Or*. 2 and 3 Palmer, *Argent*, on two bars, *Sable*, three Trefoils of the first in chief, a Greyhound courant of the second.

CREST of Morewood. On a torse, *Argent* and *Vert*, two arms embowed, armed, *Proper*, supporting a chaplet of oak branches, *Vert*, fructed, *Or*.

CREST of Palmer. A Greyhound, sejant, *Sable*, collared,

William Morewood, plaintiff respecting lands in Bradfield, co. York, 10 Henry VI. = Bradfield.

John Morewood, of the Oaks in Bradfield, co. York, temp. Henry VII. and VIII. =

Gilbert Morewood, of the Oaks, 11 Elizabeth. =

John Morewood, of the Oaks, 15 Elizabeth. = had three sons and four daughters.

Rowland Morewood, of Staden, in 1572.

Rowland Morewood, of the Oaks, = Catherine, dau. and co-heir of Humgent. will dated 19th Feb. 1618, and proved at York, 30th Sept. 1619, by John Morewood, his son and executor. He was buried in Bradfield church, 1st July, 1619. He had seven sons and eight daughters.

phry Stafford, of Eyam, co. Derby, gent. by Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edward Eyre, of Holme hall, co. of Derby, esq. buried at Bradfield, 16th January, 1595.

Andrew Morewood, of Staden, co. Derb. Named an executor in the will of his brother. Had a son named Rowland.

John Morewood, of the Oaks, gent. son and heir, died 23rd Nov. 1647, buried at Bradfield. Will dated 11th October, 1647, proved at York, 20th June, 1648. Had nine sons and seven daughters.

Gilbert Morewood, of London, merchant, bapt. at Bradfield, 21st Dec. 1586. He acquired a large property, which he divided by will, bearing date 11th May, 1650, among his three daughters and co-heirs.

Anthony Morewood, of Hemsworth in = Frances Kelhill: Norton, co. Derby, 1615; purchased Alfreton in 1629, where he died 29th June, 1656, and there buried, with his wife, to whom is a monument. died 29th Aug. 1656.

Rowland Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. eldest son and heir, co-purchaser of Alfreton in 1629; bapt. at Norton in 1615, and died in 1649, unmarried.

Anthony Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. = brother and heir, bapt. in 1615, Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1649.

..... eldest dau. wife of Alexander Stanhope, esq. obt. S. P.

Elizabeth, youngest dau. wife of Henry Goreing, esq. She obt. S. P.

Rowland Morewood, of the Oaks, and of Norton, esq. J. P. born, May, 1613; died at Norton, 28th Aug. 1658, buried at Bradfield. Will dated 24th March, 1657.

Mary, daughter of Leonard Gill, of Norton, gent. died 25th March, 1652, buried at Bradfield.

Andrew Morewood, of the Hallows, in the parish of Dronfield, gent. lead merchant, died 17th October, 1700. Had six daughters.

Mary, dau. of William Spencer, of Attercliffe, gent. married at Sheffield, 21st February, 1655; died 30th April, 1682.

Gilbert Morewood, of Dronfield, gent. married Martha, daughter of Nicholas Sanderson, of Sheffield, gent.; died in February, 1666.

Elizabeth, 1st wife, = John Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. to = which estate he succeeded on the death of his cousin, the daughters of Anthony Morewood; baptized at Norton, 5th May, 1642; sheriff of Derbyshire in 1677, when he obtained a grant of arms to himself and all the descendants of his grandfather; died 2nd February, 1680.

Barbara, 2nd wife, = dau. of Archdale Palmer, of Wanslop, co. Leicester, esq. relict of Samuel Sleigh, esq. son and heir of Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwell, co. Derby, kn.

Joseph, of Hemsworth, born in 1649, died in 1714. Leonard and Gilbert, obt. S. P.

Samuel Morewood, = Eliza, dau. and of the Oaks, gent. co-heir of John Greaves, of Hall-field, parish of Ecclesfield; mar. at 25th of May, 1715. Bradfield, 15th July, 1675; bur. there 2nd July, 1727.

Rowland Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1707; living in 1746.

Mary Wigley, of Mansfield; in 1746 described as heir at law to John Wigley, late of Wirksworth, mercer.

Martha, married Anthony Bradshaw, of Holbrooke, obt. S. P. Mary, living in 1708.

John Morewood, died unmarried in 1758. Thomas, 3rd son, died S. P.

George Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1762; died 1st January, 1792, aged 72. Will 7th May, 1785.

Helen, daughter of = Richard Goodwin, of Ashbourn, gent. died 10th October, 1824. = Henry Case, 2nd husband, rector of Ladbroke, co. Warwick, mar. 7th February, 1793, when he assumed the surname of Morewood, and died without issue, 15th of June, 1825.

..... daughter of = Charles Palmer, esq. Ladbroke, co. of Warwick. Richard Goodwin, of Ashbourn, gent. sister of Helen Morewood.

..... only child, died an infant.

William Palmer Morewood, Ladbroke and Alfreton park, esq. = Clara, dau. of Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield hall, near Ipswich. testamentary heir to his maternal aunt, and took the name and arms of Morewood, anno 1825. Descended from Sir William Palmer, of Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, kn. who, in 18 Charles I. purchased Ladbroke, co. Warwick, which has continued in the family to this time.

Rev. Charles = Lady Charlotte Palmer, rector of Ladbroke. Finch, sister to the Earl of Aylesford; mar. 23rd January, 1822.

Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Bilbie, esq. Major in the Derbyshire Militia.

Ellen.

Charles Rowland Palmer Morewood.

Lucy.

William-Frederick.

From an early period the Morewoods ranked among the principal gentry of that district, of this and the neighbouring counties, which has obtained the name of Hallamshire. The Oaks in Bradfield was sold by John Morewood, son of Samuel, to Robert Newton, esq. of Norton. He died in 1771, at the advanced age of 83, and left a numerous progeny (Samuel and Rowland, with others) deprived of their landed possessions. The three daughters of the wealthy merchant, Gilbert, who died in 1650, enriched many illustrious families. Barbara, the wife of Thomas Rich, esq. afterwards Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning; Grace married Simon Bennet of Bechampton, esq. and her three daughters were married into the noble families of Osborne, Cecil and Bennet; Frances became the wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, bart. Anthony Morewood was high-sheriff of the county of Derby, in 1649. He left two daughters, of whom the elder married the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, a younger son of the Earl of Chesterfield; the younger, Henry Goreing, esq. Both died without issue, and the estate of Alfreton passed to John Morewood, whose grandson, George Morewood, esq. the last male heir of this branch of the family, left the estate to his wife, who survived him; she secondly married the Rev. Henry Case, rector of Ladbroke, who assumed the name of Morewood: leaving no issue by either, she devised the estate to her nephew, William Palmer, esq. the son of her sister, who has also assumed the name of Morewood, as may be seen in the Pedigree. Four of this family have been high-sheriffs of the county of Derby, viz. Anthony in 1649, John 1677, Rowland 1707, and George 1762. Rowland, who died in 1649, was a great benefactor to Alfreton and other places.

As the ancient proprietors of this manor derived from it their title, we may reasonably suppose, from the customs of that age, that here was their fixed manorial residence. If, however, there was any building of that kind, it probably on coming into the hands of the Chaworths was exchanged for some other, and permitted to fall into ruins. The latter family it seems by the Inquisition post mortem taken in the reign of Henry VI. resided at "Hynkershyll," (Inkersell) and it was not till the time of John Ormond, who was buried in the church of Alfreton, that they fixed their abode here. An extensive manor house was then built, which continued until pulled down for the erection of the present building. Its situation was near the church, on the north side of the place where the out-houses now stand.

Alfreton hall, the family seat, occupying an elevated and pleasant site, was built by Rowland Morewood, esq. about a century ago. This gentleman was remarkable for being the first in that part of the county who attempted to shoot flying, and for his fondness for planting oak trees; which passion being inherited by his son, he saw many thousands rise into shady groves and sturdy timber, which, added to rich veins of coals, increased a moderate fortune to a very considerable one; the principal part of which he left to his widow. The present mansion-house is built of capital freestone, a little to the west of the old building. The house stands on a fine elevation, commanding pleasing views of the surrounding country from the north and west fronts. The present owner has enlarged and considerably improved the house. The adjoining grounds, according to their extent, are well laid out. Below the house is a piece of woodland, the upper part of which is intersected by two avenues; one is terminated by a temple of Diana and a fine bust; and the other of them by an obelisk above, and below by a piece of water, the boundaries of which not being seen from the farthest point of view, the imagination is left to form to itself the idea of unlimited expansion, by which it is easily induced to transform a little fish-pond into an extensive lake. Below are several rural moss huts, and a grotto, built of the different fossils and minerals of all that diversity of form and colour exhibited in the mineral productions of the Peak. It is of an octagon form, and within are painted representations of several scenes described in Walton's Angler. The house is furnished with a considerable collection of paintings (some of them by the best masters) with a valuable library of ancient and modern authors, and near to the house are excellent gardens well stored with choice fruits and vegetables.

Eminent natives William Muggliston and Benjamin Outram, see notice of in Biography, Vol. I.

ALKMANTON, a village, township and constabery in the parish of Longford and hundred Alchementune, of Appletree, contains 12 houses, 12 families, and 81 inhabitants, all of whom

are employed in agriculture. This township contains 736 a. 2 r. 4 p. of good land, principally upon the red marl, 22 acres of which is planted; part of it is tithe free, and part titheable. The whole is divided into five farms, and the average rental is about £2. per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £917. 16s. 2d. The parochial expenses have averaged £57. per annum for the last eight years. Mr. Evans has built a new school-house for the use of the children of Alkmanton and Bentley, and about twenty-four scholars are instructed free, at the expense of that gentleman and Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

In Alchementune, Uliet had one carucate and a half of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and seven bordars, having two ploughs and twelve acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, value in king Edward's time 60s. now 40s. D. B. 304.

This lordship was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. In 25 Edward I. Ralf de Bakepuize held it, and his descendant Galfred de Bakepuize: after which it came to the family of Blount, in the same manner as Barton, and continued in it until it came, either by marriage or purchase, to William Barnesley. On the 23rd of January, 1674, Charles Barnesley, esq. son and heir of Gilbert Barnesley, esq. of Alkmanton, sold this estate to Thomas Browne, esq. of Bentley, for £2300. The Earl of Chesterfield purchased it of the Brownes in 1727. Earl Stanhope sold it in 1781 to the late Thomas Evans, esq. of Derby, and it is now the property of his grandson, William Evans, of Allestree, esq. M. P.

Between this village and Bentley stood the hospital of St. Leonard, which if not founded, was at least further endowed by Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy; for by his will, bearing date 1474, he bequeathed lands of £10. per annum value to the ancient hospital of St. Leonard, to pray for the souls of himself, his children and his ancestors; for the souls of Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Earl Rivers, Sir John Woodville and the ancient lords of the hospital, and to repeat the psalter of the Virgin Mary twice every day in the chapel of the hospital. And further, he directed that the master of the hospital should find seven poor men, such as had been old serving men with the lords of Barton, patrons of the said hospital, or old tenants of the said lands in Derbyshire or Staffordshire, to be fifty-five years old when elected, at least, and to have 2s. 4d. per week paid by the said master, and each to have a cow-gate in Barton park, and a load of wood yearly out of it for firing; and every third year a gown and hood of white or russet cloth, alternately marked with a Tazene cross of red, and that none of those poor men should go a begging on pain of being dismissed. Lord Mountjoy directed also that a chapel should be built at Alkmanton, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and that the master of the hospital should say mass in it yearly, on the festival of St. Nicholas. There are no remains of the hospital or of the chapel of St. Nicholas.

Allenhill, formerly a residence of the elder branch of the Wolley family, is in the parish of Matlock.

ALLESTREE, 2 m. N. of Derby, on the road to Duffield, &c. a parochial village, township, Adelardestrew, constabulary and chapelry in the parish of Mackworth, deanery of Derby and Allestrey, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. This village is pleasantly seated on the west bank of the Derwent, and consisted, in 1821, of 67 houses, 70 families and 361 inhabitants. Of the 70 families 18 were employed in agriculture, 38 in trade, chiefly cotton spinning, and 14 variously. The inhabitants according to a recent enumeration, amount to upwards of 500. The township contains about 1030 acres of excellent land, divided amongst fourteen freeholders. The principal landed proprietors are William Evans, esq. M. P. who owns about 400 acres, 30 acres of which are planted; Walter Evans, esq. has 220 acres, on which he keeps a dairy of fifty prime short horned cows to supply his work people with milk; Francis Mundy, esq. M. P. has 130 acres; Bache Thornhill, esq. 150 acres; and Mr. Hall, of Boulton, 60 acres; the others are small freeholders. The average rental is about 50s. per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1865. 12s. 6d. The average amount of the poor rates, for the last seven years, is about £111.; county rates, £26.; and highways, £20. per annum.

There are a Methodist chapel, an infant, a day, and two Sunday schools, and two public houses in this village. The schools are chiefly supported by Walter Evans, esq. of Darley.

Adelardestrew, is described in Doomsday-Book as a hamlet of the manor of Markeaton; and it appears ever since to have been held with it; being now the property of Francis Mundy, esq. M. P. of Markeaton. At Allestree one messuage, two cottages, three ox-gangs of land, and 1s. 6d. annual rent formerly belonged to Darley abbey. The Mundy family were owners of this lordship upwards of two centuries: the late F. N. C. Mundy, esq. sold a considerable part of the estate to the late Thomas Evans, and Charles Upton, esqrs. of Derby, and Bache Thornhill, esq. of Stanton in the Peak; the latter afterwards purchased the house and land conveyed to Mr. Upton, and built a handsome modern mansion on the estate. About the year 1805 Mr. Thornhill conveyed this estate to John Charles Girardot, esq. from whom William Evans, esq. has purchased it. The estate purchased by Thomas Evans, esq. is now the property of Walter Evans, esq. of Darley hall.

The ancient church, with a square tower and a Saxon porch, stands on an elevated site. In the church-yard is a yew tree of large dimensions, which appears to be of equal antiquity with the church. The church, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Darley, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The living is a donative curacy of the clear value of £5. Francis Mundy, esq. M. P. is the patron. The present annual value is about £55. The Rev. George Pickering, vicar of Mackworth, is the incumbent.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Colonel Robert Mundy, esq. third son of Gilbert Mundy, esq. of this town, who married Ellen, the daughter of John Slack, of Wirksworth, gent. by whom he had issue, John, Robert, Gilbert and Edward; the three youngest survived their father, who died Feb. 29th, 1708, in the 34th year of his age.

Frances, wife of William, and mother of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esqrs. and only daughter of Captain Gilbert Coke, second son of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley. She died Aug. 1672, aged 33. In the same grave also lies the body of Charles Coke, M. D. only son of the said Gilbert Coke. He died a bachelor, 24th of May, 1720, in the 80th year of his age. This monument is piously dedicated to their memories by Ann, only daughter of the said Francis Mundy, and wife of Samuel Pole, esq. of Radbourne.

ARMS. On a shield, A. canton and three crescents, S.

On a tablet, to the memory of Wrightson Charles Mundy, third son of Wrightson Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, who died 9th of May, 1755, in the 7th year of his age, at Castle Donington school.

Frances, wife of William Mundy, of Darleygh, gent. by whom he had only four children, Anne, Edward, John, and Francis; the first and last now living: Edward, buried at Radbourne; John, with his mother. She was the only daughter of Captain Gilbert Coke, of Zutphen, in —, second son of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, co. Derby, knight. Her father was buried at Zutphen. She died 29th August, 1672, aged 33.

Gilbert Mundy, of Allestrey, esq. died 29th October, 1703. Mary, wife of Gilbert Mundy, died 22nd Nov. 1695. Gilbert, the son of Gilbert Mundy, died 1st April, 1701, aged 22.

Wrightson Mundy, fourth son of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. and Philippa, his wife, died 27th Sept. 1750, aged 48.

Hic infra sepultus est Adrianus Mundy, nuper de Quarne alias Quarndon, in hoc Derbiæ, comitatû, armiger, filius natu tertius Francisci Mundy, de Markeaton, in prædicto Derbiensi agro; armigeri, qui cum pietate erga Deum, erga proximum justitiam et charitatem, vivus diligenter coluisset, fœliciter obdormuit in Christo die Aprilis 23, anno Æræ Christianæ 1677, Ætatis suæ 71.

Unicam reliquit, filiam et hæredem, nomine Milicentam nuptam Johanni Musters, armigero, filio natu

Maximo Dni. Johannis Musters, de Colwick, in comitatu Nottinghamiæ, Equitis Aurati—Qui charissimi soceri memorie pie consulens hoc posuit.

John Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. died 20th March, 1681, aged 81.

Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, wife of John Mundy, of Allestrey, gent. who had by her eleven children. Ann and Millicent lyeth by their mother: one son buried at Trusley; two sons and a daughter, at Kirkby, Notts.; and four sons and a daughter living.

Wrightson Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, died 18th June, 1762, aged 47.

Anne, wife of Wrightson Mundy, esq. died 8th Jan. 1759, aged 44.

F. N. C. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, died 23rd Oct. 1815, aged 76. His 1st wife, Betty, died at Falmouth, 1st Oct. 1768, aged 22; his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, died 2nd Aug. 1807, aged 64.

A tablet records the deaths of Fanny, Adrian, Rosamond, and Charlotta, children of Francis Mundy, esq. and Sarah, his wife: viz. Fanny, born Nov. 15, 1802; died June 12th, 1804; buried at Teynemouth, in Northumberland: Adrian, born Oct. 24, 1809; died April 26, 1819; buried at St. James's church, London: Rosamond, born July 13, 1808; died May 15, 1821; buried at Allestree: Charlotta, born Nov. 10, 1804; died May 30, 1823; buried at St. James's, London.

Thomas Evans, died 1st March, 1814, aged 91 years.

William Evans, son of Thomas and Sarah, his wife, died 18th March, 1796, aged 41 years.

Thomas Evans, jun. third son of William Evans and Elizabeth, his wife, died 4th April, 1797, aged 2 years.

Charles Upton, son-in-law of the above Thomas Evans, senior, died 4th Dec. 1814, aged 62 years.

Another tablet records the memory of George Evans, second son of William Evans, of Darley, and Elizabeth his wife; who was drowned by jumping into the foam of the wear which crossed the river Wharfe, near Thorp Arch Seminary, Yorkshire, at the time of a high flood, on the 29th May, 1804, aged 15.

"Fair bloomed the vernal morn of this lov'd youth,
Fresh on his cheek the rose of beauty beam'd,
His open brow confess'd his artless truth,
And valour from his steady eyeball gleam'd;
Pleased nature saw unfold his manly form,
And new-born grace his vigorous limbs adorn.

Firm, active, generous was young George's mind,
 Pure emulation in his bosom glow'd,
 His manners gentle as his heart was kind,
 And from his lips Joy's brightest accents flow'd;
 Dear artless youth, thy latent worth, when known,
 Had charmed the hearts of others, bless'd thine own.

On Wharfe's green banks he roam'd with hope elate,
 He dared the foaming flood with blameless pride,
 The reffluent eddy triumph'd in his fate,
 He sunk o'erwhelm'd, and all lamented died:
 Mysterious Heaven! thy mercy we implore,
 Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore."

Charities.

The Church lands consist of 14 acres of land, and three cottages, now let for £30. 16s. per annum for the repairs of the parish church.

Adrian Mundy left a rent charge of 24s. viz. 20s. to the poor, 2s. to the churchwarden, and 2s. to the minister. This gentleman bequeathed to the poor of Markeaton, Mackworth, Allestree, Quarndon, and Radbourne, 20s.

each; to the minister and churchwarden of each town 4s.; to the minister of Quarndon to read divine service at the chapel £3. and 20s. a year to the clerk. The sum of £10. is received annually by the Rev. William Barber, the minister of Quarndon, from Mrs. Stephens, the owner and occupier of the mill at Ashover, who is charged therewith.

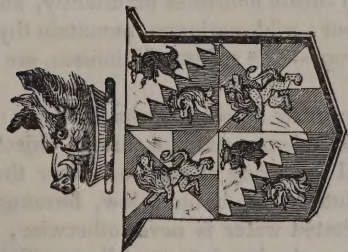
Allestree hall, the residence of William Evans, esq. M. P. stands on an elevated site, on the west bank of the Derwent, in the centre of a fine park, backed with a thriving plantation; a rich lawn spreads in the front of it, and a large sheet of water in the valley, at some distance from the mansion, adds much to the beauty of the scenery. The prospects from the hall are rich landscapes of great variety. The house has been enlarged and much improved internally, and also in its external appearance, since Mr. Evans has made it his residence. The north-west front is adorned with a handsome portico. On the south are the conservatories, green-houses and vineries, and on the west are the coach houses and stables.

The respectable family of the Evans, of Allestree and Darley, had its rise in the reign of William and Mary, by the marriage of Anthony Evans, yeoman, of Winster, to Hannah, co-heiress of Edmund Ferne, a considerable landowner of Bonsall. Many individuals of this family have been distinguished for their enterprize and acquisitions. The late Thomas Evans, esq. established the bank at Derby, which is now under the conduct of his son and grandson, and was for many years county treasurer. He died at the advanced age of 91, possessed, it is said, of £800,000. the honourable accumulation of the proceeds arising from the useful works he founded at Darley Abbey and at Derby. These works were manufactories of cotton, paper, copper, tin, iron, &c. The estates he purchased in this county were extensive, and it was a custom, in which he took great pleasure, to have some of his tenants for his guests every market day, from whose conversation he obtained an insight into the agricultural interests of themselves and their labourers. He was equally attentive to those in his manufacturing concerns, and by his will made many of his most confidential servants partners in the works. His son, Walter Evans, esq. erected the elegant church at Darley, and instituted free schools at Darley, Parwich and Allestree. Edmund Evans, an attorney at law, also accumulated great wealth, which was inherited by his surviving daughter, the wife of John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq. William Evans, now M. P. for Leicester, formerly represented the borough of Retford, in Nottinghamshire, in Parliament: in 1826, he stood a severely contested election for Leicester, which, according to public report, cost him not less than £20,000. No man has been more distinguished for his upright and patriotic conduct in the senate. He was high sheriff for Derbyshire in 1829: as a landowner, he holds above 3750 acres in this county, including the manors of Alkmanton, Brailsford, Newton Grange and Parwich.

Pedigree of EVANS, of Allesree, Darley, Mathfield, &c. &c.

ARMS.—Quarterly 1 and 4 Evans, Girony of eight, *Argent* and *Pur*, a Lion rampant gardant, *Or*. 2 and 3 Ferne, per bend indented, *Argent* and *Ches*, two Lions' Heads erased, counterchanged, ducally crowned, *Or*.

CREST.—In a charger (or dish) a Boar's Head, erased, *Argent*.



Anthony Evans, of Winster, county of Derby, yeoman.—Hannah, daughter of Edmund, and sister and co-heiress of Edmund Ferne, of Bonsall, gent.

Edmund Evans, of Upper Bonsall, gent. found one of the heirs of his uncle, Edmund=Rebeckah, daughter of Thomas Gell, of Middleton by Wirksworth, 1710, on his admittance to the copyhold lands at Bonsall; died 25th December, 1767, aged 78; buried at Bonsall.

Rev. Edmund=Sarah, dau. of William Greaves, of Mathfield, co. Stafford, eldest son and heir, died about 1790.
 George Evans=Ann, dau. of Peter Nightingale, of Trent, after wards of Caldwick, Derby, 82, buried at Bonsall.
 George Evans=Barbara, dau. of Cromford, gent. died 28th March, 1808, aged 82, buried at Bonsall.
 George Evans=Mary, mar. the Rev. Anthony Carr, of Swanwick, Bristol, vicar of Al-freton and Selston, 1794.
 George Evans=Elizabeth, Martha, wife of William Worthington, of Derby, esq., both obt. un-married, 1831.

..... widow=Rev. William of Fea, of Mathfield, gent. son and heir.
 Elizabeth, only dau. mar. Mr. Goodwin, of Shirley Park, now a widow, residing at Shirley Park.

Sarah, dau.=William Greaves, M. D. of Mathfield, J. of Peace, co. Stafford, esq.

William Evans=Elizabeth, dau. of Yaldersley, of Derby, esq., died 1824, aged 41.
 Edmund Evans=Elizabeth, dau. of Yaldersley, of Derby, esq., died 1824, aged 41.

William Evans, of Allesree=Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Gieborne, of Yoxall, co. Derby, high sheriff of the Manors of Alkington, Newton Grange, Farwich, and Brailsford.
 George Evans, of Allesree=Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Gieborne, of Yoxall, co. Derby, high sheriff of the Manors of Alkington, Newton Grange, Farwich, and Brailsford.

Thomas-William.

George, on-ly son, bur. 3rd April, 1759, at Bonsall, S. F.
 George Evans=Ann, dau. of Peter Nightingale, of Trent, after wards of Caldwick, Derby, 82, buried at Bonsall.
 George Evans=Barbara, dau. of Cromford, gent. died 28th March, 1808, aged 82, buried at Bonsall.
 George Evans=Mary, mar. the Rev. Anthony Carr, of Swanwick, Bristol, vicar of Al-freton and Selston, 1794.
 George Evans=Elizabeth, Martha, wife of William Worthington, of Derby, esq., both obt. un-married, 1831.

Henry, died October 27, 1772, buried a Bonsall.
 Walter Evans, of Darley Abbey, esq., Founder of Darley church and Free Schools, living 1831.
 Henry Evans, of Darley Abbey, esq., Founder of Darley church and Free Schools, living 1831.

Thomas Evans, 3rd son, died April 4, 1797, aged 2.
 Ellen, married the Rev. John Edmund Carr, perpetual curate of Par-wich and Al-sop, married April 27, 1822.
 George Evans, of Allesree=Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Gieborne, of Yoxall, co. Derby, high sheriff of the Manors of Alkington, Newton Grange, Farwich, and Brailsford.

Thomas-William.

ALLTON, a small village in the parish of Wirksworth, and in the hundred of Appletree, 2 m.

Alton, S. of Wirksworth, is part of the township of Iderhidgehay. William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed the manor to Richard Baron or Byron, and his heirs, whose descendant, Sir Nicholas Byron, died seised of it in 1503. It was afterwards successively in the Blackwalls and Iretons; the latter sold it about the middle of the 17th century to Henry Mellor; his brother sold it to the Hon. Anchetil Grey. George Grey, Earl of Stamford, sold it in 1747, to Dr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Wilmot, grandfather of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden, who is the present proprietor. This manor contains 500 acres of good strong land, watered by the river Ecclesbourne. There are several pews in the body and gallery of Wirksworth church belonging to this estate. The tithes are taken by composition. The roads are much improved. William White, gent. an eminent land-surveyor and valuer, agent to Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. and Richard Arkwright, esq. who resides at the ancient hall or manor house.

Alport, in the parish of Hope.

Alport, a small village in the parish of Yolgrave, containing about 22 houses, is seated on the river Lathkil. There is a paper-mill and a dye-house at this place. It is the property of the Duke of Rutland. The following paragraphs relating to this village are extracted from Rhodes's Peak Scenery.

Alport is a pleasant place, and the greater part of its inhabitants appear to be in reputable circumstances, if the houses where they reside may be regarded as a fair criterion: they are generally good stone buildings, and sufficiently spacious for all the purposes of comfort: a neat flower-garden, belted with laurel, lilacs, and libernum, lies before them, and an orchard well stored with fruit trees spreads behind. There are of course some inferior dwellings, but not the proportion usually found in a country village.

"The tufa in Derbyshire is universally regarded as a watery deposit very rapidly produced, and it contains indisputable evidences of its formation. At Alport, a large mass of rock, from forty to sixty feet high, is entirely composed of this material; and being adorned with trees, that either shoot from its sides, or take root upon its summit, it is not only a curious, but a picturesque object.

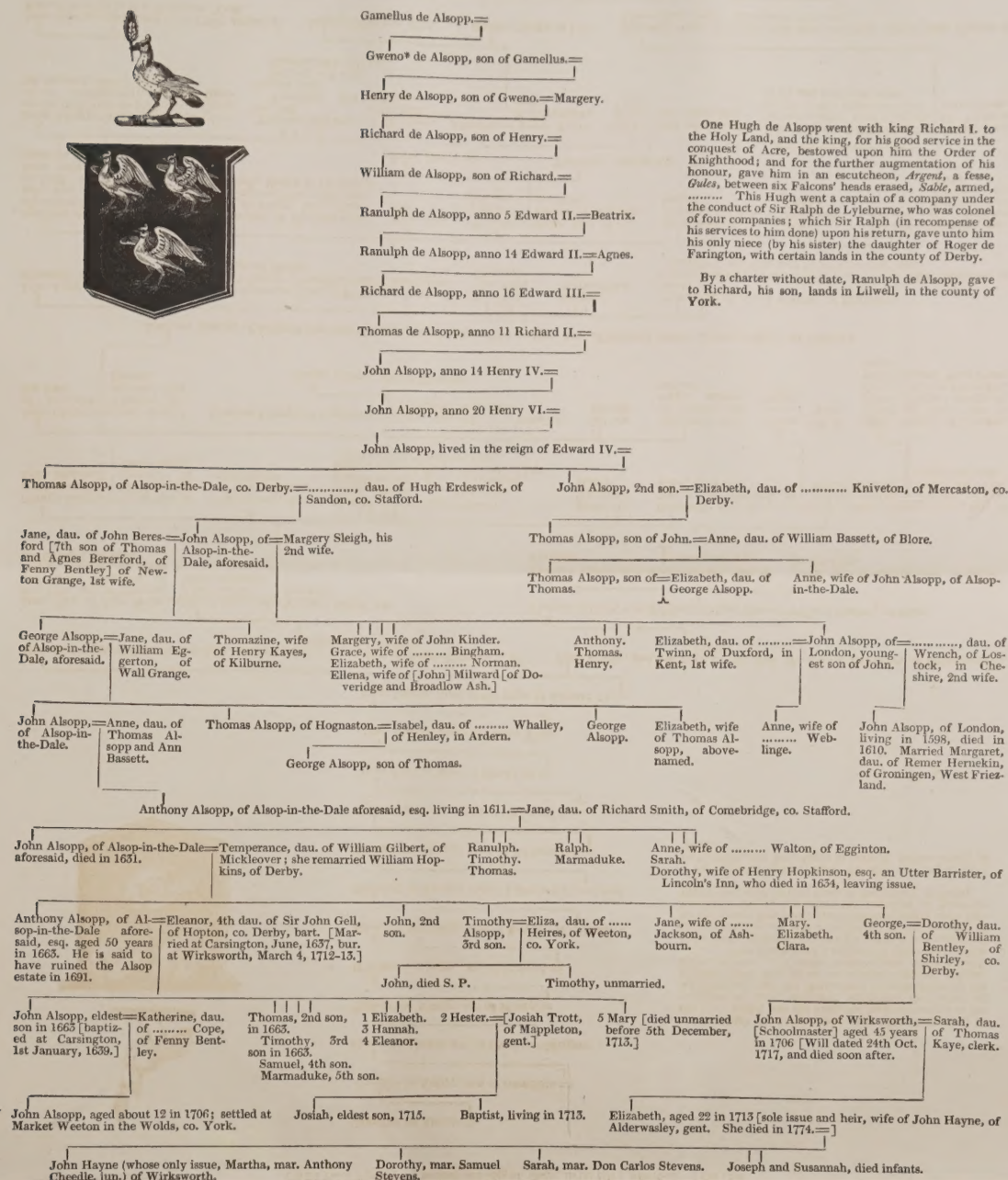
"This rock appears to be a congregation of matter, chiefly vegetable, which has been formed into an immense petrefaction by the continual action of water, but at what period is uncertain, as the stream that produced it has either ceased to flow, or has changed its course. The limestone strata of Derbyshire abounds with a variety of animal and vegetable remains, which time has hardened into stone; but in the tufa rocks they are often embedded in their native state: branches of trees are frequently found within them; and in some places they appear an accumulation of sticks, straws, and weeds, closely enveloped in calcarious incrustations; amongst these the natural snail-shell, not in the least altered in appearance, is often found. In one place, where the rock had been recently broken, and the trunk of a small birch tree, about six or eight inches diameter, taken out, we noticed the impression that remained, and took from it a part of the bark that was left behind, which was not at all affected in its nature by its long imprisonment. Some few years ago, the head and horns of a stag, now in the possession of a gentleman at Bakewell, were taken entire from out the tufa rocks at this place. It is not to the geologist only that this curious lime deposit is interesting: a great variety of the most beautiful plants and flowers grow upon it; it is, therefore, equally attractive to the botanist. Here the common thistle flourishes luxuriantly, and displays great beauty, the flowers being peculiarly rich in colour: wild marjoram, mountain thyme, ladies' bed-straw, and a fine variety of bright yellow stone crop—The sedum of Linnæus, are also abundant on these rocks.

"Leaving Alport, we passed a mill, romantically situate amongst rocks and trees: the water by which it was supplied was spread out into a lucid mirror, and the various objects that surrounded it lay pictured on its surface in all the vivid colouring of nature. Near the mill, the stream is precipitated over a high semicircular wear into a deep basin below, forming a cascade, somewhat artificial, but yet extremely beautiful: agitated water is never otherwise; and when, by the rapidity of its motion, it is whitened into foam, or broken into sparkling particles, it is one of the most pleasing objects that nature any where presents."

Pedigree of the family of ALLSOP, of *Allsop-in-the-Dale*.

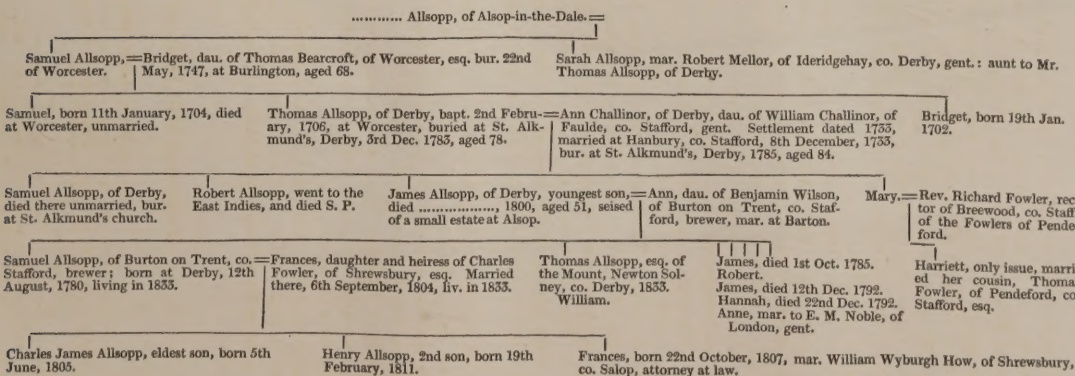
ARMS—*Sable*, three Plovers rising, *Argent*, beaked and legged, *Gules*.

CREST—A Plover, *Or*, beaked and legged, *Gules*, in its bill a wheat-ear of the first.



* William, Earl Ferrers, gave to this Gweno and to his heirs all the township of Alsopp, to hold by homage and service of 10s. per annum, de alba firma, and suit of the wapentake of Wirksworth.

Pedigree of ALLSOPP, of *Burton*, descended from Anthony Allsopp, of *Alsop-in-the-Dale*.



ALSOP and COLD EATON, two villages, forming one township, constabulary and parish in Elleshope and Eitun, the deanery of Ashbourn and wapentake of Wirksworth, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Ashbourn, on the east bank of the river Dove. This township in 1821, contained 8 houses, 8 families and 61 inhabitants. Seven families were employed in agriculture and one in trade.

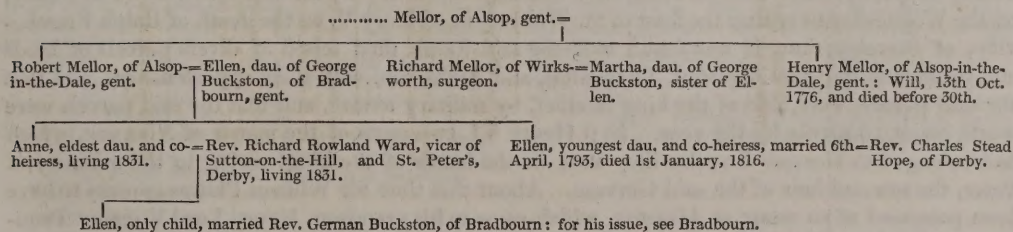
Alsop contains 864 acres of good limestone land, which belong to several proprietors, the principal of whom are Walter Evans, esq. who is lord of the manor, and owns 280 acres; Rev. Charles Stead Hope, 206 acres; Mr. William Gould, of Hanson Grange, 200 acres; Mr. John Dakin, 100 acres; Mr. Doxey and John Haywood: and Cold Eaton 595 acres. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1884. 10s. These villages have been claimed by Ashbourn, but they now form a distinct parish; whether they were ever subordinate to Ashbourn is not known. Lysons calls it a chapelry in the parish of Ashbourn. They are subject to pay all tithes to G. H. Errington, esq. as lessee under the dean and chapter of Lincoln. This village is governed by a constable.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, *Elleshope* and *Eitun* were berewicks to the manor of Parwich. Alsop, which had been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was granted to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who soon afterwards gave it to Gweno, son of Gamel de Alsop, ancestor of Anthony Alsop, esq. who married a daughter of the first Sir John Gell, bart. and died without male issue. The Alsops lived here nineteen or twenty generations: and we believe the male representative of the family is now rector of Sheepshead, Leicestershire. In 1688-9, John Borough, esq. of Derby, bought several estates in Alsop, Newton, and Thorpe, of Anthony Alsop; and Sir P. Gell bought the capital messuage and part of the lands of the said Anthony Alsop in 1691. The Beresfords afterwards held the manor, and from them it passed by a co-heiress to the Milwards. It passed by successive sales in 1711, 1753, &c. to Smith of Hopton, Pole of Nottingham, and Beresford of Basford. The late Francis Beresford, esq. of Ashbourn, sold it to Mr. John Brownson, of Alsop, who has re-sold it to Walter Evans, esq. of Darley hall. A branch of the Mellor family resided here for several generations, on an estate now the property of the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, of Derby, who married one of the co-heiresses of the late Robert Mellor, esq.

Cold Eaton was granted by King John to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. After the attainder of his great grandson, it was given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and the Wensleys held it under the earldom and duchy of Lancaster from the beginning of the reign of Edward III. until the latter end of the reign of Edward IV. About the year 1518, it appears to have belonged to the Vernons of Haddon, from whom the greater part descended to the present Duke of Rutland. A fourth part was many years in the Boothby family, and is now the property of Mr. Anthony Beresford of Castern.

The ancient church is dedicated to St. Michael, in which there are some good specimens of Norman architecture. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the freeholders, and the Rev. J. E. Carr is the present incumbent. This living has been augmented with £800. from the Royal Bounty.

Pedigree of MELLOR, of Alsop-in-the-Dale.



Alton, a small village in the township of Ideridgehay.

Alton, a small village in the parish of Ashover.

ALVASTON, a village, township and parochial chapelry in the deanery of Derby, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. This village is pleasantly situate on the west bank of the river Derwent, and in 1821, contained 82 houses, 86 families, and 399 inhabitants. Of the 86 families 46 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 28 in trade, manufactures or handicraft, and 12 in professional pursuits or living independent. The London road passes through it.

Alvaston and Boulton form one constablewick; the township of Alvaston is bounded by Elvaston and Aston upon Trent south, Boulton west, Osmaston north, and the river Derwent separates it from Spondon east, it contains 1288 *a. 3 r. 22 p.* of good land, tithe free, and let in small farms, at an average rent of £2. per acre. Boulton township contains 742 *a. 3 r. 24 p.* of land of a similar soil though not so good in quality, and the average rental may be estimated at 30s. an acre. The above land is divided among fifty-nine proprietors, viz. 23 resident and 36 non-resident freeholders. Amongst the principal we may enumerate the Earl of Harrington, the lord of the manor of Alvaston; Sir George Crewe, bart. the lord of the manor of Boulton; the Trustees of the late Sir Willingham Franklin, Rev. William Cantrell, Henry Holdsworth, esq. Messrs. John Chatterton, Thomas Trafford, and Thomas Briggs of Derby, John Briggs, William Parker, and Mrs. Wheeldon, William Sherwin, Thomas Hall, and James Osborne, Miss Briggs, the Rev. William Spencer, and others. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings in both parishes amount to £3648. 5s. 6d. The parochial expenses of the township of Alvaston, taking the average of eight years, are, for the poor, £148. 8s.; county rate, £48. 15s.; and church rate, £37. 2s. per annum.

There are a Wesleyan Methodist, a Baptist, and a Presbyterian chapel, a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions, an endowed parochial day-school, three innkeepers, and only one stocking-frame in this township.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor of Alvaston, then called Alewoldestune, was held by Tochi under Geoffrey Alselin, Azelin, or Hanselin. This manor was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton Abbey. It belonged afterwards to Ralph Fitz Germund, the founder of Dale abbey, in this county, whose descendant, Matilda de Salicosa Mare, daughter of William Fitz Ralph, seneschal of Normandy, gave Alwoldestune to that monastery. In the time of Henry II. the Bardolfs were possessed of this manor. William Bardolf held five knights' fees and a half in Egginton, Alwoldeston, Okebroc, Amboldeston and Bolton. One of the Bardolfs married Rose, heiress of Ralf Hanselin of Shelford, a baron, from whom it came in the time of Edward I. to Anker de Frescheville. In 3 Edward III. by an inquisition taken after the death of Thomas Bardolf, it was found that Margaret, the wife of Ralph de Frescheville, and Ralph the son of Ralph de Lathebury, held of the said Thomas Bardolf two knights' fees in Alwaldeston, Aylwaldeston, Thurleston, Egginton, Ambaldeston, and Boleton, in the county of Derby. In the reign of Richard II. the abbeyes of Darley and Dale had considerable estates here and at Boulton. Henry III. in the 36th year of his reign granted to Ralph Frescheville that he and his heirs for ever should have free warren in all his manors, viz. In the manor of Boney, in the county of Nottingham, and Crich, Scardeclive, Alwodeston, Chelardeston, with their appurtenances, in the county of Derby, and Cussewortham, in the county of York. By an inquisition taken at Derby, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Wolfred, in 4 Henry V. on the death of Ralph Frescheville, of Staveley, knt. it was found that the said Ralph died seised of divers parcels of lands and tenements lying in Alvaston, Thurleston, and Ambaston, with their appurtenances, and that the said parcels were held of the king in chief, by military tenure, and that the said parcels were worth about 10 marks by the year. In 9 Henry VI. two parts of the manor of Alvaston, which had belonged to Gervase Frescheville, were in the hands of the king, owing to the minority of Peter, the son and heir of the said Gervase. About this time Sir William Philips appears to have been possessed of an estate at Alvaston, which came to his grandson, Henry Lord Viscount Beaumont. Ralph and John Franceys, of Stanton by Bridge and Foremark, had an estate at Boulton

and Alvaston, as had also the family of the Sacheverells. Queen Mary, in the 1st year of her reign, gave to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, amongst others, "One barn, in the possession of Nicholas Fallows, in Alvaston, in the parish of St. Michael, in Derby. All those annual rents and services from lands and tenements in Alvaston aforesaid. All those our lands, messuages and tenements, and all lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, in Alvaston aforesaid, in the several tenures of Roger Ward, Robert Wright, and Nicholas Fallows. All tithes and hay arising of and from the meadows, lands, feedings and pastures in Alvaston, in the possession of the said Roger Ward. Also, one tithe barn and tithe of corn, grain and hay in Alvaston and Boulton, in the parishes of St. Peter and St. Michael, in Derby, late in the possession of Christopher Gyers and William Allestree. Also, one messuage and tenement, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, &c. in Alvaston aforesaid, late in the tenure of Thomas Foster." In 1547, the grange of Alvaston, which had formerly belonged to Dale abbey, was granted to Henry Needham. William Sacheverell, esq. died seised of it in 1557. It afterwards passed into a branch of the Allestree family, who had a seat here; and from whom it descended to the Borrowes, by reason of the marriage of Mary Allestree with John Tempest Borrow, esq. eldest son of Isaac Borrow, who was the only son of John Borrow. J. T. Borrow, esq. dying without issue, devised all his estates to his nephew, John Borrow, esq. the eldest son of his youngest brother, John Borrow, late of Hulland, in this county: by whom it was sold, in 1812, to John Elliott, esq. of Nottingham. It has since been divided into severalties. The Earl of Harrington purchased the manor of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Joseph Wheeldon the hall and some of the demesne lands. The two townships of Alvaston and Boulton were taxed, in 1712, at £121. 4s.

The church is a neat little structure, and formerly belonged to the church of St. Michael, in Derby. It was given by William Fitz Ralph and Robert his son to the abbey of Darley, which gift Ralph de Frescheville confirmed. In the reign of Henry VII. there was a strong contention between the abbot, the vicar of St. Michael, and the inhabitants of Alvaston, concerning their respective rights and privileges. At length, growing weary of disputes, they came to a general agreement, that the abbot and convent of the monastery of Darley should have the tithe of hay and corn in the liberty; that the inhabitants should present a chaplain, and allow him for his support the lesser tithes and oblations; and that they should pay three pounds a year to the vicar of St. Michael's. They also agreed to attend the parish church of St. Michael once a year, and to be present at the feast of the Relics. The living is a curacy, valued at £4. 4s. 2d. in the gift of the inhabitants. It has been augmented with £400. from Queen Anne's bounty, now worth about £120. a year. The Rev. William Spencer, M. A. vicar of Dronfield, is the present incumbent. The impropriation belonged formerly to the corporation of Derby, by some means or other it became alienated to the Allestrees, and passed with the manor, &c. to John Borrow, esq. to whom an allotment was given in lieu of tithes, at the time of the enclosure in 1802.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Chapel.

In the chancel, on a mural monument—"Sacred to the memory of John Tempest Borrow, esq. who departed this life the 28th April, 1781, aged 78. Having no issue, he devised all his estates to his nephew, John Borrow, eldest son of his younger brother, John Borrow, late of Hulland, in this county, esq. by whom this monument is gratefully erected."

ARMS. *Azure*, on a mount in base, the trunk of an oak tree, couped, sprouting out two branches, *Proper*, with the shield of Pallas *Or*, fastened thereon by a belt, *Gules*.

CREST. An Eagle regardant, with wings expanded, standing on a mount, *Proper*, supporting with his dexter foot the like shield as in the arms.

MOTTO. Virtute et robore.

On another—To the memory of Thomas Allestree, eldest son of Thomas Allestree, who was the eldest son of William Allestree, recorder of the town of Derby, esq. whose family have for many generations lived in this town of Alvaston. But the above mentioned Thomas dying without issue on the 18th March, 1740, his estates descended to his niece, Mary Allestree, who afterwards intermarried with John Tempest Borrow, eldest son of Isaac Borrow, who was the only son of John Borrow.

ARMS. *Azure*, a chief *Gules*, over all a bend, *Azure*, charged with three escutcheons, *Gules*, chiefs *Or*, with martlet for difference.

Charities.

By an inquisition taken at Derby, before Commissioners of Charitable uses, on 6th April, 12 Charles I. it was found that there was a cottage, with a little pingle, abutting upon a place called Longlane, in Alvaston, in the possession of William Feasant; and two closes in Alvaston, one called the Gilbert close, and the other the Church close, lying beyond the river Derwent; and one acre of arable land lying upon a furlong called Moore furlong, in Alvaston; and 1 *a.* 3 *r.* of meadow, called Parker's nook; and the moiety of a parcel of meadow, called the Harp, which were given by one Gilbert, and other well-disposed people, for the repairs of the church and chancel of the church of Alvaston, and for the discharge of the yearly sum of £3. paid by the churchwardens of Alvaston on behalf of the inhabitants of that town, to the vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in discharge of the like sum of £3. which, time out of mind, the inhabitants of Alvaston had paid in lieu of all duties from them payable to the vicar of St. Michael's, and for discharging the said inhabitants from fifteenths, and for relief of the poor of Alvaston, and that the same had, during the memory of man, been disposed by the churchwardens of the said town of Alvaston for such charitable uses.

The trust property consists of

A cottage and garden containing less than half an acre, and a field of about 2 acres, part of the allotment of the Great Meadow, mentioned in the trust deed of 1810, and a fourth part of another field, also part of that allotment, let for £8. per annum.

Three cottages, built on a piece of ground formerly in the occupation of John Massey, at the expense of £100. and now occupied by poor people rent free.

A close, called the Church close, containing about 6 acres, and also a close, called Gilbert's close, containing about the same quantity, are let to five labouring men at £8. each per annum, as yearly tenants, making £40. in the whole.

The remaining three fourth parts of a field, forming the residue of the allotment in the Great Meadow, is occupied by four labouring men of the parish, who are thus enabled to keep a cow at £2. 5s. each per annum.

The house, purchased for £120. is occupied by Mr. William Hanson, schoolmaster, at the rent of £4. per annum.

Two school-rooms, built at the expense of £100. and upwards.

All the buildings on the property are repaired out of the funds of the charity. The following yearly payments are made:

To the vicar of St. Michael's, for the purposes mentioned in the Inquisition of Charles I.	3	0	0	
To the Derby Infirmary, for the benefit of the poor of the parish	2	2	0	
To the trustee, who acts as treasurer, for keeping the accounts	0	10	0	
There is also distributed to the poor at Christmas,				
Herbert Robert	Rent charge	0	8	0
Robinson William	Rent charge	0	4	0
		Poor.		

Alvaston hall, the ancient seat of the Allestrees, was much improved by the late Mr. Wheeldon, many years agent to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. who made it a delightful country residence. It is now the property of his only son, William Parker Wheeldon, attorney at law, and agent to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart.

AMBASTON, a small village on the west bank of the Derwent, in the parish of Elvaston. It Emboldestune, is the property of the Earl of Harrington. The ford across the Derwent at this place is much neglected, and several accidents have occurred.

Ankerbold, a small village in the parish of North Winfield.

Apperknowl, a small village in the parish of Dronfield.

APPLEBY, GREAT, a rural village 5 m. S. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 19 m. S. W. of Appleby, Appleberie, Derby, and 113 m. from London, is in the hundred of Repton and Griesley, Derbyshire, and Sparkenhoe, in Leicestershire, and deanery of Repton. That part of the township belonging to the county of Derby, contained, in 1821, 115 houses, 117 families, and 596 inhabitants. In 1801, the number of persons was 457, in 1811, 550. Of the 117 families 77 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 30 in trade, and 10 in professional pursuits or independent. The whole township, including Little Appleby, contained 363 houses, 1781 inhabitants, and 2900 acres of excellent land, chiefly clay and red marl; and the river Mease divides it from Measham. The principal landed proprietors are George Moore, esq. and the trustees of Bosworth school; the latter are lords of the manor of Great Appleby. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings of the Derbyshire part is £2112. 10s. Little and Great Appleby are two distinct manors, and are in the honour of Tutbury. The common fields were enclosed in 1771. The village is seated in a fine open country, well covered with hedge-row timber; the modern houses are chiefly of red brick, and the more ancient are half timbered with pointed gables. They are so intermingled in the two counties, that the inhabitants themselves scarcely know in which county they live. The average amount of the poor rate, county rate, &c. is about £441. per annum for the last seven years. There is a capital free grammar school, endowed by Sir John Moore, knt. (who was Lord Mayor of London) a Particular and a General Baptist chapel, a building which is generally termed a round-house, though built in an octagon form, and three public houses in this village. It is governed by a constable.

In Aplebi the Abbot of Burton had five carucates of land to be taxed. Land to five ploughs. Leuric the abbot, made over one carucate of this land to countess Godiva, which the king now has. In the same place two ploughs, eight villanages, and one bordar, with one plough, are now in the demesne, and there were eight acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 20s. now 60s. D. B. 297.

In 1240, William Appleby held a quarter of a fee under the Earl Ferrers. In 1311, and in 1323, John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held a quarter of a fee. In 1347, William, and in 1364, Robert de Herle, held lands. In 1376, John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a quarter of a fee. In 1436, Richard Hastings held one messuage and two virgates, under Reginald Grey, Lord of Ruthen. At the dissolution, the lands of Burton abbey came to one Brereton, of Cheshire. In 1604, the manor was purchased by Sir Wolstan Dixie, knt. who gave it to the Trustees of the Free Grammar School, at Market Bosworth, founded by his great uncle, Sir Wolstan Dixie, and the trustees of that charity are still lords of the manor.

This manor was anciently the inheritance and chief seat of that worthy family of Appleby, who bore "*A. six martlets O. 3, 2, 1.*" Of whom many lie entombed in the church here. Though many of note have descended out of this house, yet most eminent was that renowned soldier, Sir Edmund de Appleby, knt. who served at the battle of Cressy, 20 Edward III. where he took Monsieur Robert du Mailarte, (a nobleman of France) prisoner. After, in 8 Richard II. he went into France with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to treat of a peace between both kingdoms. And lastly, 9 Richard II. he accompanied the said Duke and Lady Constance, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Peter, king of Castile, in his voyage thither; who then went over with a great power, to invest himself in the said kingdom, which, by descent, belonged to his wife, and was then usurped by Henry, base brother to Peter. Another of this family, lineally descended from this Sir Edmund, was George Appleby, slain in defence of the Isle of Inkippe, near Scotland, after Musselborough field, 1 Edward IV. whose widow, Joyce, daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Croxhall, in the county of Derby, after married to one Thomas Lewis, of Mancester, in Warwickshire, was burnt at Coventry, 1557, for her religion; of whom Mr Fox has written in his book of the Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs.

Pedigree of the APPLEBYS.

Walleran de Appleby had issue Robert de Appleby, 1181, 28 Henry II. who had issue William de Appleby, 26 Henry III. who had issue Henry de Appleby, knt. 31, 48 Henry III. who had issue Edmund de Appleby, knt. 51 Henry III. who had issue William de Appleby, who had issue John de Appleby, 4—27 Edward III. who had issue Edmund de Appleby, knt. 44 Edward III. 2 Richard II. who had issue John de Appleby, who died 10 Richard II. leaving Thomas de Appleby, 8 Henry V. married to Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas de Astley, of Nelston,

co. Leicester, knt. who had issue Thomas de Appleby, who had issue Richard Appleby, who died 1527, leaving issue (by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Langham, of Goppeshull, co. Leicester) George, slain in Scotland, 1 Edward VI. who married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Croxhall, burnt for religion, 1557, by whom he left issue Richard Appleby, married to daughter of Fisher, and had issue Francis Appleby, who died about 1630, without issue.

This ancient family had their seat a little to the east of the church, of which sufficient remains are still visible to show what it has been, a strong, though not large mansion of defence, built of massy stone, and entirely surrounded by a moat, with no other entrance than that of a draw-bridge. The front wall is still pretty perfect in its original state; some carved work, but no arms, though a few plain escutcheons may be seen. It has for a considerable time belonged to Bosworth school, and is now inhabited by a farmer.

The church is a handsome gothic structure, with a square tower terminated by a beautiful spire, dedicated to St. Michael. In 1829 it underwent a thorough repair, which, according to the estimated cost, would be considerably more than £2000. independent of the chancel, which is repaired at the expense of the rector. The advowson of the church was given by Richard Fitz Roger to Latham priory, Lancashire, where he founded a cell to Durham. In 1286 a jury found that the presentation to the church belonged to Latham priory, and not to William Vernon. In 1291 Burton abbey had a pension of 7s. from the church. In 1362 Durham priory had license to appropriate the church, the advowson of which belonged to it. In 1660 William Mould purchased the advowson, and by regular descent it came to Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dawson,

ancestor to Edward Dawson, esq. of Long Whatton, who sold the presentation to the Guardians of George Moore, esq. In 1535 a pension was paid of 13s. 4d. to Latham priory, and £2. to the rector of Seale, and the rectory was valued at £20. 9s. 3d. There are 423 acres of glebe land; and the present value of the living is about £1000. per annum. The late Rev. Thomas Jones was many years rector, he was succeeded in 1830, by John M. Echalaz, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, the present rector.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In Burton's time, the following arms, &c. were in the church:

In the south window of the chancel, and north windows of the church.

Azure, 6 martlets, *Or*, 3, 2, 1. Appleby.

In the north east window.

The pictures of Sir Edmund Appleby and his wife, kneeling, on whose surcotes the arms of Appleby.

In the south-east window.

Argent, semè de cross crosslets, fitchy, three fleurs de lis, *Sable*. Beresford.

Gules, three lions, passant gardant, *Or*. England.

The same, with a label of France. Lancaster.

Azure, 6 Martlets, *Or*, 3, 2, 1. Appleby.

In the west window in the steeple.

Azure, 6 Martlets, *Or*, 3, 2, 1. Appleby.

Quarterly { *Azure*, a cinquefoil *Ermine*. Astley.
Or, two bars, *Gules*. Harecourt.

Before Burton's time, were the following:

Or, three chevrons, *Gules*. Clare.

Argent, a cross, *Gules*. Vere.

Nebuli, *Or*, and *Sable*. Blunt.

Argent, three bears' heads erased, *Sable*, muzzled, *Or*. Langham.

Under an arch, by the side of the chancel, standeth a fair raised tomb of Sir Edmund de Appleby and his lady, whereon lie both their proportions, neatly cut in alabaster; he lieth in armour, at his feet a lion, under his head an helmet, whereon is his crest, viz:

A long cap, hatched with feathers, on the top whereof is a martlet's head.

There lieth near adjoining a flat stone, whereon is graven the coat of Appleby and Langham, with this circumscription:

Hic jacet corpus Ricardi Appleby Armigeri et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Roberti Langham de Goppeshull Armigeri, qui Ricardus obiit, 1527. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

There are many other flat stones in the north chapel, without scutcheon or inscription, defaced by time.

Scarcely any remains of arms are now visible in the windows except those of Appleby, and the fine old altar-tomb and effigies are much defaced.

The following inscriptions we find here since Burton's time.

On a mural tablet over the door in the chancel.

Hic jacet corpus Revdi viri Mri Tho. Mould
 Hujus ecclesie rectoris Patronique de
 Robenhull in Ecclesia de Leichfieldiæ et
 Coventriæ Præbendarii qui hinc
 Transmigravit 26 to. die Septembris.
 Anno Dom. 1642.

Ὁμοδοῖς μετ' ἐμῶ

Dignus hic luce diuturniore

Nisi quod luce meliore dignus.

Behold my thread is cutt, my glasse is runne,
 And yet I live, and yet my life is done.

On another mural tablet adjoining:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Abraham Mould, M. A. rector and patron of this church, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Ralph Roper, of Atherstone, in the county of Warwick, gent. and died the 1st day of March, 1663, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel: he had issue by the said Elizabeth, 4 sons and 3 daughters, (viz.) Thomas, Isaac, Joseph and Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, who died issueless, and Anna, wife of John Wilde, late of this town, gent. deceased, by whom she left Elizabeth, only surviving

child, wedded unto Edward Dawson, of Long Whatton, esq. whose issue are 2 sons and 2 daughters (viz.) Atkins, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth.—Edward Dawson, their younger son, from the great love and affection he beareth to his mother and her ancestors, hath caused this monument to be erected.

ARMS. *Argent*, two bars, *Sable*, three bezants in chief.

CREST. An arm erect.

MOTTO. Tendimus ad terram.

There are two other flat stones in the chancel, to the memory of Joseph Mould, 1733, aged 71, and Daniel Mould, 1735, aged 78, &c.

On another handsome mural monument in the chancel:

Near this place are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dawson, esq. the only surviving child of John Wilde, gent. by Anna, youngest daughter of the Rev. Abraham Mould. She, as niece and heir at law to Thomas, Isaac, Joseph, Daniel, Elizabeth and Mary Mould, was possessed in fee of the patronage and advowson of this church; together with divers freeholds, lands and tenements, in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Stafford and Warwick. With these and other accessions of wealth, she was not high minded, but preserved great humility in her state of life. She was a woman of unaffected piety, strict probity and great affability, an indulgent parent, a sincere friend, a tender mistress. She spent her life in constant expectation of death, and died in the most easy and composed manner, on Sunday, the 9th of June, 1764, in the 75th year of her age, leaving two sons and two daughters. Edward Dawson, her younger son, as a token of his duty, great affection and gratitude, hath caused this monument to be erected to her memory.

Above is a hatchment, with these arms:

Azure, on a bend, engrailed, *Argent*, two martlets, *Sable*. Over all, a scutcheon of pretence.

Quarterly { *Argent*, a chevron, engrailed, *Sable*, spotted *ermine*, on a chief *Sable*, three martlets.
 And, *Argent*, two bars, *Sable*, three bezants in chief.

MOTTO. Tendimus ad terram.

On a mural monument of marble, in the south aisle, is this inscription:

In a vault underneath lies interred the body of George Moore, esq. of an ancient family in this parish, greatly esteemed for many excellent virtues, of which the love of his country and benevolence to the poor were not the least. He died the 13th day of July, 1751, in the 63rd year of his age. Charles Moore, of the middle temple, London, esq. and the Rev. Thomas Moore, M. A. his nephews and executors, erected this monument to his memory.

On a hatchment above are these arms:

Ermine, three greyhounds, *Sable*, with collars, *Gules*, on a canton, *Gules*, a lion passant gardant, *Or*. Moore.

On a tablet, against a pillar:

In memory of the Rev. James Gresley, who died October 23, 1748, aged 30 years. Also in memory of Ann, wife of the above James Gresley, and daughter of Richard and Rebecca Farmer, gent. of Witherley. She died November 15, 1766, aged 57.

Underneath are these arms:

Gresley impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4. *Sable*, between three acorns; a chevron *Argent*, charged with a leopard's head, *Gules*, between two estoils, leopards; 2 and 3. Moore.

APPLEBY, LITTLE, Is a hamlet to the parish of Great Appleby, in the hundred of Repton Applebie Parva. and Gresley, 118 m. from London, containing about 99 houses, and 495 inhabitants. It is a pleasant village, situate partly in Derbyshire, and partly in Leicestershire. Appleby Parva anciently belonged to the Vernons, whose chief seat was at Haddon, in Derbyshire. Vernon bare "*Argent, fretty Sable, a canton, Gules.*"

In Little Applebi Robert held under Henry de Ferrers, one carucate, three socmen had two ploughs and three acres of meadow at the conquest.

It appears by an old deed that Robert de Stokport gave this manor, with the advowson of the church of Great Appleby, to William de Vernon and his heirs, about the reign of king John, yielding yearly to him and his heirs a sparrow-hawk, or twelve pence, at the feast-day of St. Peter ad vincula.

In 1322 Richard Vernon, and Matilda, his wife, held the manor as of the honour of Tutbury, and in 1328 he had a grant of free warren here. In 3 Henry IV. Juliana Vernon was seised of the manor.

The following documents are copied from ancient Charters, and from the Court Rolls, in the possession of Mr. Dewe, solicitor, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

KNOW all present and to come, that I, William de Vernon, have granted, and by this present Charter have confirmed, to William, the sonne of Robert de Appulbie, all the land of Appulbie, with the appurtenances and with the fifth part of the advowson, which he had of the gift of Lord William de Mullaam and Amacie his wife, tam in hirbus quam in dominices; to have and to hold, to him and his heires, of mee and my heires, free and

quiet; rendering therefore annually, by him and his heires, to mee and my heires, two markes of silver, at the nativite of St. John Baptist, for all services: and that this may obtain full strength, I have corroborated this Charter, with the putting to my seale this testibus, &c.

N. B. There is no date to this deed.

"We find that the manor of Little Appleby is a very ancient manor, which hath court-leet and court-baron belonging to it; and that in the time of Edward the IIIrd, after the Conquest, Richard de Vernon, knt. was lord of the said manor, as appears not only by accounts of the bailiff of the said manor, but also by two instruments in parchment in old French, under the seal of Maud, wife of Richard de Vernon the younger. The purport whereof are as follows:

"To all to whom these letters shall come, Maud, who was the wife of Richard de Vernon the younger, sendeth greeting. In the Lord God. Know ye, that whereas Monsieur Richard de Vernon, knt. by his writing hath secured unto me an annuity of £20. to take out of his manor of Little Applebie, in the countie of Leicester, during his life, at four terms of the yeare, by equal portions: that is to say, at each term one hundred shillings; and I have granted unto him, by my writing, that if hee pay mee at each of the termes aforesaid fiftie shillings, I

will acquitt him of the other fiftie shillings of the said terme. I, the said Maud, have received fiftie shillings of the said Sir Richard, at the terme of the nativity of our Lord, in the first year of the reigne of king Edward the Third, after the Conquest, and do acquitt him of the 100s. for the terme aforesaid. In witness whereof, to this letter of acquittance I have put my seale; given at Harleston, on Monday, the morrow of St. Nicholas, in the yeare aforesaid."

"Another, of the same purport, for Michaelmas quarter, in the second yeare of the said king Edward the Third."

The last heir male of the noble house of Haddon, was Sir George Vernon, knt. who, about 9 Elizabeth, died seised of thirty manors, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt. two daughters co-heiressess; Dorothy, married to Sir John Manners, knt. younger son of Thomas Manners, first Earl of Rutland, who with her had the manor of Haddon, and other manors and estates in Derbyshire. Margaret, the other daughter, married Sir Thomas Stanley, knt. younger son of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, by whom she had issue, Sir Edward Stanley, knt. who alienated this manor.

It appears by a deed of partition between them, dated 3rd January, 10 Elizabeth; and where they are thrice described as follows:

"Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwich, in the county of Lancaster, knt. and Dame Margaret, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir George Vernon, late of Haddon, in the county of Derby, knt. on the one part, and John Manners, of Weaverton, in the county of Nottingham, esq. who married the other daughter and co-heir of the said Sir George Vernon, on the other part;

by this deed the manor of Little Appleby was allotted (with other estates) to Sir Thomas Stanley. In 1630, it was purchased of Sir Edward Griffin, *knt.* by Charles Moore, *esq.* in whose family it has ever since remained.

The following additions we have from the collections of William Woolley, *esq.* written about the year 1714. "The tenth of Elizabeth John Taylor, *gent.* died and left an estate here to his daughter Maud, who died 14th of Elizabeth, and John Taylor, the son of Richard, the son of Henry, the father of John, the father of the said Maud, inherited the same; and 40 Elizabeth, Humphrey Dethick, *esq.* of Newhall, died and left an estate here to his daughter Catharine, wife of Alexander Redick, *esq.* 43 Elizabeth John Rotheram, *esq.* one of the six clerks in Chancery, died possessed of an estate here, which he left to William, son and heir of Gilbert Willoughby, son and heir of Margaret, sister and heir of the said John.

"This town has been eminent for being the birth-place of Sir John Moore, *knt.* who being of mean parentage, raised himself a very great estate by merchandise, first in lead, and afterwards in the East India trade, whereby he became Lord Mayor of London, and was long president of Christ church, or the Blue-coat hospital, in London, to which he was a great benefactor, particularly in building and endowing the writing and mathematical schools there, in which he bestowed above £6000. and built and endowed a very fine free-school in this town, on which he bestowed above £5000.; and after dying at a good old age, above 80, he left an estate of about £80,000. a large part to his nephew, John Moore, *esq.* but withal gave very great legacies to his other nephews and nieces, which have made many families considerable which were not so before, and left as good a name behind him, for honour and sobriety, as most of his contemporaries; only he was over-awed at the latter end of king Charles the Second's reign, when he was Lord Mayor of London, to give up the City's charter, which was looked upon rather as the effect of his want of courage, than of justice and integrity; though perhaps a man of far greater courage and resolution, in those trying times, might have been forced to have done the same. I believe all he got by it was a canton of the arms of England in his coat, which was "O. three Moor-hens, S."

Mr. Woolley's blazonry of Sir John Moore's arms, as above, is incorrect; the arms borne by the present Moores being as stated at the head of the Pedigree.

The school is a very handsome brick building, with two similar fronts; the one which faces the street or road, is enclosed in a very spacious grass area that affords sufficient air and exercise to the boys. The school-room is a noble size. At the upper end of it, in the wall, is represented in full proportion, the figure of the founder, in his official robes, with the mace and sword in either hand: underneath which is the following inscription, illustrative of the charity:

"To the memory of Sir John Moore, knight, and alderman of the city of London, who erected this school Anno Domini 1697, and endowed the same for the education of the male children of the parishes and towns of Appleby, Norton, Austery, Newton-in-the-Thistles, Stretton-in-the-Fields, Mesham, Snarston, and Chilcot. And by the statutes made A. D. 1706, it was made free for all England."

The right wing and rooms over the school are occupied by the head master and his boarders; the left by the second master. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and is altogether a very suitable edifice, and may serve as a model for others. At the back front, where before were also cloisters, has been added, within these fifty years, a large and comfortable dining or sitting-room, for the use of the boys, more particularly in winter, where recreation or study may be carried on in a more advantageous and agreeable manner. For let the "*Laudatores temporis acti*" say what they will of hardiness and capability of enduring the inclemencies of the weather, certainly such a necessary indulgence, as that above mentioned, is conducive, especially in these days, both to the health of the body and the improvement of the mind. Genius will not endure the hardships of freezing, however insensible dullness may be to it. This, like all other similar foundations, is under the direction of Governors or Trustees, who meet here annually at the audit to settle business, and dine together.

The following are the Trustees, &c. of the school.

Rev. William Gresley, rector of Seal.
 Thomas Moore, esq.
 Sir Francis Burdett, bart. M. P.
 D. S. Dugdale, esq. M. P.
 C. E. Repington, esq.
 Sir William Cave Browne-Cave, bart.
 W. P. Inge, esq.
 John Moore, esq.
 S. F. S. Parkins, esq. barrister.

The Right Hon. Earl Howe.
 John Boulthbee, esq.
 Sir Charles Abney Hastings, bart. M. P.
 The rector of the parish ex-officio.

The present rector is the Rev. John M. Echallaz, M. A.
 The head master is the Rev. Geo. Wood Lloyd, D. D.
 The second master is the Rev. William Homer, M. A.
 The writing master is Mr. Edwin Hague.

The present revenue of this excellent establishment is about £900. per annum, arising from 228 acres of land, at Upton, in Sibson parish, &c.

Pedigree of MOORES, Lords of Appleby Parva.

ARMS. *Ermine*, three Greyhounds passant, in pale, *Sable*, collared, *Gules*, in a canton of the last, a Lion passant guardant, *Or*.

CREST. A Moor-cock, *ermine*, with wings displayed, holding a heath-stalk in his bill.

Charles Moore, purchaser of Appleby Parva, died 1654.—Cecily, dau. of Yates, died 1632.

Charles M. = Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Mould, rector of Appleby. Parva, obt. 1700.	Sir John M. Alderman and Lord Mayor, obt. 1702, without issue.	George Moore.	George and Sarah, ob. infants.	Joan, bur. at Whatton.	Thomas Sherwood, of Long Wilde.	John Whatton.
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Thomas M. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Heafield, obt. 1736.	John, of London.	Charles, rector of Worpleston, Surrey, died 1756.	George, of London.	Rebecca, married Thomas Dilly.	Mary, mar. Sam. Short, of London.	Daniel, Jonathan.
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Charles, died yo.	George Moore, sheriff of Leicestershire, & Lord of Appleby, died unmarried 1751.	John Moore, died 1756.	Sarah, dau. of Peter Wright, of Notts.	Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew White.	Thomas Moore, Lord of the Manor of Bentley, resided at Little Appleby, styled gent. died 1762.	Catherine, dau. of George Gell, rector of Appleby and Thurning, co. Huntingdon.	Sarah, mar. John Wilde.	Mary, mar. Joseph Mould, of Appleby.	Katherine, Rebecca, mar. Rich. Farmer.	Elizabeth, m. Thos. Farmer.
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John Moore, died without issue.	Charles Moore, LL. D. F. R. S. and A. S. a Barrister of the Inner Temple, Lord of Little Appleby, died 1775, without issue.	Sarah, died unnn.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M. A. Lord of the Manors of Appleby & Bentley, died 1793, unmarried.	Elizabeth, died unmarried.	George Moore, Lord of the Manor of Appleby Parva, and sheriff for Leicestershire, died June 11, 1813, aged 71.	Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of William Darher.	Rev. John Moore, Lord of the Manor and Bentley, died without issue surviving, 26th Dec. 1814.	Catherine, Mary, died yo.
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Susan, dau. of John Drummond, esq. of Migginch castle, co. Perth, Scotland, obt. April 17, 1813, aged 21.	George Moore, of Snareston Lodge, Leicestershire, esq. born December 31, 1778, Lord of the Manors of Appleby Parva and Bentley, high-sheriff for Leicestershire, 1821, died 1827.	Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Hurt, esq. living a wid. 1831.	Thomas, born 21st Dec. 1783.	John, born 4th Dec. 1784.	Charles Moore, esq. born Oct. 11, 1787, barrister at law, Midland circuit, dead, unmarried.	Catherine, born Jan. 29, 1775. Elizabeth, born Dec. 31, 1775. Mary, born Sept. 17, 1777.
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George Moore, esq. Lord of the Manor of Little Appleby, born September 17, 1811.

Susan Drummond Moore, born April 2, 1813.

The family of Moore has been in possession of the manor of Little Appleby for two centuries. Sir John Moore, the son of Charles Moore, gent. (who was a considerable merchant in connexion with the mineral districts of the county) became Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and died in the year 1702. He was the founder and builder of the free grammar school at Appleby, and died without issue, immensely rich. Among the other distinguished persons of this family, we may remark that three of the name of George have been high sheriffs for the county of Leicester.

ARLESTON and SINFEN, a small village and liberty in the parish of Barrow, and hundred of Erlestone, Sedenefeld, of Appletree, contains 11 houses, 11 families, and 74 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. This liberty is entirely the property of Sir George Crewe, bart. and contains 810 acres of land. The average rental is about 27s. per acre. The amount of the poor rates last year was about £44. 2s. 7½d.; county rate £54. The roads in this township are all occupation roads. The estimated annual value of the lands, messuages, &c. in this liberty is £1133. 5s. This village is governed by a constable.

In Erlestone, Colegrini and Ravenhil had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There are now in the demesne two ploughs, and seven villanes with one plough. There are twenty acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 20s. now 40s. D. B. 311. In Sedenefeld, Ulchel had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is now in the demesne one plough, and two villanes have one plough and six acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time and now 10s. William holds it. D. B. 311.

The manor of Arleston was conveyed, in the year 1426, by Thomas Bradshaw and Agnes, the wife of Robert del Stoke, to John Bothe, whose descendant, William Bothe, esq. died seised of it in 1519. It afterwards was the property of the Blounts; Sir Henry Blount sold it, in 1640, to Sir John Harpur, ancestor of Sir George Crewe, bart. the present proprietor. The Bothe family had a seat and resided here several generations.

The manor of Sinfen or Sinfin belonged, in the reign of Edward I. Edward III. and 17 Richard II. to the family of Towke, who were succeeded by the Bothes. It is probable that the Towkes possessed Arleston also, as both estates passed from the Bothes to the Blounts. Sir George Crewe, bart. is the present proprietor.

Sinfen Moor, containing 894 acres, was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1802, and allotted amongst the adjoining townships of Sinfen, Barrow, Alvaston, Osmaston, Boulton, Normanton, Chellaston and Swarkstone. In 1827, another Act of Parliament was obtained to drain it. The Derby races were formerly held upon this large common.

ASH, a small rural village, 1 m. W. of Etwall and 1 m. S. of Trusley, in the parish of Sutton-Eisse, on-the-Hill, and hundred of Appletree, consists of a tolerably good old hall and 5 or 6 farm-houses, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, and surrounded by good land.

In Eisse Ulchel, Auic and Hacon had sixteen ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and seven villanes having one plough. There are eighteen acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. Robert holds it. D. B. 304.

The manor of Ash, containing upwards of 800 acres of land, was given by William the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers. In 25 Edward I. Ralph de Bakepuze held it under Ralph de Rochford, who held it under the Earl of Lancaster in 1296. In the reign of Richard II. it appears to have been in the Mackworth family. In 18 Henry VII. John Fitzherbert died and left this lordship to his son Eustace, whose son John died 38 Henry VIII. and left it to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Nicholas Draycott, of Paynsley, in Staffordshire. In 11 Henry VII. William Bothe of Arleston died, and left an estate here to his grandson John, which came to Nicholas Fitzherbert, who married Alice, daughter of Henry Bothe of Arleston. In the reign of James I. Gervase Sleigh, esq. purchased it, and left it to his son, Sir Samuel Sleigh, who left it to his daughter and co-heir Margaret, who married to James Chetham, of Turton tower, Lancashire, esq.; his son Samuel succeeded to the estate, but dying without issue, it passed to Rowland Cotton, esq. of Bellaport in Shropshire, who had married the other co-heiress. It remained in this family until the death of William Cotton, esq. in 1825, when it passed with Dalbury and Sutton on the Hill to the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, vicar of St. Peter's, Derby, and Sutton on the Hill, the present proprietor.

ASHBOURN is a neat market town, township and parish in the hundred of Wirksworth, and
 Esseburne, may, in point of importance, be ranked immediately after the two corporate
 Ashburne, towns of the county. It gives its name to the deanery of Ashbourn, and is situ-
 Ashborne, ate 9 m. W. of Wirksworth, 12 m. S. W. of Matlock, 20 m. S. of Buxton, 16 m.
 Ashbourne, S. E. of Leek, 12 m. S. E. of Uttoxeter, 18 m. S. W. of Bakewell, 13 m. N. W. of Derby, 47 m.

S. E. of Manchester, and 139 m. N. W. by N. from London.—The Manchester mail, with several stage coaches from London to the northern counties and Scotland, pass through this town daily. The town is situate in a deep valley, through which runs a small river, called the Schoo or Henmore, and to the inhabitants more generally known by the name of the Compton-brook. This stream falls into the Dove at Hanging-bridge. The southern part of the town is denominated Compton (anciently *Campdene*) and the northern portion is situate on elevated ground which is connected with the hills of Dove-dale. The entrance into Ashbourn, from Derby, descends rapidly, and presents an interesting view of the town and the romantic country around it. The steep ridge to the north, covered with houses, appears embosomed in wood; and in the distance is seen Thorpe Cloud and many of the most striking objects that enrich the valley of the Dove. The houses are built chiefly with red brick, and are well sheltered from the boisterous winds; and the whole grouping conveys a pleasing idea of security and social happiness.—The parish of Ashbourn consists of the vicarage, one chapelry, two townships and three liberties or hamlets in the neighbouring hundreds, according to the following enumeration, which comprises the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811 and 1821, with the estimated annual rental of the lands and buildings, and the acreage of each township.

ASHBOURN PARISH.	POPULATION.					Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.		
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	Houses.	1821. Families.	Persons.		£.	s.	d.
Ashbourn vicarage	2006	2112	457	481	2188	55	4632	16	6
Broadlow-Ash						405			
Clifton and Compton township	627	663	152	152	768	1002	2928	18	4
Hulland chapelry and township	146	214	49	49	221	909	1162	19	2
Newton Grange liberty	9	15	4	4	38	737	1340	13	0
Offcote and Underwood liberty	220	257	53	63	341	1809	5756	16	0
Sturston hamlet	360	387	123	123	561	925	2773	10	0
Yeldersley and Painter's Lane hamlet .	187	210	30	40	202	1456	2085	15	0
	3555	3858	873	912	4319	7298	20,681	8	0

Of the 481 families in the township of Ashbourn, 23 were employed in agriculture, 370 in trade or handicraft, and the remaining 88 were engaged in professional pursuits or living independent. Many females are employed in figuring lace, and a few at the Hanging-bridge cotton mills. The town is chiefly supported by being a great thoroughfare, and having numerous fairs and good markets. The market-day is on Saturday, and the fairs are held the first Tuesday in Jan. the 13th of Feb. the second Tuesday in March, the 3rd of April, the last Thursday in April, the 21st of May, the 15th of July, the 16th of August, the third Tuesday in September, the 20th of October and the 29th of November. The February fair begins two days before that date and the October three days before. These are noted fairs for the sale of horses. Those of April and May are more particularly for the sale of milch cows, for which they are in great repute. Wool is sold at the July fair, which is the smallest in the year. The August and November fairs are chiefly for the sale of fat cattle. The March and September fairs are for the sale of cheese; the day preceding each there is a fair for horned cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, &c. We have not met with any charter for the market on record; it certainly existed before 1296, and was then held, as it still continues to be, on Saturday; there were then two fairs, each held for three days at the festivals of St. Oswald and St. John the Baptist. Five fairs are enumerated in the charter of Charles the First.

Long before the reign of Edward VI. Ashbourn was a royal burgh,* when it appears to have

* By an ancient document, of which the following is a translation, Ashbourn appears to have been a Royal Borough at a very remote period.

In the 4th year of Edward I.—They declare that the masters of the hospital of St. John de Yeveley have tenants under them, from the other side of the water of Esseburne, called Scolebrook, in the wapentake of Lutchrych, who sell bread and ale contrary to the assize, and that the said masters receive the bread and ale so sold unjustly, to the great prejudice and injury to the freemen and the burg of Esseburne, and they know not by what warrant. They also declare that the said masters of the hospital appropriate to themselves, and seduce persons from the royal burg of Esseburne to be tenants under themselves and under their protection, whence the lord the king loses toll and passage-fees from tenants of this kind. And also the masters have made for themselves a new stamp and stamp gallon

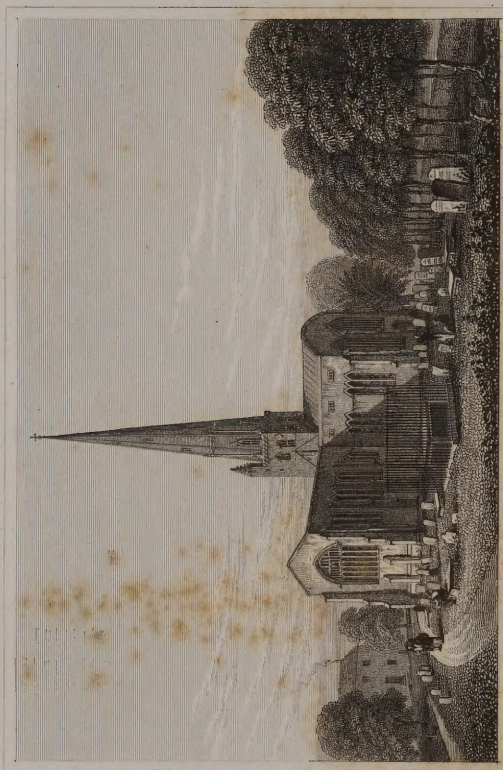
contained 1000 houselying people of sixteen years of age and upwards. The number of inhabitants may now be estimated at 2500. The average amount of the poor rates, county rate and constables' accounts, for the last seven years, is £860. 0s. 4d. per annum; the highways about £57. per annum; and the church rates are collected from the whole parish. The poor are maintained in a workhouse, and the pauper children are apprenticed to trades. There is a free grammar school, and an English school for 30 boys and 30 girls, well endowed; a national day-school, two Sunday-schools of the church establishment and one Methodist Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions. A Baptist and Methodist chapel, a Calvinist chapel in Compton, an almshouse for clergymen's widows, and three others for widows, widowers and decayed housekeepers, the founders of which will be noticed hereafter; two bridges and the share of a third in this township are repaired by the county. There are three men's and one women's sick clubs, 28 inn-keepers and about 100 freeholders, besides several copy-holders in this township. The magistrates hold their petty sessions every Saturday to transact business.

Sir William Boothby, bart. is lord of the manor, and holds a court leet annually, at which time the constable and headborough are sworn in. The lord of the manor receives the tolls of the fairs and markets, and appoints proper persons to inspect the weights and measures.

In the month of February, 1644, there was a battle fought near to Ashbourn, between the royalists and the parliamentarians, in which the royalists were defeated with considerable loss; 170 were taken prisoners. King Charles was at Ashbourn in the month of August, 1645, and attended divine service at the church; his army at this time consisted of about 3000 men, which he marched through the Peak of Derbyshire to Doncaster.

In 1745, Charles Stuart, the Pretender, marched his army twice through Ashbourn; first on his approach to Derby, and again on his retreat to Scotland. On which occasions he and his principal officers took possession of Ashbourn hall. The bed in which the prince slept is still preserved.

and bushel-measures, without such warrant as the inhabitants of the borough have been accustomed to. And the said masters have an oven for making saleable bread, to the grievous loss of the aforesaid royal borough of Esseburne. Also they declare, that from that side of the aforesaid water, there is a certain township called Campeden-strete, in the Hundred of Appletree, and ought to be, as it were, a country village; and that men remain in the said township and sell bread and ale contrary to the assize and without warrant. And that they put the said bread for sale into their windows, and they use the aforesaid stamp for bread, for bottles and for bushels, without warrant, to the great loss of our said lord the king. They also declare that Robert de Mapleton has an oven, in that part in Campedene-strete, and that he had spoken with a certain Robert of Esseburne, who then possessed the said village, concerning a firm agreement, and he conceded to the said Robert of Esseburne, that for the space of one year he might make bread for sale in the aforesaid oven, whence on account of that oven and the oven of the aforementioned masters of the hospital, the said borough of the lord the king was greatly injured and aggrieved. And that Thomas, the son and heir of the said Robert de Mapleton, holds the said oven for a yearly sum of money, which said sum of money ought to be paid yearly to our lord the king, on account of an agreement sanctioned between Robert, Earl Ferrers, and Henry de Esseburne. And this agreement bears date in the reign of the late lord king Henry, and runs thus—"Of those who possess liberties granted them by our lord the king, &c."—They also declare that Thomas de Mapleton, Richard Hervi, Nicholas de Mercinton and Henry of Esseburne, clerk, do not rightfully exercise the freedom of the town of Esseburne, as they ought to do, for that they fine the bakers and the brewers in their absence, and not in full court as was customary to be done: and that they fine them at their own discretion; and that there used to be in the said town only two assessors, and that now there are four, contrary to the liberty of the aforesaid town, and therefore to the grievous loss and detriment of the aforesaid borough of our lord the king, who now reigns. And further they declare that a certain vicar, namely, of the church of Esseburne, obstructed a path-way, near Lovedich, and that Peter de Wyneton, now rector of the church, supports him in that injury.—They also declare, that a certain Ranulph of Mercinton obstructed another path, leading out of the king's highway from Esseburne to Scolebrook, between the new place and tenement of the said Ranulph; and Roger de Mercinton abets him in the same injury.—Of military tenures, &c. They declare that two messuages at the end of the town of Esseburne, towards Underwede, were given in charity to the abbey of Miravalli, to make for the monks of that place a house of hospitality, by lord William the old Earl of Ferrers, that nothing is paid, and that the messuages are lying waste.—Concerning the clergy and other magistrates, &c. They declare that Thomas de Gloucheswich was seized and detained in person, and put in chains, on suspicion; and liberated by Henry Oweyn, then the bailiff of Lord Edmund, for XLs.—Persons they fined and liberated in the time of the late king Henry.—They also declare, that Laurence, Clerk, and Nicholas of Mercinton, in the time of the late king Henry, by night seized two men and two women of Esseburne upon suspicion, and took from them a certain quantity of wax and cloth, of the value of XXs. and more, and promised them to get a warrant respecting the wax and cloth, which they have never restored,



Engraved by J. I. Wright

ASHBOURN CHURCH.

Drawn by F. E. Bunting

In Esseburne there are three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. It is waste, yet it pays twenty shillings. There is a priest and a church, with one carucate of land to be taxed; and he has there two villanes and two bordars, having half a plough. Himself has one plough, and one vassal who pays sixteen pence; and twenty acres of meadow. These five manors, Derelei, Mesteforde, Werchesuorde, Esseburne and Peureuic, with their berewicks, paid in king Edward's time thirty-two pounds, and six sextaries and a half of honey, now forty pounds of pure silver. D. B.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the town and manor of Ashbourn belonged to the king. But William Ferrers, by a charter dated the 11th of July, in the first year of the reign of king John, obtained from the crown to himself and his heirs, a grant in fee-farm of the manors of Wirksworth and Ashbourn, together with the whole wapentake, on condition that he paid to the exchequer £70. sterling at Michaelmas and Easter by even portions. In the fifth year of the same reign, he obtained a grant of the inheritance of these manors with the wapentake, for which he paid 500 marks. In the reign of Henry III. it was seized by the crown, on the rebellion of Robert de Ferrers, son of William. In 25 Edward I. Edmund Crouchback, brother of the king and earl of Lancaster, died possessed of the manor of Ashbourn. In 9 Edward II. Stephen de Seagrave held lands here. In the time of Edward III. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, owned the manor. In the same reign, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, procured for his son a grant of the wapentake of Risley and Ashbourn in the Peak, being parcels of the lands of the late Edmund, earl of Kent, attainted. In the reign of Henry IV. John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, held the manor. This manor continued to be annexed to the earldom and duchy of Lancaster, until the time of Charles I. who in the year 1633 sold or granted it to William Scriven and Philip Eden, who conveyed it to Sir John Coke, of Melbourn, knt. one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and his son, John Coke, esq.; from the latter it passed by sale, in the reign of Charles II. to Sir William Boothby, of Broadlow-Ash, bart. whose lineal descendant and male heir, Sir William Boothby, of Ashbourn hall, bart. is the present owner.

The church is a gothic building, in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the centre, terminated with a beautiful and lofty octagonal spire, enriched with ornamental workmanship, and pierced by twenty windows. The building is principally early English, with various alterations, additions and insertions of later styles. The nave has very fine early English piers and arches. The chancel is of the same character, but with a perpendicular east window of seven lights inserted; there are three plain stone stalls in the chancel. The north transept has decorated windows; the south transept a large perpendicular window. The font is fine, clearly early English. There are several good early English door-ways. Over the whole of this church, the different styles are very much mixed, but the walls and buttresses appear mostly of the original character of the church. The roof is supported by several pointed arches; the interior is spacious, but not commodiously disposed, though galleries have been erected for the convenience of the congregation. At what time it was built is uncertain, though probably it was in the thirteenth century, for we find that it was dedicated to St. Oswald, by Patishull, bishop of Coventry, in the year 1241; as appears by an inscription on a brass plate, found on repairing the church, some years ago, which is as follows: "*Anno ab incarnatione Dno MCCXlj VIII die Maij dedicata est hæc eccia et, hocaltare consecratum in honore sci Oswaldi regis et martiris a venerabili patre Dno Hugoni de Patishull Coventrensi Episcopo.*" In the Harleian manuscripts, No. 1486, folio 49, 6, is a copy of this inscription (differing in a few letters only) which is then said to be written in an old Saxon character, in brass, in Mr. Cokaine's house at Ashbourn. There is no date to the memorandum. This brass was probably fixed up in the church at the time the ancient hall was taken down. It is remarkable, that the bishop should be styled, of Coventry only. This church, together with the chapels, lands, tithes and other appurtenances belonging thereto, were granted by William Rufus, to the church of St. Mary, in Lincoln, and to the bishop of that see and his successors. In consequence of some arrangement made at a remote period, the rectory became appropriated to the deans of Lincoln, under whom it was held on lease for many years by the Cokaine family, and of late by the Erringtons. The present lessee is George Henry Errington, esq. The rectory of Mappleton is annexed to the vicarage of Ashbourn. The vicarage has been augmented with a

parliamentary grant of £600. and the present value is about £100. per annum, and of the rectory £200. per annum. The Rev. Samuel Shipley is the present incumbent. The church is furnished with a good organ, and the tower contains eight bells.

A chantry was founded at the altar of St. Mary, in Ashbourn church, and endowed by Henry de Kniveton, parson of Norbury, in the reign of Richard II. Another chantry, in honour of St. Oswald, was founded in or about the year 1483, by John Bradburne and Anne his wife.

Lecture, otherwise to the poor.—About 1630, the sum of £400. was given by different persons, which is vested in trustees and produces £40. a year, being a rent-charge out of an estate at Walton, belonging to Sir John Henry Hunloke, bart.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

England.
Lancaster.
Zouch. *Gules*, 10 bezants, a canton, *Ermine*.
Montgomery. *Or*, an eagle displayed, *Argent*.
Longford. Paly of six, *Or* and *Gules*, over all a bend, *Argent*.
Ferrers. *Vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*.
Chandos. *Argent*, a pile, *Gules*, a dove of the first.
Greisley. *Vaire*, *Argent* and *Gules*.
Dethick. *Argent*, a fesse *vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*, between three water bougets.
Annesley. Per pale, *Argent*, and *vaire* a bend, *Gules*.
Bradburne. *Argent*, on a bend, *Gules*, three mullets, *Or*.
Lathbury. *Argent*, two bars *Or*, on a canton of the second a falcon of the first.
Mackworth. Per pale, indented, *Argent* and *Sable*, a chevron, *Gules*, fretty, *Or*.
Pole. *Argent*, a chevron between three crescents, *Gules*.
Blount. Barry, wavy of six, *Or* and *Sable*.
Francis. *Argent*, a chevron between three eagles displayed, *Gules*.
Vernon. *Sable*, a fret, *Argent*, a canton, *Gules*.
Brailsford. *Or*, a cinquefoil, *Sable*.
Ireton. *Ermine*, two bends, *Gules*.
Findern. *Argent*, a chevron between three crosses, fitchy, *Sable*.
Curson. *Argent*, on a bend, *Sable*, three popinjays, *Or*.
Twyford. *Argent*, two bars, *Sable*, on a canton, *Ermine*, second, a cinquefoil, *Or*.
Okeover. *Ermine*, on a chief, *Gules* three bezants.
Cockfield. *Gules*, six fleurs de lis, three, two and one, *Argent*.
Audley. *Gules*, fretty, *Or*, a canton, *Ermine*.
Kniveton. *Gules*, a fesse *vaire*, *Argent* and *Sable*.
Sacheverell. *Argent*, on a saltier, *Azure*, five water bougets, *Or*.
Lovell. Barry—*Or* and *Gules*.
Cokaine. *Argent*, three cocks, *Gules*, armed and wattled, *Sable*.
Leech. *Ermine*, on a chief indented, *Gules*, three crowns, *Or*.
Frescheville. *Azure*, a bend, between six escallop shells, *Argent*.
Foljambe. *Sable*, a bend, between six escallop shells, *Or*.
Shirley. Paly of six *Or*, and *Azure*, a canton, *Ermine*.
Leake. *Argent*, on a saltier engrailed, *Sable*, nine annulets, *Or*.
In the windows of the south aisle of the church.
Bradburne, impaling, Longford—
Ditto Ditto
The south window contains Cokaine and Herthill quarterly, Leech, Bradburne, Kniveton and others.
In the windows of the north aisle.
In the first window, the arms of Cokaine quartered with Herthill, Marow and Rich.

In the second window is the portraiture of a man and woman kneeling before a crucifix, both having on their surcoats shields of arms, viz: The man, Cokaine and Herthill quarterly. The woman, *Argent*, a chief, *vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*; over all a bend, *Sable*, charged with a crescent, for difference, Fitz Herbert: and underneath, this inscription:

..... Statu Dni Cokayne militis et..... qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt.

In the third window, two shields of arms—viz. Cokaine and Herthill, quarterly, impaling Bassett—and Cokaine and Herthill, quarterly, impaling and underneath, this inscription:

Orate pro ... statu Dni Thomæ Cokayne, militis et Barbara, uxoris ejus qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt.

In the north window of this aisle, the arms of Kniveton, Foljambe, and others.

Inscription round an alabaster slab near the high altar.

Hic jacet Robertus de Kniveton, de Underwood Grange, filius Johannis Knyveton militis, Dom de Bradley qui obiit.

On the side of the two first stalls at the entrance into the chancel, are angels holding shields of the arms of Kniveton, carved in wood.

Under an arch entering into the south aisle of the church, is an ancient altar tomb of alabaster, whereon is the portraiture of a knight in complete armour, and his lady in the habit of the times, with a necklace of escallop shells, and a chaplet about her head. On the sides of the tomb are angels holding shields, most of which are defaced.

Under the north-east window, is a raised altar tomb, with a grey marble cover, on which are the portraitures of a knight in complete armour, and his wife, in a kneeling posture, in brass, with this circumscription, also in brass—Here lyeth the body of Francis Cokayne, esquire, and Dorothy, his wife, which Francis deceased. . . . Above their heads are two escutcheons of arms, in plates of brass.—At the head of the monument two, at the feet two, and on the sides six escutcheons.

A large monument, with two kneeling figures of Sir Thomas and Dame Dorothy Cokaine, over it a tablet, thus. Hic jacet sepulta corpora Thomæ Cokaini militis et Dom Dorotheæ uxoris ejus. Christi mors nobis vita.

Underneath, in a lower compartment, three sons and seven daughters, on either side another tablet. Nomina liberorum Thomæ Cokaini mil. et Dom Dorotheæ uxoris ejus, Franciscus, Thomas, Edward, Florentia, Dorothea, Tabitha, Johannes, Johanna, Jane, Maud.

In the north transept of Ashbourn church is a large embattled altar-tomb, enriched on the sides with quatrefoils and shields of arms.—On the top are two effigies of alabaster; the one of a knight, in plate armour, with pointed helmet, having his arms, three cocks, *Gules*, expressed on his breast, a lion at his feet, and angels supporting his pillow; the other of an old man in a close cap, with a short beard, habited in a tunic, with a robe falling over his left shoulder; a purse and a dagger attached to his

girdle, and a dog at his feet. This monument was evidently intended for some of the Cokaine family; and it is probable that the effigy in armour is that of John Cokaine, esq. who was some time knight of the shire, and died in 1373. In the same transept is another altar tomb, of alabaster, with the effigies of a knight, of the same family, and his lady; the sides are much enriched with gothic tracery, and figures of angels, holding shields of arms. The knight is in plate armour, with a collar of S. S.; under his head is a helmet, with his crest (a cock's head) and lambequin. The lady is dressed in a close gown and mantle, with the reticulated head-dress.

Tumuli alabastrini Johannis Cokain primo capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius Justiciarum de Comuni Banco, sub rege Henrico IV. accurata effigies.

On a marble altar tomb, with an alabaster cover, which had on it the portraiture of a knight in complete armour, and his wife in scroll lines. This monument has been ornamented with several brass escutcheons, viz. one at the head and three on the sides, only one of four quarters, impaling Fitz Herbert, now remains.—At the feet of the figures is the following inscription.

Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockaine,
Made knight at Turney and Turwyne;
Who builded here fayre houses twayne,
With many profettes that remaine:
And three fayre parkes impaled he,
For his successors here to be;
And did his house and name restore,
Which others had decayed before;
And was a knight, so worshipfull,
So virtuous, wyse and pitfull;
His dedes deserve that his good name
Lyve here in everlasting fame.

Who had issue, three sonnes and three daughters.

In the south transept, within a wooden railing, is an old altar-tomb, without effigy or date, probably to the Bradburne family.

Another fine altar tomb, with effigies in alabaster, of Sir Humphrey Bradburne, knt. of Lea, near Bradburne, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, having the following inscription engraved round the monument:

Here lyeth the body of Sir Humfry Bradburne, knt. who deceased the 17th April, in the year of our Lord God 1681, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir William Turvill, of Newhall, in the county of Leicester, knt. who deceased the ... day of, in the year of our Lord God 15....

On the south side of the monument are the figures of four sons in armour, and two in gowns, each holding shields of arms, and three in swaddling clothes. The eldest son holds a shield with twelve quarterings, all the rest have their six coats, and the impalement void for their wives.

On the north side of the monument are six daughters, who also hold their shields before them, the three first having their husbands' coats impaled with their own six coats.—The other three daughters have their own parts of their shields filled up, with the impalement for their husbands void.

At the west end is a shield of the arms and quarterings of Bradburne, surrounded by a garter and motto; on either hand, two single shields of Bradburne and Turvill.

Next unto this is an altar tomb of freestone, bearing the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of Jane Sacheverell, widow, daughter of Sir Humphry Bradburne, knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, and late wife of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, esq. She had issue by her said husband, four sons, viz. Jacinth, Jonathas, Victorin and Oswald: and four daughters, Elizabeth, Abigail, wife of Humphry Packington, of Harrington, in the county of Worcester, esq. and Jane and Omphela. The said Jane Sacheverell died ye 14th of March, 1624. *Ætatis suæ* 67. The said Abigail, her daughter, and Thomas Milward, her kinsman and executor, caused this monument to be erected.

ARMS. Sacheverell, *Argent*, on a Saltire, *Azure*, five water bougets, *Or*. Impaling Bradburne; all in a lozenge shield.

In same transept, a mural monument inscribed Jacobi Sherrat, de Tyddeswall, obt. 5 Dec. 1710, aged 63. He was a lawyer, and a son of John Sherrat of Basford, in the parish of Cheddleton, co. Stafford.

ARMS. *Azure*, two boars passant, in pale, *Or*, a canton, *Ermine*.

On another. Constance Frances, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Gooding Clarke, of Hansworth, co. Stafford, esq. and Constance Elizabeth, his wife, obt. Sept. 3, 1801, aged 9.

Here lie the bodies of Sir William Boothby of Ashbourn hall, knt. and bart. and Dame Hill, his wife.—He was only son of Sir Henry Boothby, of Clatercote, in the county of Oxon, by Judith his wife, afterwards lady Corbett.—He married Frances, 2nd daughter and co-heir of colonel John Milward, of Snitterton, by whom he had issue (all deceased) and after her, Hill, 1st daughter and co-heir of Sir William Brooke, Knt. of the Bath, brother to Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, and last heir-male of that ancient and noble family. By Hill he had issue, William—James, another William (who now succeeds to the honour) Charles, Henry and Brooke, Margaret, Penelope, and Mary: which Brooke, under the highest obligations of duty and gratitude to their memories, erected this monument. Sir William was a true son of the established church of England; eminent for piety, sobriety and disinterested loyalty; a lover of learning, evident by his collection of nearly six thousand books, now regularly placed in a convenient and graceful library in Ashbourn hall, to remain to his posterity there. His lady's piety, charity, humility and other christian graces, were extensively beneficial and exemplary. After 47 years mutual and sincere affection

she { died } May 14, MDCCIV. { aged } LXIV.
he { } March 24, MDCCVI. { } LXVIII.
both interred under, and all their children near this tomb.

ARMS. Boothby. *Argent*, on a canton, *Sable*, a lion's paw erased, in bend, *Or*, with the arms of Ulster and a shield of pretence. Brooke. *Gules*, on a chevron, *Argent*, a lion rampant, *Sable*, crowned, *Or*.

A slab beneath records the death of several of their children, viz. Charles Boothby, fourth son, obt. July 5, 1686, aged 20; William, obt. August 6, 1662, aged three months; Margaret, died July 9, 1668, aged one year and four months.

S. S. Hic conditæ sunt exuvie Francisci filii nati maximi Gulielmi Boothby de Broadlow Ash, Equitis et Baronetti et Franciscæ filiæ Johannis Milward de Snitterton, armigeri. Uxorem duxit Annam filiam Johannis Child de Dogsthorp hall in agro Northamptoniensi armigeri, ex qua liberos Henricum et Annam suscepit quos infantes reliquit moriens die passionis dominicæ anno 1634. In piam patris memoriam filius Henricus Boothby Baronettus hoc possuit anno 1703. Et amica addidere—illum forma præsignem genere magnum virtutibus longe majorum fuisse.

An alabaster urn. To the pious memory of Ann, the deservedly beloved wife of Brooke Boothby, daughter of Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge, in the county of Derby, esq. and Mary, his wife; who left this uncertain world the 2nd day of July, MDCCCL in the XXVth year of her age, and lies here expecting (the rewards of a virtuous and good life) a glorious resurrection to a blessed immortality. She left issue by her husband only one son, William, who also departed this life in the IXth year of his age, ye XXIIInd of Sept. MDCCVIII.

Eximie formæ externa venustas in matre animum æque candidum indicabat in puero spem afferebat indolis adeo præstantis ut omnes quibus notus erat immaturum ejus obitum lugerent.

ARMS. Boothby and Brooke, quarterly, impaling Cavendish.

A monument. Sacred to the memory of Hill Boothby, only daughter of Brooke Boothby and Elizabeth Fitz Herbert, his wife; born October 27th, 1708; died January 16th, 1756.

Could beauty, learning, talents, virtue, save
From the dark confines of th' insatiate grave;

This frail memorial had not asked a tear,
O'er Hill's cold ashes, sadly mouldering here:
Friendship's chaste frame her ardent bosom fired,
And bright religion all her soul inspired:
Her soul too heavenly for an house of clay,
Soon wore its earth-built mansion to decay.
In the last struggles of departing breath,
She saw her Saviour gild the bed of death;
Heard his mild accents tuned to peace and love,
Breathe a blest welcome to the realms above;
To those bright regions, that celestial shore,
Where friends long lost, shall meet to part no more.
"Blest Lord, I come," my hopes have not been vain:
Upon her lifeless cheek, extatic smiles remain.

Monument of alabaster. Sacred to the memory of Maria Elizabeth Boothby, only daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. and Dame Phœbe, his wife; born February 16th, 1758; died August 22nd, 1805.

Chaste earth, within thy hallowed breast,
Let these sad relics peaceful rest;
The mortal spoils, an angel mind,
Mounting to heaven, has left behind.
Her bosom pure as virgin snow,
Did with each mild affection glow,
Almost from human frailties free,
Yet boundless was her charity;
The sense in her that brightly shone,
Seemed to her modest self unknown.
Reader, no poet's pencil drew
This portrait, it is simply true;
O, all-beloved, the general woe
Thy universal worth may show:
And, O, too soon, united here,
With parents, to thy bosom dear,
Sleep by a well-loved mother's side,
In life her chiefest joy and pride.
Sister, farewell, nor time, nor place,
Maria's memory shall efface:
Thy brothers, who inscribed this stone,
With their last sigh thy loss shall moan.

Another. Sacred to the memory of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. and Dame Phœbe, his wife, daughter and heir of William Hollins, esq. of Moseley, in the county of Stafford. He was born November 2nd, 1710, and died April 9th, 1789. She was born October 4th, 1716, and died May 5th, 1788. They were married in 1742, and left issue two sons and one daughter. Brooke, born June 3rd, 1744; William, born May 4th, 1746; Maria Elizabeth, born February 16th, 1758.

Here blameless pair, with mild affections blest,
Beloved, respected, much lamented, rest:
Life's sheltered vale secure in peace ye trod,
Your practice virtue, your reliance God.
Long days, long love, indulgent heaven bestow'd,
And sweet content to gild your calm abode;
Friends who through life their faith unaltered kept;
Children who loved, who honoured, and who wept:
Heroes and kings, life's little pageant o'er
Might wish their trophied marbles told no more.

ARMS. Boothby and Brooke, quarterly, over all a shield of pretence, of Hollins, *Argent*, a chevron, *Azure*, in chief, four crosslets of the second.

A beautiful monument, in memory of Miss Boothby, from the chisel of T. Banks, R. A. which for execution and design, would do credit to the talents of any artist. On a marble pedestal, a mattress, sculptured from the same material, is laid; on this the child reposes, but apparently not in quiet; her head reclines on a pillow, but the disposition of the whole figure indicates restlessness. The little sufferer, indeed, appears as if she had just changed her position, by one of those frequent turnings to which illness often in vain resorts for relief from pain. The inscriptions on the tablet below enforces this feeling:

"I was not in safety, neither had I rest, and the trouble came."—To Penelope, only child of Sir Brooke and Dame Susannah Boothby, born April 11th, 1785; died March 13th, 1791. She was in form and intellect most exquisite. The unfortunate parents ventured their all on this frail bark, and the wreck was total.

Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra. Tu vero

felix et beata Penelope mea, Quæ tot tantisque miseriis una morte perfuncta es.

Lei che'l ciel ne mostra terra n'asconde.
Le cresse chiome d'or puro lucente.
El lampeggiar dell Angelico riso,
Che solean far in Terra un Paradiso,
Poca polvere son che nulla sente.

Beauté, c'est donc ici ton dernier azyle. Son cercueil ne la contient pas toute entière; il attend le reste de sa proie: il ne l'attendra pas longtemps.

It is impossible to hang over the beautiful image which the artist has here sculptured forth, and peruse the simple but affecting inscriptions that are scattered around it, without sympathizing with the afflicted parents who had "ventured their all of happiness on this frail bark," and found "the wreck was total." This monumental design, which is exquisitely finished, and full of tender feeling, probably suggested to Chantrey the execution of that master-piece of art, the group of the two children, now the grace and ornament of Lichfield cathedral, and the boast of modern sculpture.

Middle aisle, on a pillar. Near to this pillar lieth the bodies of John Lee, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife, of Ladyhole, in the county of Derby; he died August 23rd, 1686: she, December 28th, 1713.

ARMS. *Azure*, three ducal crowns, *Or*.

At the bottom of the stairs, leading to a gallery at the west end. A Latin inscription for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Kirkland, of Ashbourn, and daughter of Thomas Baguley, of Ashbourn, Merchant, and Elizabeth, his wife, died 22nd January, MDCCXVII.

East aisle. Richard Milnes, merchant, of Sandybrook, late of Manchester, born February 4th, 1734, and died October the 18th, 1803.

In the middle cross aisle are several memorials to the respectable families of Riddlesden and Chatterton.

On a pillar in the middle aisle, a white marble tablet, in memory of Mr. Bryan Hodgson, late of this town, &c. who died December 12th, 1784, aged 75.

In the north transept, a white marble tablet for William Rawlins, died June 16th, 1817, aged 69. The Rev. William Rawlins, his father, for many years a dissenting minister in this town, died January 22nd, 1783, aged 65; Hannah, his wife, died November 20th, 1786, aged 69.

A flag. In memory of the Rev. Dean Langton, who departed this life 28th July, 1761.

A flag. Edward Barton, esq. lieutenant 1st regmt. dragoon guards, died June 13th, 1751, in the 30th year of his age.

In the chancel.

White marble cenotaphic monument. In memory of Lieut. Col. Philip Bainbrigg, fourth son of the late Thomas Bainbrigg, esq. of Woodseats, Staffordshire. He commanded the 20th regiment of foot at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, on the 6th of October, 1759, which terminated the expedition to Holland, where he was killed, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a widow and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. His body was buried by his brother soldiers, in the churchyard near the field of battle.

ARMS. Bainbrigg.....a chevron.....between three battle-axes.....impaling.....a crescent.....between three trefoils.

On a stone in the same wall. Here lyeth the body of William Hull, the first lecturer in this church from the year of our Lord 1610, until the 20th of January, 1626, on which day he departed this life.

A flag. Thomas, son of Charles Gibbons, of London, gent. obt. 19th June, 1688; and Mary Ley, died 29th June, 1786, aged 62.

On the north wall, a monument, disposed in the form of a mantling thrown over an arrow. Sacred to the memory of George Errington, esq. who in 1759 served the office of sheriff of the city of London. He departed this life on the 10th of May, 1769, aged 78 years: and of his son, George Errington, esq. barrister at law, who died on the 19th of May, 1795, aged 39 years.—This monument was erected in affectionate remembrance of his ancestors by their descendant, George Henry Errington, esq. the present lay impropiator of this parish.

ARMS. Errington, *Argent*, two bars, *Azure*, in chief, three escallop shells of the second.

CREST. On a wreath, a unicorn's head erased, per pale, *Argent* and *Gules*.

On the same wall. A white marble monument, with Latin inscription, for John Saunders, rector of Leigh, M. A. first-born son of John Saunders, rector of Colton, prebendary of Lichfield, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of John Crompton, esq. of Stonepark, and nephew of Walter Lord Aslon, of Forfar. And erected by his son, John Saunders, L.L.B. a presbyter of the church of England; no date.

ARMS. *Sable*, a chevron pean between three bulls' heads, caboshed, *Or*.

Another for Rev. Thomas Goodreed, whose Arms, *Gules*, an anchor, *Or*, ringed, *Argent*, are above; a flag beneath, inscribed, The Rev. Mr. Thomas Goodreed, vicar of Ashbourn, died 23rd May, 1702. His wife died 15th October, 1707.

A curious account of a woman being buried alive, of the name of Toplis.

Thomas Toplis's wife was buried at Ashbourn 20th

April, 1650; as she was carried to the church, some thought they heard a rumbling in the coffin; as the earth was cast upon the coffin, a noise was heard like the bursting of a little bladder; soon after the people were gone from the funeral, a widow woman, named Ann Chadwick, not being satisfied, went again to the grave, kneeling down and laying her ear to the ground, she heard a sighing; she called a soldier to her that was passing that way, who heard the same; they immediately went to Mr. Pegg, a justice of the peace, who ordered the grave to be opened; the coffin was discovered to be warm, and the woman had pulled some hurds out of her mouth, which had stopped it before she was put into the coffin; they found also a child, delivered and descended as low or lower than the knees, with one hand in its mouth and the other stretched out by its side: the after-birth was also come from her.

In the register-book are these words: April 20, 1650, was buried Emma, the wife of Thomas Toplis, who was found delivered of a child after she had lain two hours in the grave.

Vicars of Ashbourn.

Rev. William Wain, in 1646 and previous.

— Thomas Goodreed, died 23rd May 1702
— John Manson, inducted in the vicarage of
Ashbourn with the rectory of Mappleton,
21st Dec. 1702
— Nathaniel Boothouse, inducted 15th May ... 1705
— Abraham Peacock, inducted 2nd Jan. 1717

Rev. John Boydel, inducted 3rd Dec. 1719
Buried 17th Sep. 1731.
— Luke Hutchinson, inducted 1732
Buried at Mappleton, 24th Jan. 1749.
— John Fitz Herbert, inducted 1749
— William Webb, inducted 24th Dec. 1779
— Samuel Shipley, inducted 6 Oct. 1806

Charities.



The Free Grammar-School was founded 27 Elizabeth, by letters patent, 15th July, 1585, on the petition of Sir Thomas Cockaine, knt. William Bradborne and Thomas Carter, esqrs. Thomas Hurt, William Jackson, and other inhabitants of the town, under the denomination of the free school of Queen Elizabeth, in the village of Ashborne, in the county of Derby.

No statutes appear to have been made under the provision for that purpose, contained in the charter of Queen Elizabeth, until the year 1796. On 20th August in that year, the common seal of the governors and assistants of the free grammar-school was affixed to the following rules and statutes, the same having received the consent and approbation of the then bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, testified by his signature thereof, to whom a letter had been addressed by the governors and assistants in 1794, requesting his advice and assistance, and stating that the then head-master of the school had at that time only one scholar, and had had only two or three for

many years past, and that the under-master taught a private school in his own house, and neglected the few scholars that attended the free-school.

1. That the master and under-master for the time being shall enter upon their respective offices, with the house, garden, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, subject to the observance of all and every the rules, statutes and orders herein contained, and which are on their respective parts to be observed and performed, and shall continue in the possession thereof during so long a time as they shall respectively observe the said rules, statutes and orders, and shall conduct themselves properly and diligently in their offices, and no longer. And in case the master or under-master shall not observe the said rules, statutes and orders, or any of them, or shall be guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty, and in order to prevent a master or under-master being discharged and removed from their respective offices, upon the complaint or by the prejudice of a few individuals, a meeting of the said governors and assistants for the time being, shall be first called to take into consideration whether there are sufficient grounds, by the misconduct or neglect of duty of such master or under-master, or their omitting to observe these rules, statutes and orders, to call a special meeting of the said governors and assistants: and if so, then to call such special meeting; of calling which, one week's notice in writing shall be given to the said master or under-master respectively; and the said governors and assistants are at such special meeting to consider fully, and carefully investigate, such misconduct or neglect of duty, or non-observance of the said rules, statutes and orders, and they, or the major part of them for the time being, shall then either acquit such master or under-master from any complaint which shall be made against him, as aforesaid, or shall sign an order for his or their discharge and removal immediately, or within such space of time as the said governors and assistants, or the major part of them, shall think proper; provided always, that such special meeting shall not be held sooner than fourteen days after the then preceding meeting: and the master or under-master who shall be so ordered to be discharged or removed, shall from the time of such discharge or removal, be deprived of all the profits and emoluments belonging to his office, and shall quit and yield up possession of his house, school, garden and orchard to the same belonging; and if he shall refuse or neglect to quit and yield up the same, the said governors and assistants, or any person authorized by them, shall and may by force remove him from the possession thereof.

2. That no master or under-master for the time being shall engage himself to any school or scholars, nor shall in anywise teach or instruct any scholars during the hours proper for him to attend in the free grammar-school; viz. from seven to eleven in the forenoon, and from one to four in the afternoon.

3. That the master or under-master shall not, without the express consent of the said governors and assistants, or the major part of them, at one of their meetings, be at liberty to take as scholars more than the following number of boarders; viz. the head-master twenty, and the under-master ten. And for the greater preservation of the health of such boarding-scholars, the master or under-master shall not have more than two beds in one room, nor more than two scholars in one bed; and that the master and under-master shall each of them oblige his boarding-scholars to attend in the public school during the hours above mentioned.

4. That the said governors and assistants for the time being, shall have liberty at all times hereafter, to send into the said school, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and four and five in the afternoon of each day (except Sunday) any person whom they shall think proper, for the purpose of teaching and instructing the said free-scholars in writing and arithmetic.

5. That the master and under-master for the time being, shall regularly, twice a year, viz. one month after each of the recesses of Christmas and Whitsuntide, send, directed to one of the said governors, a list in writing, specifying the name of every free-scholar each hath un-

der his care, which list shall be laid before the governors and assistants at their then next meeting.

6. That when and so often as any lease or leases of the lands, tenements or hereditaments, wherewith the said school is now or shall hereafter be endowed, shall become expired, such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be advertised, for the space of three weeks, in the *Derby Mercury*, to be let by public auction from year to year, or upon one or more lease or leases, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, to commence from the time of such letting thereof; and that the person or persons who shall be the best bidder or bidders for such lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall find sufficient sureties for payment of the rent and performance of the covenants or other articles to be contained in such lease or leases, provided that no governor or assistant, for the time being, or any person in trust for him, shall be a bidder at such auction; and such bidding is hereby declared null and void to all intents and purposes, it being contrary to the true intent and meaning of these rules and statutes, that any governor or assistant, or any person in trust for him, shall be a holder or occupier of any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of, or belonging to the said school.

7. That all the rents, issues and profits, arising or to arise from the lands, tenements and other hereditaments wherewith the said school is now or shall hereafter be endowed, shall for the time being be received by the treasurer to the said governors and assistants within the space of three months after the same shall become due, and for him immediately to pay two third parts thereof to the head-master, and the other third part thereof to the under-master, subject to such future regulations as may be thought necessary to be made by the said governors and assistants.

Lastly. That the master and under-master for the time being, shall have an equal right and title to the pew at the farther end of the scholar-loft, in the parish church of Ashbourn aforesaid, and that each of them and his family shall and may occupy the same accordingly, without the hinderance or interruption of the other of them.

DONORS.

Philip Okeover, esq. by deed 15th September, 27 Elizabeth, gave a rent-charge of 20s. per annum, out of lands at Mappleton.

Humphry Street, before 1613, had given, at several times, £100. to the school.

In 1610, Roger Owfield gave £70. to the school.

The earl of Shrewsbury gave a rent-charge out of Glosop, of £5. per annum.

John Hanson, by will, 13th January, 1678, gave a rent of £6. 13s. 4d. out of tithes of lead-ore in the High Peak, now paid by the Duke of Devonshire.

Edward Shaw and Joan Denton gave 10s. per annum.

George Taylor gave about 2 a. of land, near Ashbourn, now let for £5. per annum.

Three tenements in Ashbourn, now let for £6. per annum.

The crown public house, in Ashbourn, now let for 10 guineas per annum.

Thomas Carter, by deed, 28 Elizabeth, gave a rent-charge of 40s. per annum, charged on Mr. William Sutton's house, in Ashbourn market-place.

Christopher Pegge, esq. of Middle Temple, London, by will, 12th June, 1669, gave to certain trustees, lands, &c. in Ashover and Wingerworth, since exchanged for lands at Brailsford, containing 157 a. 0 r. 1 p. now let for £229. per annum. Two-fifths of which belong to the school.

The farm at Shirebrook, which consists of a house and out-buildings, and about 103 acres of land, is now held by George Booth, under a lease, bearing date 27th July, 1816, granted by the governors and assistants to his father and himself, for the term of 21 years, from 6th April then last, at a fair rent of £88. per annum, the tenant covenanting to keep the buildings in repair.

The whole annual income of the school is £213. 15s. 4d. Two-thirds of which (£142. 10s. 2d.)

Pedigree of BOURNE, of Ashover.

John Bright, of Wirlow hall, =
buried at Sheffield, 1586.

Henry Bright, of Wirlow. = Dale of High Stors.

Thomas Bright, of Graystones, = Ann Rodes, widow
in Ecclesall, near Sheffield, 2nd of Mr. Green.
son.

Thomas Bright, of Graystones, gent. = Elizabeth, 2nd
wife, dau. of
his 1st wife, Barbara Froggatt, he had Anth. Bright,
John, father of Thomas, whose son, of Dore, gent.
Thomas, was father of Mr. Paul married 29th
Bright, late of Inkersall, gent. Sept. 1675.

John Nodder, = Deborah,
of Sheffield, died 10th
gent., died 28th Februa-
ry, 1739, aged 52, bur. with
his wife and family in the
old church, Sheffield.

Joseph Bright, of Gray-
stones, esq.

Elizabeth, daughter
of John Bright,
of Banner Cross, esq.

Lawrence Bourne, of = Martha, dau. of
Marsh Green, in Ash-
over, Surgeon, bapt. there 30th October,
1677, died 19th Decem-
ber, 1749, aged 75.*

Rev. Obadiah = Elizabeth, dau.
Bourne, of
patron, and forty years of
rector of Ashover, died died 19th April,
11th April, 1710, aged 1710.
84.

Elisha Bourne. =

Samuel Bourne, born at Pen-
rith, 16th Sept. 1653, died,
and buried at Ashover, 13th
September, 1694.

Isaac Nod-
der, had
issue.

John Nod-
der, of
Sheffield,
gent. died
1st June,
1772, aged
66.

Mary = Mary
Bright, second
daugh-
ter, died
Aug. 31,
1816, aged
91, bur. at
Ches-
terfield church.

Rev. Lawrence = Jane, wid.
Bourne, of of
Dronfield, vi-
car there, and
patron and rector
of Ashover, only
son, and heir at
law, bapt. Aug. 16,
1722, died 27th
March, 1797, aged
74. Will 19th
October, 1795,
proved at Lichfield
9th May, 1797.

Jane, eldest child,
niece of Thomas
Pochin, esq.
Anne, dau. of
Mary. Catherine.
One of these mar-
ried George Fidler,
Fiddler, died of Ches-
terfield.

Rev. John = Dorothy
Bourne, dau. of
Kirkby under
Dale, co. York, and
36 years Mr. of the
Charter House at
Hull, born 21st Feb.
1722, died 23rd Mar.
1805.

George, died S.
P. aged about
21 years. Elizabeth,
born 12th, and bapt.
at Ashover 23rd
June, 1721.

John Bourne, of = Anne-Cath-
Spittal, rector erine, dau.
of Sutton cum of Samuel
Duckmanton, and Pegg, L. L.
vicar of S. D. rector of
Winfield, died Whitting-
June 13, 1806, ton, married
aged 76. He Dec. 18,
married to his 1769, died
first wife, Anne, 3rd Janua-
dau. of ry, 1816,
Blaxidge, esq. aged 80.

Henry, bapt. 16th
September, 1724.
Obadiah, bapt.
14th Dec. 1725.
Charlotte,
youngest dau.
died Sept. 30,
1778, aged ..., all
died S. P.

Mary, wife of
the Rev. Richard
Burrow, rector of
Morton, co. Der-
by, and has issue.
Martha, wife of
Saml. Pegge, esq.
F. S. A. Groom of
the Bed Chamber
to George III. and
has issue.

John Bourne, of = Elizabeth = John Charge,
Spittal, rector of Chesh-
terfield, esq. and co-
heir-ess. ess. ess.

Harry B. = Benjamin
only son, young-
est dau. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

Robert = Catherine, youngest
Jennings, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Bourne, Clerk of ward Heathcote, of
Hull, co. Chesterfield.
mar. 1st Derby, &c.
January, mar. in 1811.
1800, died 1st Aug.
1804, aged 27 years.

William Henry
Thompson, of
Chesterfield, at-
torney at law.

Mary, died 11th
January, 1767,
aged 22 years,
bur. at Sheffield.
Bright Nod-
der, of Ashover,
esq. Captain of
the 84th regmt.
of foot, died
12th Nov. 1822,
aged 75, bur. at
Ashover.

John Nod-
der, of
Marsh
Green hall,
Ashover,
esq. died
23rd Nov.
1809, aged
63, bur. at
Ashover.

Jemima Fid-
ler, niece
and devisee
of the Rev.
Lawrence
Bourne,
died Dec.
1802, aged
45 years.

Another
daugh-
ter died
S. P.

William Bourne, of Kirk
Ella, near Hull, esq. dev-
isee of an estate at Spend-
lane, Thorpe, co. Derby,
under the will of the
Rev. T. F. Twigge, of
Derby, his first cousin.
Nicholas Bourne, of
Fingall.
Anne, now the wid. of
John Sykes, esq. and
brother of Daniel Sykes,
esq. M. P. for Hull.

Harry B. = Benjamin
only son, young-
est dau. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

Robert = Catherine, youngest
Jennings, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Bourne, Clerk of ward Heathcote, of
Hull, co. Chesterfield.
mar. 1st Derby, &c.
January, mar. in 1811.
1800, died 1st Aug.
1804, aged 27 years.

John Bourne, of = Elizabeth = John Charge,
Spittal, rector of Chesh-
terfield, esq. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

Harry B. = Benjamin
only son, young-
est dau. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

Robert = Catherine, youngest
Jennings, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Bourne, Clerk of ward Heathcote, of
Hull, co. Chesterfield.
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terfield, esq. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

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only son, young-
est dau. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

John Bourne, of = Elizabeth = John Charge,
Spittal, rector of Chesh-
terfield, esq. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

John Bourne, of = Elizabeth = John Charge,
Spittal, rector of Chesh-
terfield, esq. and co-
heir-ess. ess.

John Nodder,
eldest son and
heir apparent,
1808.

Rev. Joseph
Nodder, of
Marsh Field
hall, Ash-
over.

James Nod-
der.

Jemima.

George.
Francis, died
25th Oct.
1815, aged 14.

Mary, died
10th Aug.
1797, aged
17 years.

Benjamin Blaydes = Catherine, youngest
Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

Benjamin Blaydes = Catherine, youngest
Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

Benjamin Blaydes = Catherine, youngest
Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

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Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

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Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

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York, esq. Chesterfield.

Benjamin Blaydes = Catherine, youngest
Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

Benjamin Blaydes = Catherine, youngest
Thompson, of dau. of the Rev. Ed-
Tadcaster, co. of ward Heathcote, of
York, esq. Chesterfield.

* It appears that Mr. Lawrence Bourne, of Marsh Green, Ashover, had married a former wife, probably the sister of Thomas Pochin, esq. by whom he had issue Jane, who was several years older than his other four daughters and his son Lawrence, and she had several hundred pounds larger fortune.

The name of Nodder is to be found in the parish register at Hansworth, near Sheffield, in the county of York, as early as about Elizabeth and James; and several of the name are buried in the chancel of Sheffield church.

is paid to the head master, and one third to the under master, who have each beside a good house and garden. The Rev. Paul Belcher, M. A. was appointed head master in 1796, and the Rev. Thomas Gibbs under master in 1818.

The Charter directs that there shall be three governors and twelve assistants. The former are elected from the assistants and the latter from the parishioners. The present governors are Joseph Bradley, Christopher Harland and William Sutton. And assistants: Edward Cheney Winslow, Robert Docksey Goodwin, Thurstan Dale, Thomas Wise, John Witham, and seven others.

The school is open to the boys of the parish, who are required to be able to read before their admission as free scholars, so that they may immediately begin to learn the Latin grammar. In 1798, an order was made, and now acted upon, that all children should be admitted to the school as free scholars, who should come from their parents' place of abode and return the same evening. The free scholars are instructed gratuitously in the classics, and also in English history and geography.

Cooper's Almshouses.—John Cooper, of Clerkenwell, (London) by deed of 5th of January, 1801, gave £3500. three per cents. also £1000. to be invested therein, to the trustees of Lady Huntingdon's college, Cheshunt, Herts. in trust to pay to each person (to be collected and placed in six almshouses he had previously built in Compton) ten guineas yearly, and to pay to the minister of the chapel adjoining £42. yearly, and the residue for repairs, bibles and other books, salaries to clerk, pew openers, &c. with power to increase the minister's salary. The founder died in 1808. The stock is now reduced to £4350. Out of the dividends, amounting to £135. 10s. the minister now receives £68. 10s. per annum.

Mr. Cooper, when a boy, followed the humble occupation of brick-making, but becoming disgusted with the employment, went to London, and by frugality and persevering industry, acquired considerable property.

Owfield Roger and Thomasin, and Spalden's Almshouses.—In 1630, Roger Owfield gave £250. to minister, school, and poor. His widow built eight almshouses, which cost £76. over and above the £100. left by her husband: and she gave £100. for a stock, to pay to each inmate 20s. per annum. These almshouses consist of eight dwelling houses, with small gardens to each, inhabited by poor widows or widowers, who receive 2s. 6d. per week. The property left by the Owfields, consist of seven acres of meadow land, at Mappleton, now let for £18. per annum; and half an acre of land, at Ashbourn, let for £3. per annum (at a low rent) and 13 a. 0 r. 34 p. of land, in Parwich, left by the will of Nicholas Spalden, bearing date 16th of April, 1710, now let for £39. per annum; £55. of this rent is distributed amongst the alms-people, and £5. reserved for a fund to keep the buildings in repair.

Jane James gave by her will, 13th July, 1669, a rent-charge of £2. per annum, on lands at Roston, to the eight poor people inhabiting in the above almshouses. Richard Peters, in 1708, left a rent-charge to it, of lands at Uttoxeter, of £4. per annum, to be distributed to the eight alms-people. They also receive Paul and George Taylor's gift of 3s. 6d. each per annum.

Pegg's and Pole's Almshouses.—In 1669, Christopher Pegg gave by will his house, &c. in Church-street, and lands in Ashover and Wingerworth, for the erecting and endowing six almshouses in Ashbourn, which lands have since been exchanged for lands in Brailsford, now let for £229. per annum, three-fifths of which, amounting to £137. 8s. is carried to the account of this charity. German Pole gave by his will, dated 6th of October, 34 Car. II. several closes of land, lying near Mercaston mill, in the parish of Mugginton, and an allotment made on Hulland Ward enclosure, the whole containing 29 a. 0 r. 30 p. now let for £36. per annum. The almshouses consist of six dwellings, with a garden in front, inhabited by six poor widows or widowers, of the township of Ashbourn. Each person receives 8s. per week, which amounts to £124. 16s. per annum. The residue, after distributing a sum of £18. 18s. 9d. per annum to the poor, and a salary of £10. per annum to the treasurer, is reserved for the repair of the buildings, &c.

Spalden's Almshouses.—Nicholas Spalden, by his will, 16th April, 1710, gave to the governors and assistants of the free school at Ashbourn, and their successors for ever, all his lands in Parwich, co. Derby, in trust to distribute the profits thereof to the inhabitants of the eight old

almshouses. He also gave to said governors, &c. all his messuages, lands, &c. in Dublin or elsewhere in Ireland. To whom he also gave the residue of his personalty, after the determination of several annuities therein named.—In pursuance of this will, four almshouses were erected for clergymen's widows, in Church-street, to each of whom £10. a year is now paid. Also ten almshouses for poor married people of Ashbourn, each of whom receives 3s. 2d. per week, and £1. yearly in lieu of a gown. Two school-houses, for the use of thirty poor boys and thirty poor girls, to be instructed therein in reading. To each school is a house for the respective master and mistress, who receive £10. a year each, and 30s. each for coals. To the vicar and lecturer of Ashbourn, each £8. a year. To the bell-ringer £1. a year. To the poor of Snelston 40s.; Clifton 20s.; the Mathfields 40s.; and Mappleton 20s. a year. To the poor of Ashbourn, in bread, £8. 13s. 4d.

In 1736, the governors, &c. leased the premises in Dublin to Dr. John Taylor, in fee farm, subject to a rent of £210. In 1768, Dr. Taylor devised all his interest therein to the governors of St. Patrick's hospital, in Dublin, who now pay the said rent-charge.

Field rents.—It appears by two decrees in the duchy court of Lancaster, made 1625, and 8th May 1630, that three fields in Ashbourn, called Townend-field, the Low-field, and the Wooddees-field, now the property of Sir William Boothby and Sir Matthew Blakiston, barts. J. G. Johnson, W. Webster, J. Longdon, and W. Greaves, esqrs. S. Haywood, Miss Walker, J. Wood, W. Sutton, J. Sellars and J. Wheleny, containing 143 a. 2 r. 20 p. stand charged with, and now pay 2s. per acre, amounting to £14. 8s. 8d. to the poor of Ashbourn.

Boothby Lady	Money .....	.....	Poor	Will, 30th April, 1817.
Buxton Elizabeth	Rent charge	2 5 0	{ Poor 20s. Minister 10s. Bibles 10s. Ringers 5s.	Will, 11th July, 1730.
Chatterton Thomas, and others	£500.	17 10 0	{ Inmates of Spalden's almshouses	Will, 20th Feb. 1711.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7 10 0	Clothing for poor	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Hanson John	Rent charge	5 0 0	School	Will, 1678.
Hawkins Isaac	£400.	Interest to	{ Clergymen's widows in Spalden's alms- houses	Will.
Hurt Nicholas	Rent charge	5 0 0	Poor in bread	Deed, 1637.
Pegge Edward	Rent charge	2 12 0	Poor	Will, 31st March, 1666.
Port Catherine	Rent charge	5 0 0	Poor	Will, 1722.
Shaw Edward, and Joan Denton	Rent charge	5 0 0	{ Poor 60s. Clergyman 30s. School 10s.	Deed, 1st March, 1625.
Taylor Paul	Rent charge	4 16 0	Poor	Will, 24th Dec. 1640.
Taylor Elizabeth	Rent charge	.....	.....	Deed, 28th March, 1659.
Taylor George	£100.	5 0 0	{ Poor £4. Minister £1.	Will, 2nd May, 1668.

Besides the charities already named, we may add the Dispensary, which relieved two hundred and twenty-seven persons in 1828, at the cost of £38. 9s. 9d.

Ashbourn was an appointed residence of the French prisoners during the last war.—At the abrupt termination of the peace of Amiens in 1803, general Rochambeau, who, with 5000 troops had taken refuge, in consequence of the failure of the French expedition against St. Domingo, on board the English fleet, was brought to England, as prisoners. The general and about three hundred of his officers, were sent to reside at Ashbourn.

In 1817, a party of blanketteers, who were marching in great numbers from Manchester, to present, in a body, a petition to the Prince Regent, were stopped at Hanging-bridge, by the inhabitants of Ashbourn, who were sworn in as special constables, aided by the yeomanry. The prisoners were numerous, but after being detained a short time, they were discharged.

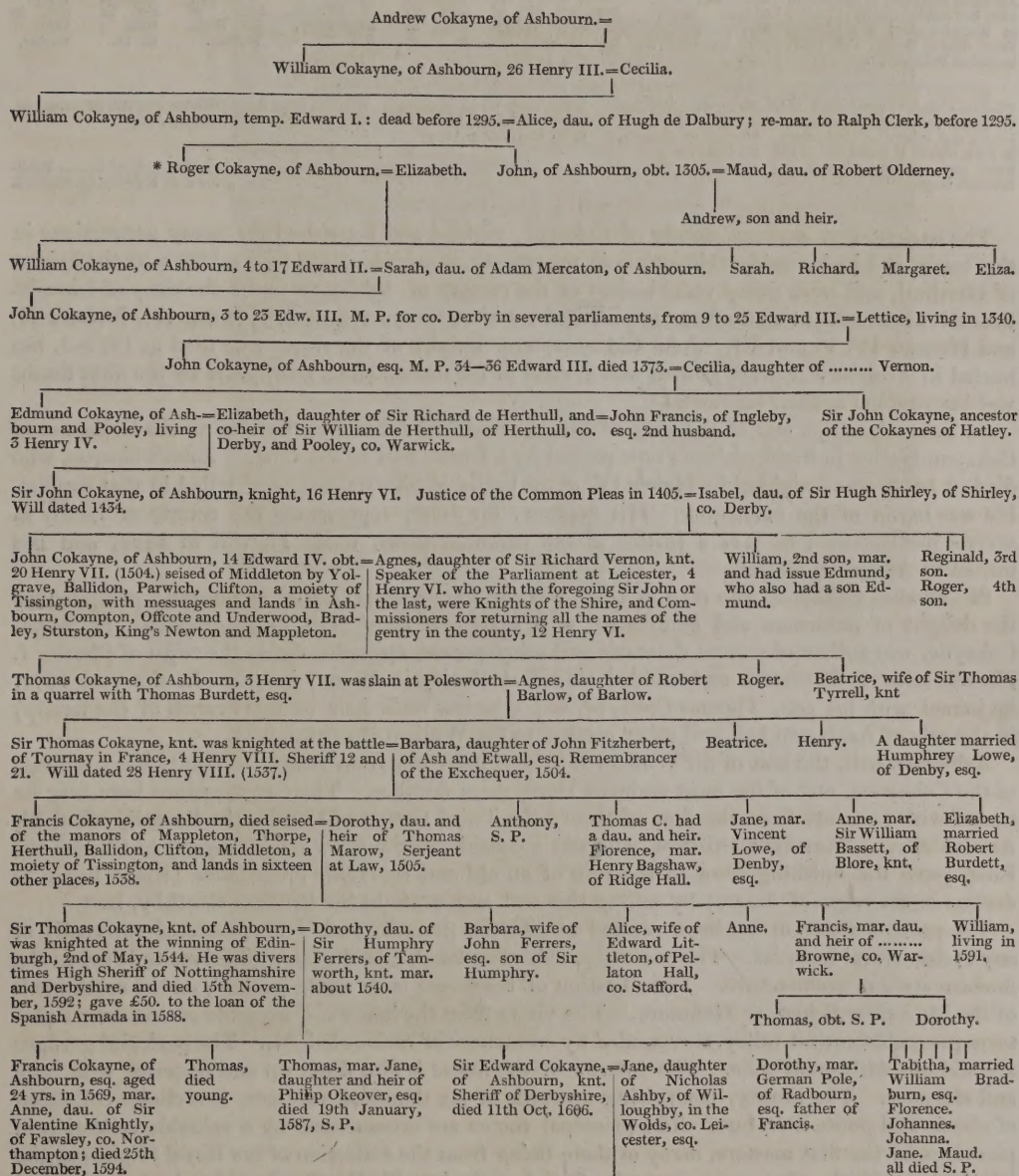
Ashbourn wakes are held the first Sunday after the 16th day of August.

The interesting and romantic scenery of Dovedale, Ilam hall, the splendid seat of Jesse Watts Russell, esq. and Okeover hall, the seat of H. F. Okeover, esq. being in the neighbourhood, are generally visited by strangers passing through Ashbourn. The paintings in Okeover hall are

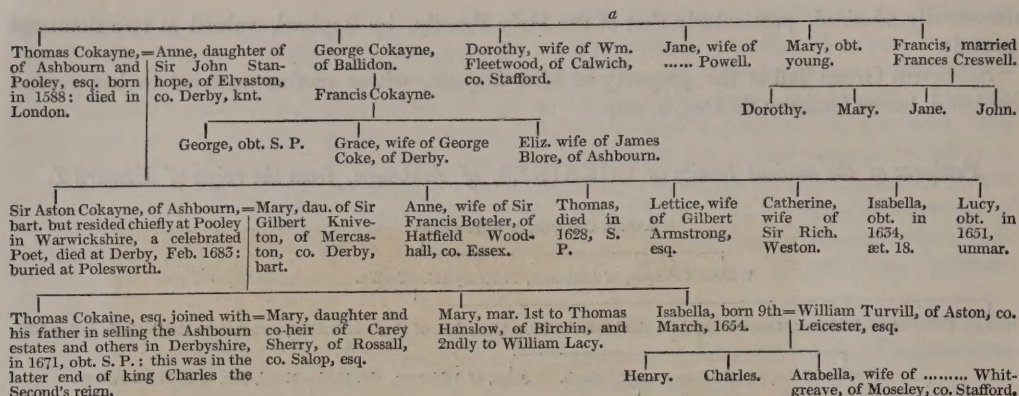
universally admired, particularly that of the Holy Family, by Raphael, valued at two thousand pounds.

Ashbourn Green hall is the property of Miss Haynes, whose mother married to her second husband James Godfrey de Burgh, esq.

Pedigree of the ancient family of COKAINES, of Ashbourn, from the reign of Edward I.



* A Pedigree in the Harleian Manuscript states that Roger, the son of William, had issue William and Elizabeth; and that John was of Ashbourn, and died in 1505, leaving issue John, who died in 1324, and was father of John, who died in 1372, the father of Edmund, who married the heiress of Herthull.



The ancient and eminent family of Cokayne, resided and flourished for many generations in this town, and had considerable estates in the county, much increased by a match with the heiress of Herthull, and were many years lessees of the rectory of Ashbourn under the dean of Lincoln. Several were eminent statesmen, lawyers and warriors, in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henries IV. V. and VI. John Cokayne, esq. knight of the shire, who died in 1372-3, lies buried in Ashbourn church, as does also several of his descendants, as appears by the altar tombs and inscriptions to their memories.

Sir John Cokayne, one of the sons of the abovenamed John, was founder of the Cokaynes of Cokayne Hatley in Bedfordshire; now passed by a female heir to the Casts. John Cokayne, who died in 1403, was knighted by Henry IV. at the battle of Shrewsbury, and killed in that conflict. He was baron of the exchequer. His nephew, Sir John, represented the county of Derby in several parliaments; he was a justice of the common pleas, made his will in 1434, and lies buried in Ashbourn church.

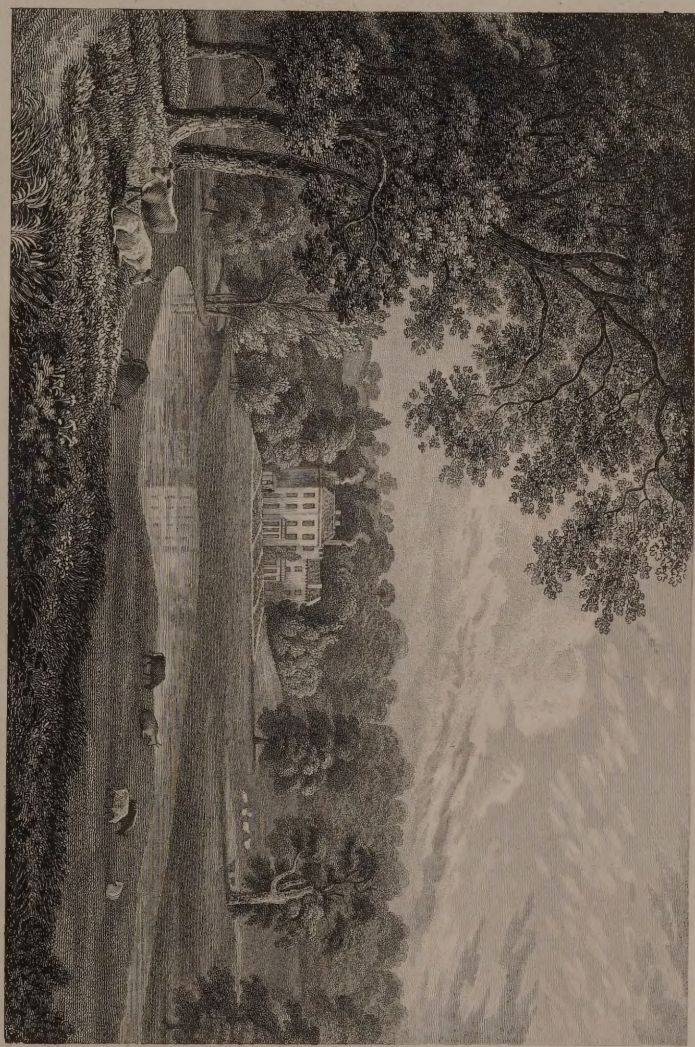
Sir Thomas Cokayne, who died in 1592, was author of a short treatise on huntynge, compiled for the delight of noblemen and gentlemen, now extremely rare. His great grandson, Sir Aston Cokayne, was author of several dramatic and other poems, epitaphs, &c. in the reign of Charles I. He was born at Elvaston, and resided chiefly at Pooley in Warwickshire. In the year 1671, he joined with his son, Thomas Cokayne, esq. (the last male heir of this branch of the family) in the sale of Ashbourn hall and other estates, to Sir William Boothby, bart.

Ashbourn hall, the seat of Sir William Boothby, bart. was from remote antiquity the residence of the Cokaynes, one of the most eminent Derbyshire families. Their continuance here may be traced with certainty from the time of Henry the Third to that of Charles the Second, when Sir Aston Cokayne, the celebrated Poet, who was a considerable sufferer for his loyalty to Charles the First, gave the finishing blow to the ruin of an old and venerable inheritance (which began to decline in the reign of James) by selling this seat and estate to Sir William Boothby, bart.

The present mansion has been erected at different periods, and is not possessed externally of any architectural beauties. The ancient part is castellated, and the later additions to it are in the modern style of architecture. The situation of the house is on rising ground, on the north bank of the little river Schoo, or Henmore. The views from the house and grounds extend over a picturesque and beautiful valley, surrounded by eminences of various heights. The park and gardens are laid out with great taste. The interior of the house is also fitted up and disposed with taste and elegance. The library, comprising upwards of six thousand volumes, is a choice collection of classic and polite literature. The principal rooms are ornamented by a valuable collection of paintings by the first masters, many of them being from the collection of his Royal Highness, the late Duke of York, who was a particular friend of the late Sir Brooke Boothby, bart.

In the Hall: a full length portrait of Sir Brooke Boothby, by Wright, of Derby; his Majesty, George the Third, at full length, and several other paintings.

Edwards



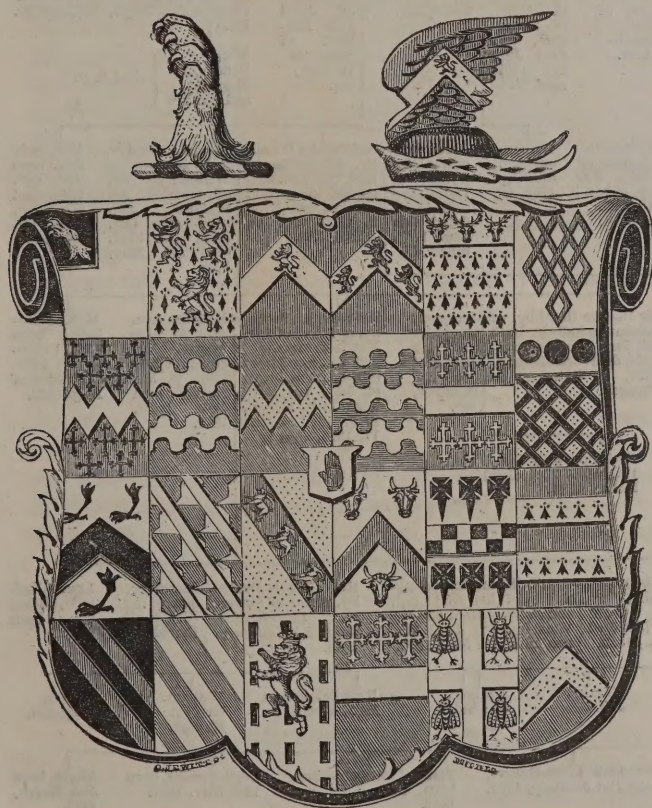
*This View of ASHBURN HALL the Seat of
the Wm. Berkeley Shaw, is most humbly dedicated by his
attached and faithful servant
Stephen Howard.*

In the Dining-room : the Nightmare, by Fuseli ; full length portraits of the fourth Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Talbot, sister of the present Countess of Shrewsbury, by Hoppner ; the Duke of York and a group of friends, painted at Florence, by Hoffman, for the Duke of York ; George the Second, William, Duke of Cumberland, and the late Duke of Gloucester, all on horseback ; portraits of Sir William and Lady Boothby, by Reynolds ; an allegorical picture over the chimney-piece, by Fuseli.

In the Drawing-room : portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir William, Sir Brooke and Penelope Boothby, by Sir Joshua Reynolds ; Sir William Boothby, by Dance ; Lady Beauchamp, now Hertford, by Hoppner ; Sir William and Lady Boothby, by Sir Peter Lely ; the Duchess of Portsmouth, the Duchess of Cleveland, and Nell Gwynn, the three court beauties of Charles the Second, by Sir Peter Lely ; Henry Brooke, last Lord Cobham, his brother, George Brooke, and Sir William, his nephew, from Cobham hall ; Cecil and Fanny Boothby, by Collins : the two latter were painted for the late Earl of Liverpool.

In 1745, upon the advance of the Pretender's army into Derbyshire, Sir Brooke and Lady Boothby were driven from Ashbourn hall, which was occupied by the Prince and his attendants : the names of the occupants of the different rooms were found chalked upon the doors ; the chalks were afterwards painted over with white paint, and some of the doors still remain.

Pedigree of the ancient family of BOOTHBY, from the time of Edward VI.



ARMS—*Argent*, on a canton, *Sable*, a Lion's paw, erased, in bend, *Or*.

CREST—A Lion's paw, erased, erect, *Or*.

MOTTO—"Mors Christi, Mors mortis mihi,"

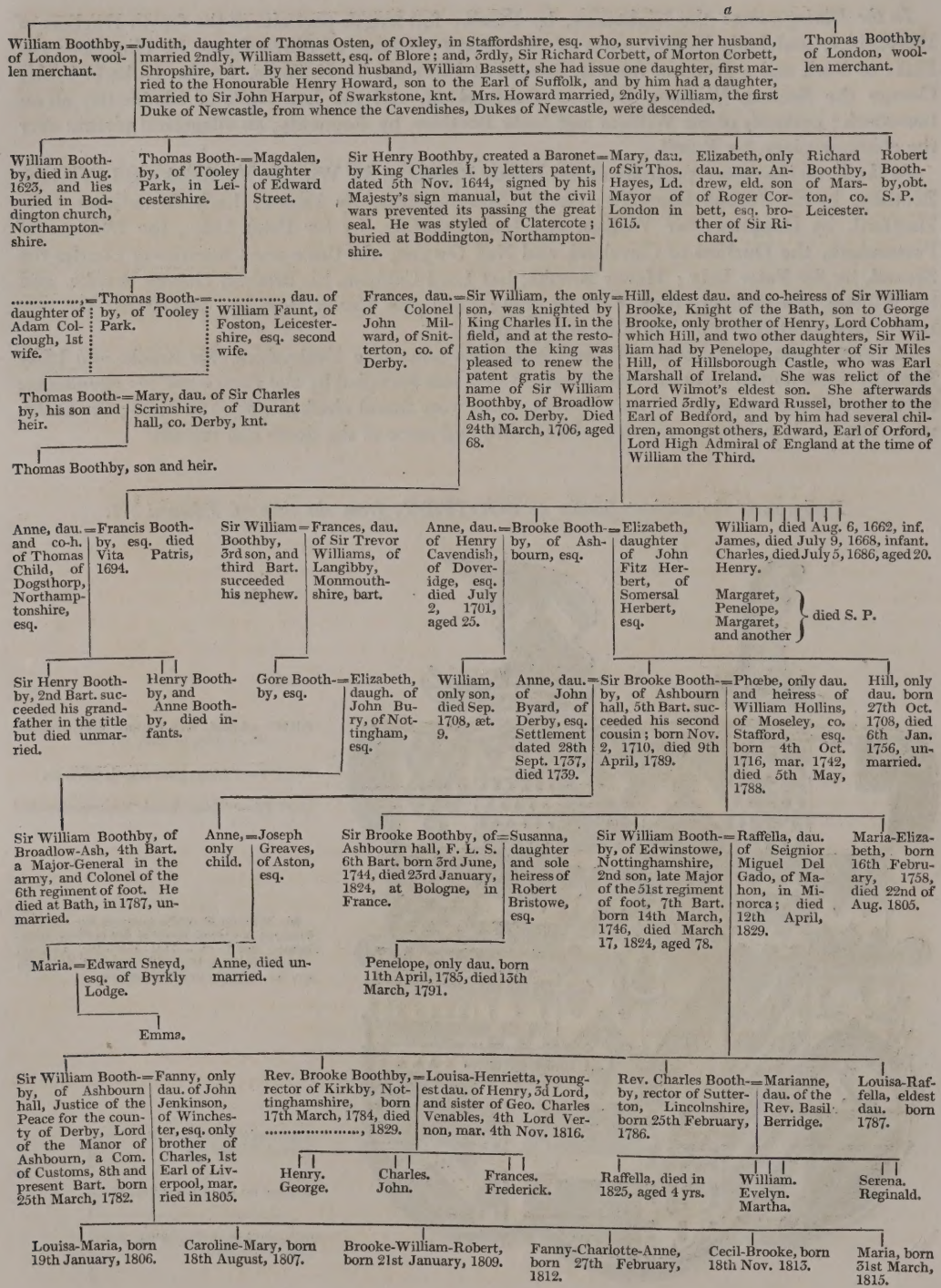
Sir William Boothby quarters the armorial bearings of Hayes, Brooke, De la Pole, Braybrook, Saint Armande, Norbury, Crosyer, Planch, Hollins, Bray, De Burgh or Borough, &c. &c. as given in the engraving.

Thomas de Boothby, of Boothby, =
living 4 Edward VI.

Thomas de Boothby, of Boothby, =

Richard de Boothby, of Boothby, =
living 3 Elizabeth.

a



The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, and may be traced to an era before the conquest. Sir William Dugdale, an antiquarian of high authority, observes in his *Origines Judiciales*, chap. ix. p. 22, that Egbert, about 800, divided the nation into counties, hundreds and wapentakes, and we find one of the wapentakes of Lincolnshire called Boothby. There are also in the same county a market-town named Boothby Paynell, and an old manor-house of the same appellation. These are said, by Camden, to have received this name from the Boothby family, who resided there. The same observation is made by the ancient historian Leland. In the additions to Camden, by Mr. E. Wilson, we find it asserted that the heir general of Boothby married Paynell, Lord of Bampton, in the county of Devon. The same coat of arms as is now borne by the Boothbys was lately to be found painted on the glass windows in the church and in the ancient hall at that place. The lineal succession of a family of so ancient a standing cannot easily be traced through the earliest generations; but we find that Adam de Boothby was abbot of Peterborough in 1321. Theobaldus de Boothby was governor of Pontefract castle, in Yorkshire, which he held a long time against the Lancastrians during the civil war of the Roses.

Lady Corbett, mother of the first named Sir Henry Boothby, by her prudent management left to her said son an estate in London, another, called Kingsland, in Middlesex; Clatercote, Claden, and the manor of Cropperdy, in Oxfordshire; Broadlow Ash, Cold Eaton, and land thereto belonging, near Ashbourn, in Derbyshire; Kings Mills, and one half of the manor or park of Cheadle, with Longnor, and other estates in Staffordshire.

Sir William Brooke, father of Lady Boothby, by his wife Penelope Hill, daughter of Sir Miles Hill, ancestor of the Marquess of Downshire, was nephew and heir male of Henry Brooke, the last Lord Cobham, of Cobham hall, county of Kent, who was concerned in the Raleigh plot. He was tried with Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the time of James the First, and attainted, and his large estates forfeited to the crown. His life was spared, but he was confined in the Tower, and died there in great want. In the time of Charles the First, the attainder was reversed by Act of Parliament, but the title not to be assumed but by the special grace of the king. Charles II. by special patent, 1665, granted that the daughters of Sir William Brooke, male heir of the Lord Cobham, viz. Lady Boothby, Lady Denham, and Lady Whitmore, should have place and precedence due to the daughters of Barons.—George Brooke, brother of the above Lord Cobham, and father of Sir William Brooke, was beheaded for his concern in the conspiracy in question. He married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the last Lord de Burgh, or Borough, who died without male issue, in the reign of Elizabeth. This is also, as well as that of Cobham, a barony in fee.

The late Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. was an eminent scholar and a great encourager of literature and the fine arts. He was a poet and a political writer of distinction; his most celebrated political pamphlet was his reply to Burke. This baronet composed the epitaphs in Ashbourn church, to his daughter, his sister, his father and mother, and his aunt. During his travels abroad, in 1803, he purchased from Herckenrode Abbey, in Germany, the splendidly painted glass windows that now adorn the eastern ends of the aisles, and the Dean's consistory court, in Lichfield cathedral. These are supposed to be the finest specimens now in England; and in point of drawing and execution reflect credit on the German artist.

The following inscription, written by Dr. Parr, commemorates the acquisition of this treasure through the generous exertions of the above named Sir Brooke. Above the inscription are the arms of Boothby.

QVAE . IN . APSIDA . VICINA . INSUNT
 SEPTEM . FENESTRAE . PICTVRATAE
 COENOBIO . CANONICARVM . HERCHENRODENSI
 QVOD . OLIM . EXORNAVERANT
 FOEDISSIME . DIREPTO . ATQVE . DIRVTO

NOVAM . ET . DEO . VOLENTE . STABILIOREM . SEDEM
 IN . HAC . ECCLESIA . NACTAE . SVNT
 OPE . ET . CONCILIO . VIRI . IN . OMNI . IVDICIO . ELEGANTISSIMI
 DOM . BROOKE . BOOTHBY . DE . ASHBOVRN . AVLA
 IN . COMITAT . DERB . BARONETTI
 ANNO . SACRO . MDCCCIII.

Sir William Boothby, the present baronet, succeeded his father (who only enjoyed the title six weeks) and has chiefly resided at his seat at Ashbourn, and by the urbanity of his manners, by his usefulness and integrity as a magistrate, and by his attention to the interests of the town over which he is lord, has gained the universal esteem and good wishes of his neighbours. Lady Boothby and her daughters are great benefactors to the poor of Ashbourn.

Pedigree of BERESFORD, of Bentley, Newton Grange, Ashbourn, &c. &c.



ARMS. *Argent*, a Bear rampant, *Sable*, muzzled, collared and chained, *Or*, a crescent for difference.

CREST. A dragon's head, erased, *Sable*, pierced through the neck with a broken spear, *Or*, and holding a piece with the point of the same in his mouth: and headed, *Argent*.

John de Beresford, lord of Beresford, co. Stafford, 1 William II. anno 1087.=

Hugh de Beresford.=

Aden de Beresford.=

John de Beresford.=

Hugh de Beresford, lord of Beresford,=
 living in 1249.

William de Beresford, who had
 a daughter Juliana.

Aden de Beresford, obt. 1296.=

Aden de Beresford, living in 1322.=

John de Beresford, living in 18 Edward III.=

Aden de Beresford, living in 1380.= Cecilia, living in 9 Henry IV.

John de Beresford, living in 15 Henry IV.= Elizabeth, dau. of Bassett, of Blore.

Aden de Beresford, living in 1411, obt. S. P.

Thomas Beresford, of Fenny-Bentley, esq.= Agnes, daughter and heiress of Robert
 younger son, died 20th March, 1475. Had Hassall, of Arcluyd, co. Chester, obt.
 sixteen sons and five daughters; buried at 16th March, 1467, buried at Bentley.
 Bentley.

John de Beresford, eldest son and heir, ancestor of the
 Beresfords of Beresford, which ended in an heir female,
 who married Sir John Stanhope, whose heiress married
 Charles Cotton, esq.

1 Aden Beresford, of Bentley, eldest son and heir.

2 Thomas Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. S. P.
 3 John, of Broadlow Ash, had issue.
 4 Anthony, obt. infant.

5 Hugh Beresford, of Newton Grange, co. Derby, 5th son. Will proved, 1524: had five sons and four daughters.

= Agnes, dau. of John Longsdon, co. Derby.

6 Robert Beresford, of Hillesdale, co. Stafford, had issue.
 7 Humphry, of Newton Grange, ancestor of the Irish Beresfords, earls of Tyrone, marquess of Waterford, &c. &c.

8 Edward, S. P.
 9 Lawrence, S. P.
 10 Godfrey, S. P.
 11 Dionysius, of Cutthorpe, had issue.
 12 Ralph, S. P.
 13 Roger, Alderman of London, S. P.
 14 Ralph, S. P.

15 William, ancestor of Beresfords of Birchover, co. Derby, and Leadenham, co. Linc.
 16 James, L. L. D.; S. P.
 Alice

 Johanna, 5th dau. wife of William Ferne, of Parwich, had issue.

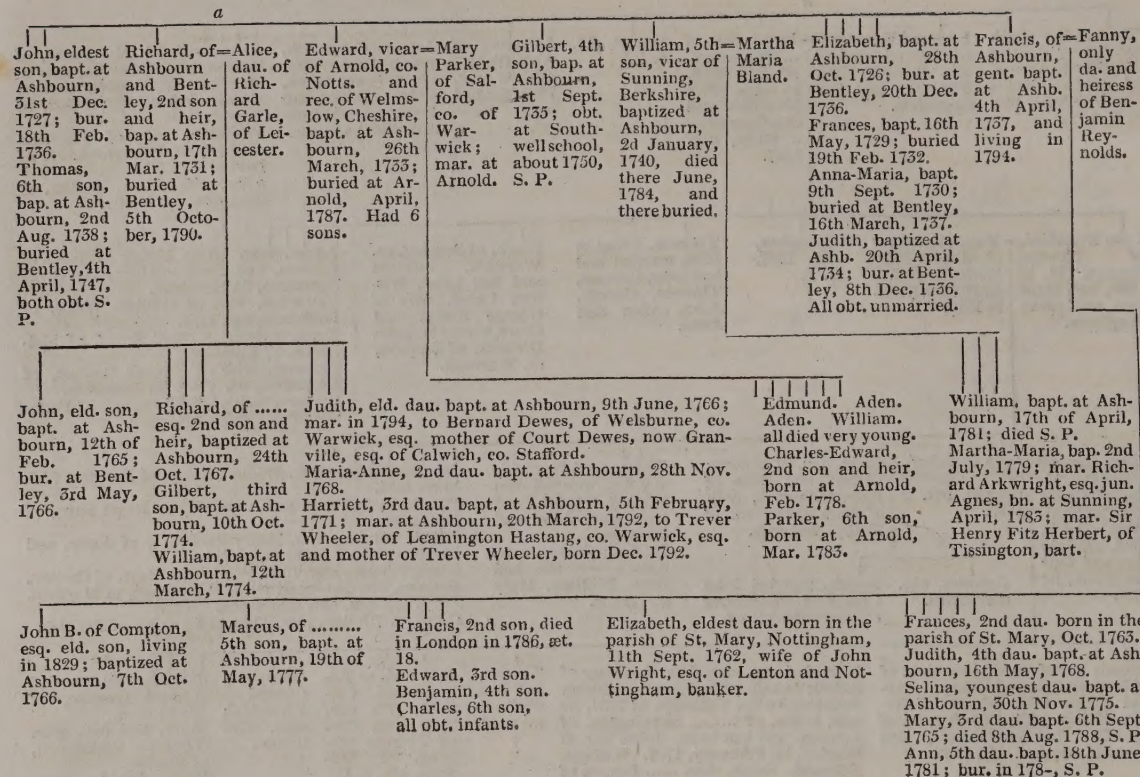
tell you that he knows
of no Benesford pedigree
except one in the
History of Derbyshire
the latter part of which
is incorrect. But Ellys
I believe, believes the
earlier part of the
right. - The errors
lying in the names
of people living or
certainly dead at the time
the history was written.

I hope I am sending you
some useful information
I atone for my stupidity
at Washburn.

I think you are too
kind to remember me
I am Mr. Moody and
your son.

Very believe me
yours very sincerely
Wm. Herbert

Thomas Beresford, by Agnes, dau. of Matthew Kniveton, of Bradley, had a son Matthew, obt. S. P. 1545.	Edmund Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. in 1547, had four sons and five daughters.	Isabel, dau. of ... Stevenson, of Somersall, by some called his widow, and daughter of ... Hunt, obt. 1557.	Robert, obt. S. P.	Lawrence, of Alstonfield, 4th son, obt. 1577, and had issue.	John, of Calvecroft, who had a son John, obt. S. P. and Agnes, wife of Edward Hopkinson, of Bon-sall, who had issue.	Agnes, wife of John Ferne, of Wirksworth, a benefactress to the school and almshouse there. Emma, wife of Ralph Gell, of Hopton. Elizabeth, wife of Thurstan Alleyne, of Whetstone, co. of Derby. Alice, wife of ... Wetton, of Ednaston, co. Derby.
John Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. in 1598, had three sons and seven daughters.	Maud, daughter of Robert Fitz-herbert, of Tis-sington, esq. obt. in 1599.	Humphry, obt. 1597, S. P.	Thomas, living in 1598, married and had issue, Gervase, Thomas, George, John, Alice and Anne.	Hugh, of Stapley, co. Warwick, married and had issue, Wil-son, Isabel, wife of George Alsop, and Grace, wife of William Dickens, of Napton, co. Warwick.	Agnes, mar. 1st to Henry Walker, of Castern, and 2ndly to Henry Wood, of Sandiacre, 34 Elizabeth. Catherine, wife of William Wilne, of Melbourn, esq. 1555. Emot, wife of Edward Boley, of Melbourn, 17 Elizabeth. Florence, wife of Edward Bowyer, of Ecclesfield, co. York, 14 Elizabeth. Barbara, wife of Matthew, son of Hum-phry Beresford, of Newton.	
Ellen, dau. of Thomas Alsop, of Castle Hay, Stafford-shire, died in 1615. Had six sons and four daughters; 1st wife.	John Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. in 1653.	Cleer, dau. of William Gilbert, and widow of Robert Newton, both of Micklove, co. of Derby, 2nd wife.	Thomas, of Mayfield, 2nd son, married Ann Ford, of Mayfield, and had issue, John and Thomas. William, 3rd son, mar. Alice and had issue, William, Mary and Anne.	Jane, eldest dau. mar. William Alsop, of Parwich, 25th May, 1585. Elizabeth, 2nd dau. mar. same day to Roger Hurt, of Kniveton. Isabel, 3rd dau. mar. Henry Beresford, of Alsop, and had issue, two daughters, co-heirs. Ellen, 4th dau. mar. 1588, to Nicholas Hurt, of Castern. Barbara, 5th dau. mar. Richard Froggatt, of Mayfield. Anne, 6th dau. obt. unmarried. Dorothy, 7th dau. mar. Thomas Levinge, of Parwich.		
Francis Beresford, of Newton Grange and Fenny Bent-ley, died in 1671, aged 72. Had six sons and one dau.	Mary, dau. of Henry Ar-derne, of Ha-warden, co. of Chester, died in 1684.	John, 2nd son, mar. Ann, daughter of Robert Axhall, of London, merchant; according to the Visitation of 1634, he mar. a dau. of ... Skevington, of London, and had issue, John, bur. at Bentley, 1st February, 1707. William. Edmund. Sarah, mar. ... Gaunt, of Roston. Jane, died unmarried. Mary. Catherine. Anne.	Thomas, 3rd son, died un-married.	Edmund, or Ed-ward, of Car-nock, 4th son, mar. Ann, dau. of Thomas Ads-head, of Mil-wich, obt. S. P.	Henry and George, 5th and 6th sons, obt. unmar.	Jane, 1st dau. married Edward Newton, of Micklove. Mary, 2nd dau. mar. Timothy Greenwood, of Bradley. Sarah, 3rd dau. mar. James Bullock, of Brampton. Elizabeth, 4th dau. died unmarried.
Francis Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, eldest son, died in 1666. Had three sons and one daughter.	Frances, eldest dau. of Richard Holland, of Heaton, co. Lancaster, buried at Bentley 21st October, 1688.	John, 2nd son, obt. in 1631.	John, 3rd son, born in 1634, obt. in 1663.	John, a clergyman, 4th son, living in 1693; mar. Grace, widow of ... Houseman, but obt. S. P.	Henry, citizen of London, 5th son, obt. 1690; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Heymore, and widow of Richard Wynne. Edward, 6th son, obt. young. Margaret, obt. in 1635.	
John Beresford, of Beresford, Newton Grange and Fenny Bentley, by his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of Sir John Ar-derne, of Arderne, co. Chester, kn't. he had no issue; she died in 1680; he was buried at Bentley, 4th July, 1724, aged 70.	Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Shalleross, of Shalleross, co. Derby, esq. buried at Bentley, 23rd March, 1745. Had five sons and four daughters.	Francis B. of London, merchant, 2nd son, mar. Mary, dau. of William Mayne, of co. Bucks. and had issue, Elizabeth and John, who died unmarried, and William, a capt. in the East India Company's service, who mar. a dau. of ... Silvester, and had Wil-liam, who died under age, S. P.	Edward, 3rd son, obt. 1735, S. P. Anne, only dau. died young.			
John Beresford, of Bentley and Ashbourn, eldest son, born in 1687; buried at Bentley, 4th February, 1755. Had seven sons and four daughters.	Frances, dau. of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall Herbert, esq. mar. there October, 1725; buried at Bentley, 51st July, 1765.	Francis, 2nd son, born in 1688; bur. 4th Nov. 1715, S. P. Richard, 3rd son, bap. 8th March, 1689; bur. 10th April, 1733, S. P.	Gilbert, 4th son, bap. 28th January, 1692; bur. 14th June, 1770, S. P. Edward, 5th son, bap. 6th Oct. 1697; he was rector of Tarpoley, and died S. P.	Anne, bap. 22nd May, 1691; buried 31st January, 1692. Elizabeth, bap. 20th April, 1696; bur. 1st February, 1697. Frances, bap. at Ashbourn, 31st June, 1700; mar. Rev. Thomas Egerton, rector of Sefton, 5th son of Sir John E. and died about 1770, S. P. Anne, youngest dau. died an infant.		



Note. See monumental inscriptions in Fenny Bentley church.

This ancient family first appears in the train of William the Conqueror: and we find the lordship of Beresford, in the county of Stafford in the possession of John de Beresford in the reign of William Rufus. From John de Beresford, the descent has continued in a direct line to the present time.

John Beresford, Lord of Beresford (eldest brother of Thomas Beresford, of Bentley) married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Davenport, of Chester, esq. His son and heir, John Beresford, esq. 26 Henry VI. to 21 Henry VII. by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Erdeswick, esq. had a daughter, Cecilia, 21 Henry VII. and a son, John Beresford, esq. 15 Edward IV. died 22nd January, 14 Henry VIII. married Margaret, daughter of William Bassett, of Blore, had a daughter, married Noel, of Hilcote, in the county of Stafford, and a son and heir, Robert Beresford, esq. living 25 Henry VIII. died 19th August, 34 Henry VIII. aged 40, by Mary, daughter of John Barbour, of Flashbrook, in the county of Stafford, he had Sampson Beresford, esq. who died 33 Elizabeth, aged 70; he married Ann, daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Combealon, in Worcestershire, and had issue five sons and as many daughters. Edward Beresford, eldest son, of whom hereafter. Robert Beresford, second son, living 1592, had two sons, John (whose children all died without issue) and Richard (who had Richard, Olive, both died S. P. Isabel, married Palmer, and Margaret, married Weywell.) Walter, third; John, fourth; and George, fifth sons, all died S. P.; Mary, married Thomas Dixwell, of Whittington; Catherine, married George Ley, of Mayfield; Margaret, married Bourne; the fourth daughter was drowned in the Trent, and the fifth daughter married Bishop Overall.—We now return to Edward Beresford, of Beresford, esq. the eldest son, who was escheator for the county of Stafford, and was buried 9th June, 1621; by Dorothy, his wife, fifth daughter and co-heir of Aden Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, esq. he had an only daughter and heiress, Olive, born 1591, married, in 1608, to Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, knt. she died 29th January, 1613, leaving Olive her sole daughter and heir; she married Charles Cotton, of London, esq. (son of Sir George

Cotton, of the county of Sussex, knt.) Charles Cotton, of Beresford, esq. by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Russell, and widow of Winfield Cromwell, Earl of Ardglass, had no issue, but by his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, knt. of the county of Nottingham, he had four daughters and three sons, viz. Olive, married Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, 1704; Catherine, married Sir Berkeley Lucy, of Broxburn, bart.; Jane, married Beaumont Parkyns, esq. (brother of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunney, Nottinghamshire); Mary, Winfield and Charles died young, and Beresford Cotton, esq. son and heir, born 1658, whose son, Stanhope Cotton, esq. was living in 1710.

During the reign of Henry VI. Thomas (a younger son of John de Beresford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Bassett, of Blore,) settled at Fenny Bentley: and during the wars in France, in the minority of Henry VI. he raised a troop of horse, consisting of his sons and of his and their retainers, for the service of the king, which he assembled at Chesterfield. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of Thomas Hassall, esq. by whom he had sixteen sons and five daughters.

Aden Beresford, of Bentley (eldest son of Thomas and Agnes) married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Eyre, and had three sons and two daughters, viz. Ann, married William Heywood, and the other married Humphrey Walker, of Casterne; Godfrey, the first son, died in 1513, S. P. and was buried in the chancel of the church at Crich; Humphrey, second son, living 36 Henry VIII. died S. P.; and George, of Bentley, second son and heir, died in 1545; he married Benedicta, daughter of Humphrey Bradburne, and had three children; a daughter, married Plumptree, of Nottinghamshire; William, died S. P. and Aden, of Bentley, son and heir, who died about 1598, had by his wife, Ursula, daughter of Thomas Rolleston, of Lea, county of Derby, esq. seven sons and six daughters, viz. 1st, George, aged 43 years in 1592; 3rd, Francis; 4th, Thomas; 5th, Humphrey; 6th, Oswald; 7th, Frederick, all died S. P.; and James, second son, living in 1592, had by Alice, his wife, an only child, Aden, living in 1592, but died S. P.: of the six daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, married 1st, Humphrey Barlow, of Stoke, in the county of Derby, esq. and afterwards Richard Parkyns, of Bunney, Nottinghamshire, esq.; 2nd, Anne, married George Sellars, of Crich; 3rd, Maud, married Mr. Whitehall, of Yeldersley; 4th, Mary, married Bentley, of Bentley, esq.; 5th, Dorothy, married Edward Beresford, of Beresford, esq.; 6th, Hellen, married John Whitehall, of Yeldersley, gent.

John Beresford, of Broadlow Ash (third son of Thomas and Agnes) had a natural son, John, who, 11 Henry VIII. had lands in Thorpe and Doveridge, he married Agnes, daughter of Robert Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, esq. and Anthony Beresford, of Broadlow Ash, legal son and heir, who died 1st March, 30 Henry VIII. seised of divers estates in Bentley, Thorpe, Doveridge, Alsop, Flagg and Chelmorton (vide Esc. 33 Henry VIII.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Blount, of Osbaston, county of Leicester; she married to her second husband in January, 1540, Sir Thomas Pope, knt. lord of the manor of Tittenhanger, the celebrated founder of Trinity College, Oxford; Sir Thomas died in January, 1559: and in December in that year, she married to her third husband, Sir Hugh Pawlett, of Hinton St. George, county of Somerset, knt. who died in 1571, and she died October 27, 1593; by neither of the two latter had she issue. See several particulars of this lady in Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope. It was probably the marriage of Elizabeth Beresford, the mother of John, with Sir Thomas Pope, knt. which caused this branch of the Beresford family to settle in Hertfordshire.

John Beresford, of Broadlow Ash, son and heir of Anthony, one year old at his father's death, mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Pope, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, died 6th March, 1566-7, seised of divers estates in Arleston, Sinfen, Hilton, Egginton, Stenson and Barrow, county of Derby (vide Esc. 9 Elizabeth.) He married Margaret, the daughter of, of North Mimms, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas, who died young, and three daughters, co-heirs, Dorothy, married 1st John Kidd, and 2ndly Nicholas Beresford, of Westerham; Mary, wife of John Bells, 39 Elizabeth, and wife of Roper, of Kent, esq. 42 Elizabeth; and Elizabeth, wife of John Bray, 39 Elizabeth.

Robert Beresford, of Hillesdale, county of Stafford (6th son of Thomas and Agnes) married Joan, daughter of Thomas Cantrell, by whom he had a son, Richard, married to Thomasine,

daughter of Dakeyne, of Parwich, whose issue were two sons, 1st John, of Hillesdale, and 2nd Henry, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, who married Isabel, third daughter of John Beresford, of Newton. His two daughters and co-heirs, Maud and Thomasine, married William Coke, of Trusley, esq. and Sir Thomas Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, knt. We now return to John Beresford, of Hillesdale, last mentioned, living 25 Elizabeth; he married Anne, daughter of John Flacket, of Hanson Grange, and had three sons; William, the eldest, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Warner, and had three daughters, co-heiresses: viz. Dorothy, wife of Thurstan Browne; Jane, wife of Roger Sheldon; and Anne, wife of John Heald. Anthony, third son, and Ralph Beresford, second son and heir, had two sons; 1st, Richard, of whom hereafter, and John, who married Jane Bennet, of Wensley, county of Derby; his son John, by Catherine, daughter of Anthony Reynes, of Wensley, had issue John, Paul, Anthony, Henry, Thomas, Jane, Barbara, Mary and Catherine. We now return to Richard, eldest son of Ralph, above-named; he had issue John, of Winster, and Richard, of Birchover, the latter had two sons, Ralph, and James, who married a daughter of Bennet, of Cosby, county of Leicester, and with his son and heir apparent, Richard, in the year 1725, convey their estate at Birchover, to Mr. George Bradley, in consideration of £1779.

Humphrey Beresford, of Newton Grange (7th son of Thomas and Agnes) married Margery, daughter of Edmund Berdesley, of Berdesley, and had four daughters and two sons; Agnes, married George Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, esq.; Jane, married John Alsop, of Alsop, esq.; Alice, married Nicholas Lord, of Waterfall, county of Stafford; Elizabeth, married Thomas Flacket, of Hanson Grange; John Beresford, and George Beresford, ancestor of the Irish family, of whom hereafter. John Beresford, the eldest son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, esq. and by her had Henry (whose son Robert was of Arnold, county of Nottingham) and Humphrey, of Newton Grange, eldest son, born 1512, he married Ann, daughter of Ralph Blackwall, of Blackwall, county of Derby, and had four sons; John and George, first and second sons, both died S. P.; Gervas, the fourth son (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry Berry, had Ellen, only child, was wife of Rotherham.) Matthew Beresford, of Newton Grange, third son and heir, married, 1580, to Barbara, daughter of Edmund Beresford, of Newton Grange, by whom he had two daughters, co-heirs; Elizabeth, married Sylvester Smyth, of the county of Derby, grandfather of Matthew Smith, of Denby, esq. sheriff of Derbyshire in 1685; and Isabel, married Thomas Hall, of Barley Leys (son of John Hall, of the same place) by whom she had two sons; Charles Hall, of Kettlethorpe, county of Lincoln, esq. barrister at law, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Trollope; and Thomas Hall, esq. a Turkey merchant in London, whose daughter, Isabel, married Sir John Platter, knt. We now return to George Beresford, ancestor of the Irish Beresfords (second son of John, above named.) He was steward of Nottingham, and married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Green, of Sussex, by whom he had two sons, Nicholas and Michael, and three daughters; Mary, married John Rowe, of Uffington, county of Lincoln; Anne, married Sir John Savage; Grace, married John Needham, of Calwick, county of Lincoln; Nicholas, first son, was of Lenton, county of Nottingham, and had a son, George (ancestor of the Beresfords of Lenton) and six others; and Michael Beresford, second son of the steward of Nottingham, was of Oldford, in Kent, 1574, and by Rose, daughter of John Knivett, he had four daughters and seven sons: viz. Bennet, married Sir Thomas Harfleet; Frances, married Robert Leigh; Dorothy, married Thomas Petley; Anne, married Sir William Southland; George Beresford, first son, of the Squerries, in Kent (was ancestor of the family seated there) had issue, five sons and three daughters: viz. Michael, of Westerham, in Kent (married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of John Beresford, of Broadlow Ash;) Roger, Thomas, Tristram, Henry, Ann, Dorothy, Bennet and Rose. Richard, second son of Michael, of Oldford, was of Ashburnham, married a daughter of Sir Edward Pelham, and had issue. Thomas, fifth son, D. D. was vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, and married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Withers, and had issue. James, fourth, and Henry, seventh sons, died S. P. Cornelius, of Chilham, in Kent, sixth son, married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sulegard (by whom he had a daughter, Dorothy); and 2ndly, Dorothy, daughter of Edward Petley, of Chesterfield, by whom he had three daughters,

co-heiresses, named Elizabeth, Rose and Ann, the latter married Thomas Beresford, of Clifford's Inn, and had issue, Ann and Elizabeth. Tristram, third son of Michael Beresford, of Oldford, aforesaid, was of Coleraine, in Ireland. His eldest son, Tristram, was created a baronet in 1665, whose son, Sir Randle, was father of Sir Tristram, whose son, Sir Marcus Beresford, was created Lord Beresford; he was father of George de la Poer Beresford: who was created Earl of Tyrone, and Marquess of Waterford; for whose Pedigree and descendants the reader is referred to the Peerages.

Dionysius Beresford, of Cutthorpe, county of Derby (eleventh son of Thomas and Agnes) settled in Hertfordshire; he had two sons. Robert, of London, grocer (of whom hereafter) and Edward, of Cutthorpe, son and heir, who had two sons: viz. Dionysius, married Bridget Needham; Christopher, of Ledenham, married Bridget Needham, his brother's widow, and had issue five sons and one daughter: viz. William, first son, of Ledenham, of whom hereafter; Francis, second son, of Rowston, county of Lincoln; George, third son; John, fourth son, rector of Scapwick; Edward, fifth son. William, of Ledenham, the eldest son of Christopher, married Winifred, daughter of Brian Lassells, and had issue two daughters and two sons: viz. Mary, married Holland, of Swineshead; Isabel, married 1st to Lowe, and 2ndly, to Nicholas Rowe; Bryan Beresford, rector of Boothby, married Christian Thompson, and had sons, who died S. P. and a daughter; and Christopher Beresford, who married twice, 1st to Elizabeth, daughter of William Cartwright, and 2ndly to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Welby, who died S. P.; by his first he had six sons and as many daughters: viz. Christian, married George Cartwright; Winifred, married Dr. Williamson; Elizabeth, married Michael Prescott; Mary, Grace and Frances; 1, William, of Ledenham; 2, George; 3, Christopher, who married a daughter of the Vicar of Thursby; 4, Edward; 5, Bryan; 6, Francis; the two last were of Barbadoes. William, of Ledenham, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Thorold, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; Christopher, the eldest son, married 1st, the daughter of Sir Francis Mollineaux, of Teversall, county of Nottingham, bart. who died S. P. and 2ndly, Jane, daughter of Charles Halford, by whom he had issue William, Christopher and Jane. William, the second son of the last named William Beresford, of Ledenham, was of Barbadoes; Anne, married Richard Ryley; and Elizabeth.

We now return to Francis (second son of the first named Christopher and Bridget); he was of Rowston, county of Lincoln, and married Prudence, daughter of Thornhill, by whom he had five sons and one daughter: viz. Ellen, wife of William Smith; Edward and James both died S. P.; William, of Scapwick, who married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Riggs; John, who married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Clinton, Earl of Lincoln (by whom he had Thomas, Mary and Agnes); Christopher Beresford, of Fulbeck, Feodary of Lincolnshire, and had six daughters and one son; Anne, Elizabeth, Jane, married Thompson, Mary, married Skipwith, Frances, Catherine, married John Holland, of Swineshead, and Christopher, only son and heir, aged nine years in 1634, died in 1656, having married a daughter of Skipwith, of Grantham, by whom he had Christopher, Edward, two other sons, and William Beresford, third son, married a sister of Sir Edward Ascough, and had by her a son. We now return to Robert Beresford, grocer, of London (above mentioned, as second son of Dionysius, of Cutthorpe) whose son, George, of London, leatherseller, was twice married, 1st to Ursula, daughter and co-heir of William Tillesworth, goldsmith to Henry VIII. she died S. P. and 2ndly, to Ursula, daughter of Sir William Rock, knt. alderman of London, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters; Mary, Elizabeth, married 1st to Richard Colt, and 2ndly to Sir John Norreys, of Bray, county of Berks (whose daughter by her married the Earl of Kellie, in Scotland) George Beresford, of London, second son, married Mary, daughter of John Colt, of Munden (by whom he had George, Rowland, Charles, William, John, Theophilus, Ursula, Mary and Catherine); and Rowland, of London, grocer (eldest son of George and Ursula) living in 1608, married Sarah, daughter of Ralph Woodstock, alderman of London, by whom he had eight sons: viz. 1, Rowland, of London, who left three daughters; 2, Richard, of London, merchant, who died in 1643, and by Anne, his wife (who died in 1637)

he had Rowland and Samuel, both died unmarried, and Robert, eldest son, married to Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Nightingale, bart. and had issue, Richard, John, Robert, all died S. P. and a daughter; 3, George, who had two sons died S. P.; 4, Michael, of whom below; 5, Robert; 6, Thomas, of London, haberdasher, who, by his second wife, had two daughters; 7, John, alderman and grocer, of London, living in 1633, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Stokes, and by her had Elizabeth and two other daughters, John, died beyond sea, unmarried, and Rowland, of Kent, called the Mad Parson, whose son was at Cambridge in 1672-8; Martin; and Mary, only daughter, married Richard Denton, of London. Michael, fourth son, mentioned above, had four sons and two daughters, the latter not named; of the sons, Michael, the eldest, had a son, a clergyman, in Norfolk, who had two sons; Richard, second son, was of Chorley Wood, and Master of the Plea Office in the Exchequer, and had four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the sons was married, the second went to Carolina, the third to Barbadoes; John, third son of Michael, and Thomas, fourth son of Michael, went to Barbadoes.

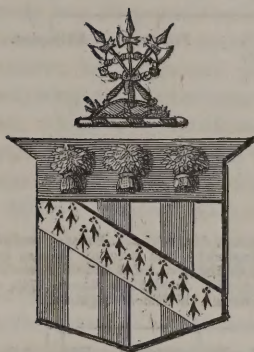
William Beresford (fifteenth son of Thomas and Agnes) married Alice, daughter of Thomas Parker, by whom he had two sons, Dionysius, of Cutthorpe, and Christopher, of Long Ledenham, county of Lincoln, who died 12th October, 1590, and by Bridget Needham, his wife, had William, ancestor of the Beresfords of Ledenham, county of Lincoln.

James Beresford (sixteenth son of Thomas and Agnes) was Doctor of Laws, Vicar of Wirksworth and Chesterfield, county of Derby, and a Canon and Residentiary and Prebendary of Prees in the cathedral church of Lichfield. On the 12th of February, 11 Henry VIII. he founded two Fellowships and Scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge; first, for his name and kindred; secondly, for natives of the parishes of Chesterfield, Wirksworth and Ashbourn, county of Derby, or Alstonfield, county of Stafford; and thirdly, for natives of Derbyshire and Staffordshire; and in default of any of these, the most able and apt within the said University were to be elected. He died in 1520, unmarried.

Nothing more is stated of the other children of Thomas and Agnes, than what is to be found in the genealogical table foregoing.

Lawrence Beresford (whose name appears in the foregoing table, was fourth son of Hugh Beresford, of Newton Grange) lived at Alstonfield, and dying in 1577, left two sons; John, first son, of Alstonfield and Duffield, died in 1607, whose son, Lawrence, commonly called Mad Lawrence, had one daughter who was married; Bernard, second son, of Alstonfield, whose son, Richard, had three sons and one daughter; the latter, named Joan, married Mr. Lawrence Sleigh, of Biggin Grange, county of Derby. Richard, D. D. married the daughter of Hoovile, and widow of Atkinson, died S. P. aged 78. Matthew, died S. P.; and John Beresford, rector of Radborne, who married Mary, last surviving child and heir of Henry Pole, and had issue three sons; German, first son, died an infant in 1665; Henry, of Doveridge, esq. second son and heir, baptized in 1668, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Cornelius Jacson, of Brampton, and had one son, John, who died in 1703; Pole Beresford, linen draper, of London, third son, baptized in 1671; Elizabeth, his wife, survived him, and remarried to Paul Blythe, of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, soap maker; Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, lived at Whitehall in 1726.

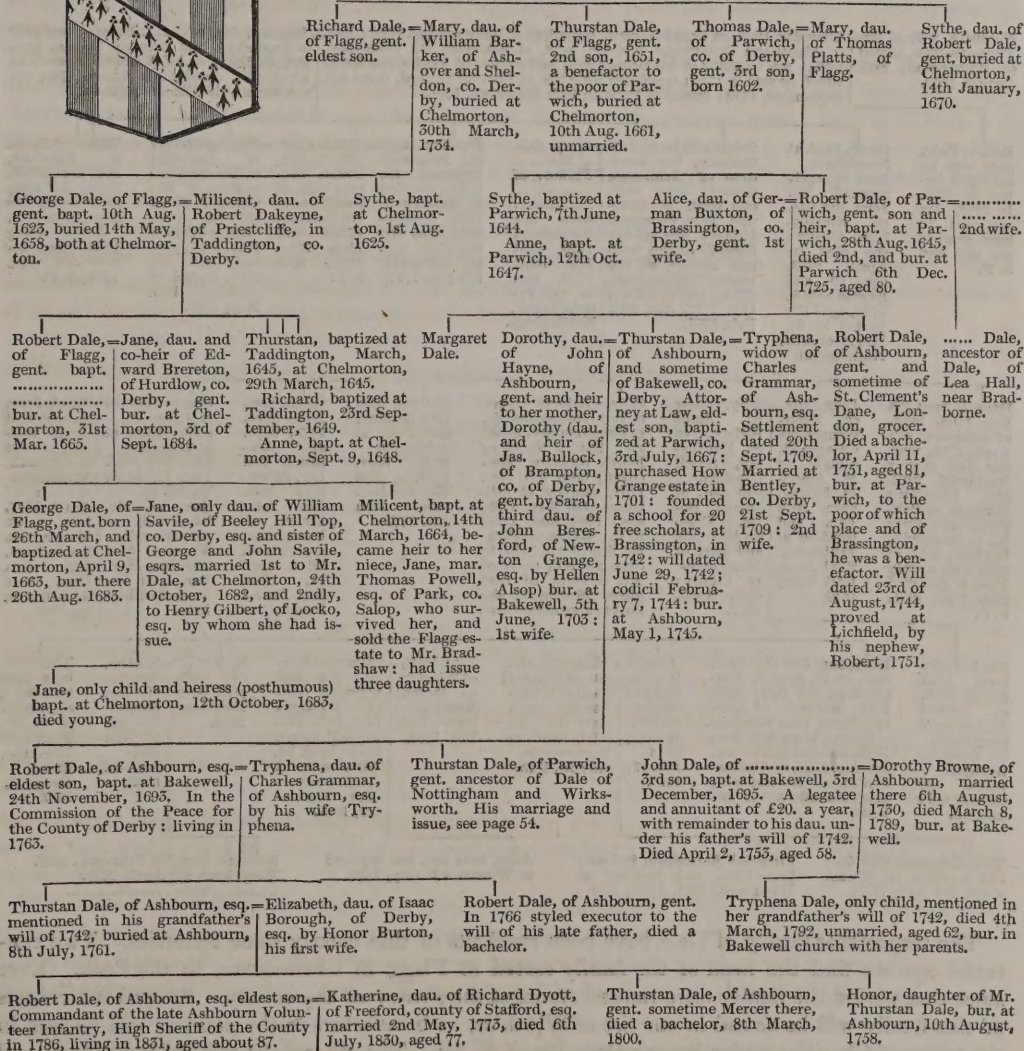
The Newton Grange estate was sold by Richard Beresford, father of John Beresford, esq. now of Compton.

Pedigree of DALE, of Ashbourn, &c.

ARMS—Pale of six, *Gules* and *Argent*, a bend, *Ermine*, on a chief, *Azure*, three garbs, *Or*.

CREST—On a mount, *Vert*, three Danish battle axes, two in saltier and one in pale, *Proper*, the staves *Azure* (encompassed by a chaplet of roses, alternately *Gules* and *Argent*) banded by a riband, *Or*.

Robert Dale, of Flag, in Chelmorton, co. Derby, gent.—Margery, dau. of Thomas Chadwick, entered his Pedigree at the Herald's Visitation, anno of Fairfield Head, co. Stafford. 1654. Died in 1642.



Robert Dale, esq. Lieut.—Harriet, dau. of Philip Bainbridge, esq. Lieut.—Colonel in 93rd foot, eldest son, killed at the attack on New Orleans, North America, Jan. 8, 1815, died S. P.	Thurstan Dale, of Ashbourn, esq. Captain 4th regiment, 1800, afterwards Major, living in 1851.	Hellen, dau. of Thomas Matthews, of Drogheda, Ireland, esq. mar. April 4, 1800.	Richard, a Lieut. in 9th foot, died unmarried in France.	Katherine, mar. 27th February, 1800, Mr. Joseph Dalby, of Leicester, Hosier; died April 29, 1809, leaving a daughter, Katherine.	Elizabeth, living in 1851. Anne, died young. Mary-Frances, living in 1851.
Thurstan Dale.	Robert Dale.	Hellen-Katherine, mar. at Ashbourn, 28th December, 1829, John Shuttleworth, esq. only son of W. G. Shuttleworth, esq. of Hodsoc Park, Nottinghamshire.	Frances.	Katherine.	

Nottingham and Wirksworth Branch.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. =Thurstan Dale, of Parwich, gent. sometime of Bakewell and Pool Close, in Offcote and Underwood, 2nd son, bapt. at Bakewell, 6th December, 1695. An executor of his father's will, and devisee of Pool Close farm, which he sold in 1754; appointed his estate at Parwich by deed, dated 6th September, 1759; buried at Parwich 10th December, 1761.

Hannah, dau. of Burton, probably of Bradborne, and sister of Thomas Burton, of Ilam, co. of Stafford, farmer, in whose will, dated 23rd March, 1746, she and her six children are legates.

Robert Dale, only son by 1st wife, living in 1759. In 1763, was supposed to have gone to sea and died S. P.	Sarah, bapt. at Bradbourn, Dec. 13, 1721, married Mr. John Buxton, of Nottingham, Grocer; she died 1st April, 1772, aged 50, and he died Feb. 9, 1780, aged 62; buried in St. Mary's church, Nottingham.	Tertius Dale, of Nottingham, but sometime of Ashbourn, Grocer; born 18th, and bapt. at Bakewell 28th February, 1735-6: one of the Sheriffs of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, 1776; will dated 4th Oct. 1777, died 26th Feb. 1781.	Mary, dau. of Mr. Flower, of born 5th November, 1740, died 7th Nov. 1780, bur. in St. Peter's church, Nottingham.	Dorothy, bapt. at Bakewell, February 19, 1729, married at Bradborne, 15th September, 1750, living 1759, bur. at Ashbourn, 8th Jan. 1761.	Tertius Get-liffe, of Ashbourn, Grocer; bapt. at Bradborne, 9th October, 1720; will 1766, codicil 15th Nov. 1767, proved Oct. 13, 1767, buried at Ashbourn, 17th May, 1767.	Penelope (sister of Dorothy) widow and executrix of Mr. Getliffe, 1766; will 7th June, 1766, codicil 15th May, 1767, proved Oct. 13, 1767, buried at Ashbourn, 17th May, 1767.	Thurstan, bapt. at Bakewell, 26th Sept. 1726, living in 1746, died before 6th Sept. 1759, S. P. John, living 1746, dead before 6th Sept. 1759, S. P.
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Hannah, born 7th Dec. 1765, bapt. at Ashbourn, 4th April, 1764, mar. the Rev. Doctor Nathaniel Phillips, Dissenting Minister of Palsgrave and Bury St. Edmund's, but now, 1851, of Sheffield, county York; she died 25th Nov. 1801, S. P.	John Dale, = Sally, widow of Amos Wright, of co. Darlington, South Carolina, and dau. of Daniel Davis, of Chesterfield co. and after of Montgomery county; mar. April, 1817.	Robert Dale, of Augusta and Greensborough, in Green county, Georgia, United States of North America, Merchant; born 5th Dec. 1767, baptized at Ashbourn 11th May, 1768, died 23rd Aug. 1814, S. P. Married at Bristol, 26th June, 1796, to Jane Sawtell, sister of Mr. Sawtell, of that place, Merchant; she died soon after her husb.	Tertius, born 12th October, and bapt. at Ashbourn, 10th Nov. 1769, died 15th and bur. there 15th Jan. 1773.	Sarah, born 21st Sept. 1772, bapt. at Ashbourn 2nd Oct. following, mar. Mr. John Stone, of Huxley, co. Leic. hosier. Died April 12, 1796, bur. in St. Peter's, Nott.	George Dale, of = Sarah-Jane, Nottingham, gent. born at Nottingham, Dec. 17, 1776. Woolcomber; born 3rd April, 1777, mar. at St. Mary's ch. Nottingham, 26th Feb. 1801, died Sept. 9, 1818, aged 42.
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Sarah-Anne, born 17th April, 1818, at Colonel McCormac's plantation, co. Laurens, Georgia where her parents were married.	Mary, born 31st Oct. 1802, mar. at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 6th July, 1826, Edw. Marshall, of Newark, Notts. Flax Merchant. Sarah, born 8th Dec. 1805, married at Newark, 1st Aug. 1826, to Thomas Cullen, of Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer: has issue.	George = Margaret, eld. dau. of Rickards Ince, of Wirksworth, gent. born Nov. 28, 1804, mar. at Wirksworth, July 25, 1828.	John Dale, = Catherine Nor-ris, 3rd and youngest dau. of Rickards Ince, of Wirksworth, gent. born April 30, 1809, mar. at Wirksworth, 24th December, 1829.	Robert D. = Martha, daugh. of Mr. Rushworth, of New Radford, co. Nott.	Thurstan, born 20th Oct. 1814, apprenticed to Mr. Basset, of Nottingham, Druggist, 1831.
Thurstan, born 29th Oct. and baptized at Wirksworth 2nd Nov. 1829.	Frederick Berresford, 2nd son, born 16th, and baptized at Wirksworth 20th April, 1831.	John, born 3rd, and baptized at Winster 4th July, 1850.	Harriett, born 7th February, 1827. Mary, born 4th April, 1829., born		

The respectable family of Dale have been residents of this county some centuries. Two centuries ago we find the head of the family seated at Flag in Chelmorton, in the Peak. Ever since that period the family have ranked amongst the gentry of the county. Several individuals of this family will be found in our list of Worthies, as benefactors to the poor, as will be seen in the tables of Charities under Brassington, Parwich, &c. The other distinguished individuals and their alliances are mentioned in the table Pedigree.

ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Bakewell, a village, parochial chapelry, Aisseford, constabulary and township, in the archdeaconry of Derby and hundred of High Peak, contained in 1821, 147 houses, 147 families and 728 inhabitants. Of the 147 families, 35 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 56 in trade, manufacture or handicraft, and 56 in the mines, professional pursuits, or are living independent. The village of Ashford is situate in a deep and fertile valley on the banks of the Wye; it may, says a modern writer, be pronounced the most pleasant and agreeable village in the High Peak. Wood and water, rock and meadow, buildings and gardens, promiscuously mixed, form at once a scene both interesting, fascinating and picturesque. This township consists of 2505 a. 2 r. 35 p. of excellent limestone land, which is generally termed the Garden of the Peak: and roads 56 a. 2 r. 18 p. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3175. 11s. 2d. The average parochial expenses for 8 years, including poor rates, county rates and constables' accounts, amount to £453. 8s. 2d. per annum. The church rates and highways are collected separately. This township joins Middleton house of industry; the pauper children are apprenticed in general to trades. The land is let in large and small farms; the tithes belong to the Duke of Devonshire, and the rate is annually fixed. The land is principally copyhold, viz. 850 a. 3 r. 8 p. and there are many copyholders. The freeholders are the Duke of Devonshire (whose estate here is 1654 a. 3 r. 27 p.) James Green, esq. the executors of the late Robert Needham, esq. Joseph Bretnor, Mrs. White, &c. The Duke of Devonshire holds a copyhold court and a mineral court twice a year. John Charge, esq. Clerk of the Peace, is the steward.

There are two sick clubs in this village, the men's consisting of 104, and the women's of about 80 members. There is a parochial day school endowed, a Baptist and a Unitarian chapel, three innkeepers and two county bridges in this township. At the top of Finn-Head are the remains of an old encampment. The wakes are held the last Sunday in May.

The marble-works established here in 1748, were the first of the kind constructed in England for sawing and polishing marble. This ingenious machine was invented by Mr. Henry Watson, of Bakewell; but the invention did not, in point of profit, answer the expectation of the inventor. The works are now carried on, to a considerable extent, by Mr. Brown, of Derby. The marble which is here manufactured into chimney-pieces, vases, ornaments, &c. is the production of this neighbourhood, and is equal in quality and beauty to any in the world: consequently, it is in great request in this kingdom, and finds a ready market in distant countries. The black marble takes so fine a polish that the slabs have the appearance of looking-glasses. The grey is full of sea-shells and entrochites, similar to those found in some parts of Sussex. The machinery for polishing the marble is somewhat similar in construction to that used in the marble and spar-works at Derby, but it is worked by water. One part, called the sweeping-mill, from its circular motion, is also different; by this a floor, containing 80 superficial feet of marble, is levelled at the same time. Stockings are also manufactured here, in which branch from seventy to eighty frames are employed, and a few hands go to the Bakewell cotton mill.

In Aisseford, with the berewicks Ralunt, Langesdune, Heteshope, Calvoure, Basselawe, Bubene, Birceles, Scelhardan, Tandintune, Flagun, Presteclive, Blackewelle, king Edward had twenty-two carucates of land to be taxed and one carucate of land untaxed. The king now has there in demesne four ploughs, and eighteen villanes have five ploughs. Land to twenty-two ploughs. There is one mill of 12d. and the site of one mill and one lead mine, and 40 acres of meadow. Wood not pasture, two miles long and two broad. D. B. 294.

This manor was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. It was granted to Wenunwen, lord of Powisland, by king John, in the first year of his reign. In 1250, Griffin, the son of lord Powisland, had a grant of free warren in this manor. In 1319, Edward II. granted it to his brother, Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent. Joan, his daughter, and eventually heiress, married to her second husband Sir Thomas Holland, and brought this manor into that family. In 1408, on the death of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, it became the property of his sister and co-heiress, the wife of John, lord Neville. In 1549 or 1550, Henry Neville, earl of Westmoreland,

sold it to Sir William Cavendish, and it still continues in the Cavendish family, being the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

Here Edward Plantagenet of Woodstock, earl of Kent, and after him the Hollands, earls of Kent, and more recently the Nevilles, earls of Westmoreland, had a residence, of which the only vestige now remaining is the moat, which formerly surrounded the castle. It is not known when or by whom the castle was built, or when it was destroyed.

The neat tower church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been for the most part rebuilt. In the south wall is inserted a part of the old porch, on which is sculptured a wild boar, and another animal something resembling a wolf, in a couchant posture, under a tree, which is thought to be allegorical of the ancient Peak forest, it being infested with those animals at the time the church was erected. In the interior of the church there are some curious garlands, that have been carried at various times before young unmarried people at their funerals. The living, a curacy, in the peculiar of Bakewell, is valued in the king's books at £2. 1s. in the gift of the vicar of Bakewell. The Rev. John Browne, of Bakewell, is the present incumbent. The living has been increased by £400. subscribed, royal bounty £600. and a parliamentary grant of £200. The present value is about £150. per annum.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

A tablet to the memory of William Green, who died 10th March, 1720; Lydia Green, died 4th April, 1729; Ralph Green, died 1st November, 1717; Thomas Green, died 29th September, 1794, aged 85; Jane Green, died 5th May, 1805, aged 89; John Green, son of James and Sarah Green, died 18th May, 1786.

A tablet to the memory of John Creswell, gent. who died 31st July, 1767, aged 46; Margaret, his wife, died 25th May, 1780, aged 63; their sons—Thomas, died in London, 18th January, 1770, aged 17; John, died 3rd June, 1776, aged 29; Edward, died 18th December, 1779, aged 29; William, died 8th June, 1783, aged 28; and George, died 11th October, 1788, aged 39: all but Thomas was interred near this place. Martha Creswell, relict of the said George Creswell, and daughter of Robert and Margaret Needham, of Rowdale, died 2nd May, 1821, aged 66.

Elizabeth Harris died 13th August, 1772, aged 62; John Harris, husband to the above, died 6th June, 1775, aged 83.

A tablet in memory of Henry Watson, of Bakewell, son of Samuel and Catherine Watson, of Heanor, who died 24th October, 1786, aged 72. He established the

marble-works near this place, and was the first who formed into ornaments the fluors and other fossils of this county.

A tablet in memory of William Bullock, of Ashford, M. D. who died 3rd December, 1784, aged 49; also the Rev. John Bullock, A. M. of Ashford, who died 30th December, 1789, aged 59.

A tablet in memory of William Finney, of Little Longstone, gent. who died 10th April, 1748, aged 71.

A tablet in memory of John Blackwall, late of Ashford, who died 9th May, 1803, aged 80; Elizabeth, daughter of the said John Blackwall, died 9th November, 1801, aged 16; Mary, wife of the said John Blackwall, died 30th September, 1822, aged 75.

A hatchment for the Chenys of Ashford hall.

MOTTO. "Mors janua vitæ."

Inscription in the church-yard, in memory of John Ashe, minister of the gospel, whose mind was enriched with that learning and piety, that candour and humility, that simplicity and godly sincerity, that greatly adorned his inoffensive and useful life, which suddenly, but happily, ended with his labours in his 64th year, October 2, 1735.

Charities.

Gisborne Rev. Francis.....	Funds	7	0	0	Clothing	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Johnson Richard	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will, 10th April, 1674.
	£200. now £215.	1	0	0	Curate of Ashford	
Roose, otherwise Goodwin...	secured on turnpike roads	2	0	0	Minis. of Presbyterian chapel	Deed, 29th Sept. 1761.
		1	0	0	Grammar school	
					Residue to the poor in bread	
Wright William	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 1st August, 1656.

ASHFORD SCHOOL.—William Harris devised his will, bearing date 6th September, 1630, as recited in an indenture, bearing date 7th February, 1631, between Right Hon. Sir John Coke, knt. and John Coke, esq. of the one part, and John Rolandson Clark and six others, of the other part, certain monies for erecting a free grammar-school in the town of Ashford, viz.: the annual sum of twenty marks, to be issuing yearly, for ever, out of the new grounds, lying in the parish of Alfreton, in trust, that twenty nobles, parcel of the said twenty marks, should be paid yearly, for ever, towards the maintenance of a free school, to be kept in Ashford, where the testator was born, for the instruction of poor children; and the said testator gave £50. towards build-

ing a school-house. Sir John Coke gave a croft, containing 1 a. 2 r. lying in the town of Ashford, that the school-house might be built on some part thereof; and the said William Harris appointed that the other twenty nobles, the residue of the said sum, should be paid yearly, for twenty sermons, to be made yearly in the chapel of Ashford or the chapel of Sheldon.

On the Ashford enclosure, an allotment of 1 a. 2 r. 5 p. was awarded to the trustees, in respect of the school-croft. The land charged with the payment of twenty marks is now the property of Mr. Brittain, of Codnor park. The school-croft and allotment are now let for £3. 18s. per annum.

The Duke of Devonshire gives permission to visitors who stay at the Devonshire Arms inn, at this place, kept by Mr. Frost, to angle in the river Wye, which is well stocked with trout and grayling.

Ashford hall is an elegant residence on the banks of the Wye, surrounded by beautiful plantations, overlooking a rich valley, and commanding all the diversified and picturesque scenery of that romantic river. It is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and is now occupied by W. Ashby Ashby, esq. justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant for the county of Derby. This gentleman is descended from the ancient family of the Ashbys, seated at Quenby hall, in the county of Leicester, where they were in possession of the manor in the time of Richard I.: and that estate is still part of the property of Mr. Ashby, whose attention to the numerous topographical enquiries of the publisher, respecting the property of the Duke of Devonshire, under his controul, merits particular acknowledgments.

The armorial bearings of the Ashbys are, *Azure*, a chevron, *Ermine*, between three leopards' faces, *Or*.

ASHLEYHAY, a village and township in the parish of Wirksworth, constabulary of Alderwasley, and hundred of Appletree, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. from Wirksworth. It contains 52 houses, 52 families and 223 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture. This township is well watered by the river Ecclesbourne and numerous springs; it consists of 1400 *a. 2 r. 9 p.* of gritstone land, divided among thirty-nine freeholders, the principal of whom are Francis Hurt, esq. Miss Toplis, Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, esq. G. B. Strutt, esq. Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. John and Mr. Thomas Spendlove, Mr. Samuel Dean, Mr. Richard Spencer, Rev. John Wolley, Rev. Richard Whinfield, in right of the vicarage of Heanor, Mr. Richard Longdon, Mr. William Malin, Mr. William Tipper, Mr. Philip Yeomans, Mr. William Pidcock, &c. About one-fourth of the land is arable, the other three-fourths are meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1533.; the average of seven years' poor, church, constable and county rates is £210. per annum. The tithes are the property of the Dean of Lincoln. G. H. Errington, esq. is the lessee, who re-lets them to Francis Hurt, esq. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in this village. This township is part of the manor of Alderwasley, and Francis Hurt, esq. is lord. There is considerable copyhold property within this manor, and which is held of the lord at an uncertain fine. James Milnes, of Matlock, esq. is the steward of the court.

ASHOPTON, a small village in the vale of the river Ashop, and chapelry of Derwent. Ashopton inn, which has recently been built by the Duke of Devonshire, for the accommodation of the new line of road between Sheffield and Manchester, is an excellent house. A wool fair was held at this inn the last Wednesday in July, 1829, and has since been continued.

ASHOVER, an ancient market-town, township, constabulary and extensive parish, seated in a ^{Esseover,} narrow valley, and surrounded by high hills, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. by N. from Alfreton, 6 m. S. W. from Chesterfield, 7 m. N. E. from Wirksworth, and 21 m. N. of Derby, is in the hundreds of Scarsdale and Wirksworth, and deanery of Chesterfield. The township of Ashover includes the following villages and places: Alton, Butterley, High Oredish, Kelstedge, Milntown, Northedge, Littlemoor, Fall Gate, Raven's Nest, Green House, Gorse Hall, Hatch Lees, Eastwood, Butts, Rattle, Marsh Green, Hardwick, Brocklehurst, Upper Town, Bunting Field, Dick Lant, Hay, Stubbing Edge, Nutting Field, Spite Winter, Edlestow, and Overton and Slack, in the Scarsdale hundred. Containing 500 houses, 505 families, and 2,506 inhabitants. The chapelry of Dethicke, and constabulary and township of Dethicke, Lea and Holloway are in the parish of Ashover, and hundred of Wirksworth, and contain 88 houses, 108 families, and 492 inhabitants.

Of the 613 families in this parish 324 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 173 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, the remaining 116 are employed in the mines, in professional pursuits, or live independent. The manufactures are principally carried on at Kelstedge and Lea; these are spinning of flax and wool, making of hats, framework-knitting, and smelting of lead ore.

The township of Ashover is in length, from Brackenfield to Beeley common, 6 miles 6 chains;

in breadth, from North Winfield to Tansley, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles 3 chains; and comprises 8831 acres of gritstone, limestone, toadstone, and coal land, of various qualities. There is a small proportion of what the farmers term deaf land, consisting of a black earth, underneath which is a red or fox-coloured sand. This land, when pared and burnt, will scarcely carry a crop of oats. The average rental is about 20s. per acre. The township is well watered by the river Amber, which rises in it, and numerous springs. It is divided among about eighty freeholders. The lords of the manor at the time of the enclosure of the common, in 1779, were the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Hunloke, Sir Thomas George Skipwith, barts. as devisees in trust, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, John Woodyeare, the Rev. Laurence Bourne, John Bourne of Hull, John Bourne of Spital, and Sarah Bower; at which time a certain quantity of the common land was allotted to the rector in lieu of the ancient moduses for tithe hay, and also for the tithe of all sorts and kinds of hay growing upon the said common or waste grounds. The estimated value of all the lands and buildings in the township of Ashover is £8447. 3s. per annum, on which sum $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ in the pound is paid for the county rate. The average of eight years for the poor, county rate, and constables' accounts, is £1364. 0s. 4d. and church rate, £62. per annum. The corn tithes alone may average about £450. or £500. per annum.

There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, one endowed free-school, one Sunday school, supported by voluntary contribution, four friendly societies, consisting of between 400 and 500 members, and twelve public houses in the township.

The market day was formerly held on Thursday, but we believe it is now discontinued. The fairs are held on April 25, and October 15, for horses and horned cattle.

In the year 1767 the principal tenants in Ashover, Matlock and Darley, came to a resolution to convert a building, which had been erected nearly fifty years before for a bathing house, but which had fallen into decay, into a subscription poor house. The building was large, and consisted of several tenements, which, with some alterations, seemed to be well adapted for their benevolent purpose. It was determined that this Ashover poor-house should be under the management of three Directors and a Treasurer, chosen every four years from among the inhabitants of Ashover and three adjoining parishes. The parish officers of all the districts around were invited, by a printed list of rules, to subscribe, and to send paupers to be lodged, fed, clothed, &c.

These subscribing parishes were to pay quarterly their *quota*, in proportion to the whole number of parishes, towards the rent, salary, cost of utensils and repairs; and to pay monthly for each pauper, in proportion to the whole current expenses for the maintenance of the paupers on the establishment. The scheme was well approved: many adjacent parishes soon subscribed, and were followed by others. The following is a list of the present subscribing parishes:

Ashover,	Eckington,	Matlock,	Ripley,	Tupton,
Baslow,	Edensor,	Middleton,	Shirland,	Unstone,
Beighton,	Glapwell,	Newbold,	Shottle,	Walton,
Boisover,	Hasland,	Normanton, South,	Scarcliff,	Wensley,
Brampton,	Horsley,	Norton,	Smalley,	Whittington,
Chester, Little,	Horsley Woodhouse,	Pilsley,	Stretton,	Williamthorpe,
Cromford,	Kilburn,	Pentrich,	Sutton,	Winfield, South,
Darley,	Killamarsh,	Pinxton,	Tibshelf,	Wingerworth.
Dronfield,	Longstone,			

In 1809 the number of subscribing parishes were 61, and at that period the paupers were 38 in number; at present the subscribing parishes to the Ashover division are 43, and the paupers averaged last year 61. The cost of maintenance per annum was at the former period about £10. 8s. per head, and last year (1828-9) the average maintenance was £11. 4s.

Abstract of one year's account, ending February 23, 1829.

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Bread, flour and oatmeal	194	19	2		Brought forward	566	6	4½
Butchers' meat and pork	109	17	8	Salaries		55	10	6
Milk	93	1	3	Rents		6	0	0
Malt	22	19	0	Taxes		3	1	7
Groceries	97	9	3½	Utensils and repairs		19	14	5
Coal	48	0	0	Miscellaneous		32	1	3½
Carried over	566	6	4½	Disbursements		£682	14	1½

The Gregory mine, situate in this parish, began to be very productive about the year 1770, and between that period and the year 1802 (at which time it ceased working) it left a profit of about £120,000. to the proprietors; who, for several years previous, had incurred a considerable expense in pursuing the vein without success.

"Ashover, (says Rhodes) is a very respectable and pleasant village. It is romantically situate in a deep but narrow valley, which is watered by a branch of the little river Amber; and, approached from the Matlock road, its appearance is strikingly beautiful. The light spire of the church rises gracefully from the surrounding trees, and is a pleasing feature in every view that is obtained of the village. The hills are lofty and picturesque: in some places barren rocks break through the soil; in others they crust the summits, and trees and houses are scattered amongst projecting crags and verdant slopes."

Leonard Wheatecroft, clerk of the parish, poet, tailor and schoolmaster, wrote a book about the year 1722, in which he gives the following description of Ashover: he says, "Few villages are better situated for excellent water. The river Amber rises in this parish, and bears that name for ten miles, besides eighty springs. A very good cold bath for rich as well as poor to bathe in for recreation, and to cure their bodies of several distempers. Four spacious commons well furnished with all sorts of moor-game, besides foxes, hares and the like; and ten fair woods." The curious manuscript book, from which the above is extracted, is in the possession of William Milnes, of Stubbing Edge, esq.

In Essecover, Leuric and Levenot had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Three farmers and fourteen bordars have three ploughs. There is now in the demesne one plough, and a priest, a church, and one mill of 16d. Wood pasture two miles long and two miles broad. Value in king Edward's time £4. now 30s. Serlo holds it. D. B. 318.

The Leuric and Levenot mentioned in this extract are supposed to have been sons of Earl Godwin. At the Survey it was held by Serlo, under Ralph Fitzhubert. In 1203 the co-heiresses espoused a Willoughby, of Lincolnshire, and a Deincourt; the co-heiresses of the latter married Revesby, of Lincolnshire, and Musters, of Nottinghamshire; and it appears that, in the reign of Edward I. the manor was divided into three shares: viz. the New hall, and Old hall or Revesbys and Musters, and Perpoyns' manors. The latter was afterwards called the Babington, or Gorse hall manor. The New hall manor, with the advowson of the church, remained in the descendants of Adam de Revesby (who occasionally served the office of sheriff for the county) till the trustees of Sir Thomas Revesby sold it, in 1623, to the Rev. Emanuel Bourne, then rector of Ashover. In 1797 the Rev. Lawrence Bourne bequeathed it to his niece, Jemima, the late wife of Mr. John Nodder, and her children, in whom it is now vested. The Eastwood estate belongs to William Milnes, esq. with the exception of the site of the hall, and a small portion of land, which was sold, in 1762, to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, for the purpose of augmenting the chapel of Brimington, near Chesterfield.

Three-fourths of the Old hall manor was conveyed by Ralph de Revesby in 1337, and one-fourth, which had belonged to the Musters, to Roger, son of Robert de Wynfield, of Edlestow hall. This manor passed by marriage to Robert Plumley, who dying without issue, it became the property of James Rolleston, of Lea, whose great grandfather had married a daughter of Roger de Wynfield. The manors of Ashover and Lea, belonging to the Rollestons, passed by

marriage, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the Pershalls, of Horsley, in Staffordshire. In 1648 Sir John Pershall, bart. sold them to Richard Hodgkinson, and Giles Cowley. Revesby manor was re-sold by them, and became the property of the Bournes, the Marchioness of Ormond as representative of the Clarkes, and the late Sir Joseph Banks through the Hodgkinsons. Edlestow hall was purchased, in 1808, by Mr. John Milnes, of the widow of the Rev. John Bourne, of Spital, who obtained it through the Gladwins. The Perpoyns' share of the original estate became the property of the Babingtons, of Dethicke, who sold it to Sir Thomas Revesby, and it passed with his other estates in Ashover, by sale: viz. three-sevenths to the late Sir Joseph Banks, now the property of William Milnes, esq. one-seventh to the Duke of Devonshire, one-seventh to Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. one-seventh to the representatives of the late John Wood-yeare, esq. of Crookhill, and the remaining seventh in severalties. The hall is the property of Samuel Dutton, of Chesterfield, esq. and it is tenanted by a farmer.

Overton, in this parish, was long the property of a family named Le Hunt. It passed from them, in 1556, and was sold in severalties, a portion of which became the property of the Hodgkinsons, about 1680, and subsequently, passed by marriage to the late Sir Joseph Banks. On the death of Lady Banks, in 1828, the Overton estate became the property of Sir E. Knatchbull, bart. who disposed of it to William Milnes, of Stubbing-Edge, esq. and to Dr. John Bright, of Manchester Square, London.

The Stubbing-Edge estate formerly belonged to the family of Crich. In the reign of Elizabeth, we find it belonging to Richard Dakeyne, who married Catherine, a Scottish lady,* called Shang, or Strange, one of the favourite attendants of Mary, Queen of Scots. This estate, after having passed through various hands, became the property of William Milnes, esq. The North-edge estate is much divided.

The ancient halls in this parish were Edlestow, Eastwood (now in ruins) Gorse, Clattercoats, Overton, Stubbing-Edge, and Old hall. These have been occupied by many opulent families: viz. the Rollestons, Revesbys, Criches, Dakeynes, Babingtons, Hunts, Wynfields, Hodgkinsons, the late Sir Joseph Banks,† Bournes, Gladwins, Milnes, &c.

In the reign of Edward I. Adam de Revesby, Ralph de Revesby, Robert Perpoynt, and Henry Musters, were stated to be separate lords of the manor. In 1530, the Babingtons, Rollestons, and Revesbys were the lords. The present lords of the manor are, William Milnes, esq. (whose estate here is about 1600 acres) John Bright, esq. M. D. the Rev. Joseph Nodder, the Rev. Lawrence Short, Samuel Dutton, esq. and others.

At the time that Domesday Book was compiled, there appear to have been a church and a priest at Ashover. The present church is a gothic building, with a handsome spire. About the beginning of the last century a portion of the spire was blown down and re-built. Wheatecroft says, that the original spire was built about the year 1419, and that it was one hundred feet high. This edifice had originally twenty-four handsome windows, ornamented with figures and arms in stained glass.

The advowson of the church was given by Robert, Earl Ferrers, in the reign of king Stephen, to the abbot and convent of Darley. In 1302 it was purchased by the Revesbys. 19 Jac. I. Sir Thomas Revesby, of Thriberg, in the county of York, bart. demised the manor of Ashover, the advowson of the church, and lands in Ashover, Eastwood, Milltown, Nutting Field, North-Edge, &c. in the county of Derby, by way of mortgage to Samuel Tryon, of London, merchant (afterwards created a baronet) for a term of two hundred years, in consideration of £1123. 6s. 8d.

* Wolley, in his manuscript, says she was the daughter of Patrick Shang, of Edinburg, gent.; but authors generally term her the daughter of the Earl of Rothes. It is certain that one of the last requests of that unhappy princess to Elizabeth was, that she would be the friend of this her most affectionate attendant.

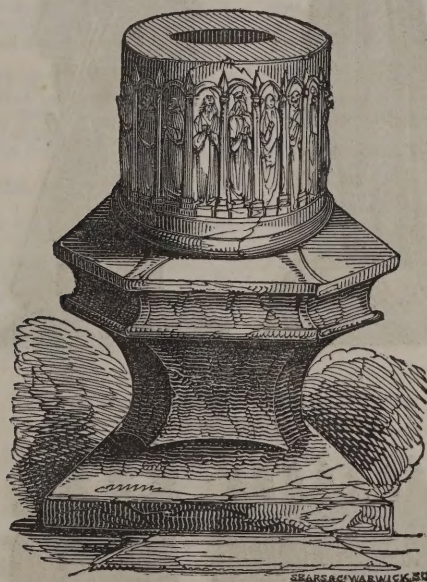
† Sir Joseph Banks descended from an ancient family of Yorkshire, and one of his majesty's honourable privy council, was born in 1743, created a baronet in 1781, and died in 1820, after having filled the offices of President of the Royal Society, and Recorder of the borough of Boston. He sailed round the world with the celebrated Captain Cook, and distinguished himself by his attachment to the study of Natural History. He was a great patron of the Arts, and died universally respected.

which not being paid, in chancery, Mich. term, 21 Jac. I. the said Samuel Tryon foreclosed the mortgage, and it was established with him against Sir George Revesby and all claiming under Sir Thomas Revesby. The said Sir Thomas Revesby did by another deed, on 26th April, 17 Ja. I. convey and assume all the said in part recited manor or lordship, &c. for a term of two thousand years, to Sir Thomas Wortley, Sir Robert Mounson, Anthony Mounson, and Thomas Lewis, esq. in trust to sell the same, to pay the said Sir Thomas Revesby's debts, and for raising portions for his daughters, Mary and Bridget: and in the first place to pay the debt due to the said Samuel Tryon. On or before 9th August, 6 Charles I. Robert Steward, of Stutney, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, esq. and Mary his wife, and Isaac Scott, of Denaby, county of York, esq. and Bridget his wife (which said Mary and Bridget were daughters of Sir Thomas Revesby) had become vested in the said manor by decrees and orders of chancery, and other assurances in law, &c. And of both terms for two thousand and two hundred years, for and towards the said portions. It was afterwards purchased by the Bournes, and the advowson of the living is now the property of the Nodders.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a pleasing object in the landscape when viewed from the surrounding hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 3s. 1½d. and yearly tenths £2. 8s. 3¼d.: the present yearly value of the living is estimated at £600. The glebe is about 30 acres. The Rev. Lawrence Short is the present incumbent.

In 1511, a chantry chapel was founded by Thomas Babington in this church. The lands belonging to it were valued, in 1547, at £5. 0s. 4d. per annum.

In the church is a very ancient font, by some imagined to be Saxon; the base is of stone; the lower part is of an hexagonal form, the upper part circular, and surrounded by twenty figures, in devotional attitudes, clothed in loose flowing drapery, embossed in lead, which stand in ornamental niches, as represented in the annexed engraving.



The church is ornamented within with some ancient monuments inlaid with brass, in memory of the Rollestones: there is also a good altar tomb, with recumbent figures, for the Babingtons.



The above is a representation of a figure engraved in brass in the chancel; it is supposed to represent Robert Eyre, a friar, but the inscription is effaced.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.



Here lyeth Thomas Babynton, of Dethick, esq. son of John, son and heyre to Thomas Babynton, and Isabella hys wife, daughter and heyre to Richard Dethick, esq. whych Thomas deyceyd the 13th day of March, 1518. On whose soules IHS. have mercy.

Two shields of Arms.

Hic jacent corpora Francisci Rolleston armigeri, et Mariæ uxoris ejus filiæ Johan. Vernon, militis qui quidem Franciscus obiit tertia die Aug. Anno Domini 1587.

On a mural tablet. Hic jacent propinquo, Obadiah Bourne, A. M. Ecclesiæ hujus annos 40o patronus et rector; fidelis et Elizabethæ conjux, illi non immerito charissima, Piam animam afflavit hæc Aprilis 11o, anno salutis humanæ, 1710, ætatis suæ 64o. Ille ipsam subsequutus est Januarii 19o, Anno proxime sequenti, ætatis suæ 81o. Monumentum hoc justæ grati tudinis ergo posuerunt filij.

Inscription for the widow of Immanuel Bourne, rector and patron of Ashover church. Her husband was buried at Aileston, in Leicestershire, as mentioned in Nichols' Collections, page 543, and therefore has no monument in Ashover church. Several of his descendants are buried here, and the late Rev. Lawrence Bourne, vicar of Dronfield, and rector and patron of Ashover, great grandson of Immanuel Bourne, died 27th March, 1797, aged 74, and is buried in Dronfield church.

The following inscription is in the chancel on a large slab of freestone:

Here lieth the body of Jemima Bourne, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beckingham, of Tolson Beckingham, in the county of Essex, and dame Elizabeth his wife, and the relict of Immanuel Bourne, late rector and patron of this church, who died June 19th, 1679, aged 79.

Near this place lies interred Rebecca, wife of Obadiah Bourne, M. A. rector of this parish, and daughter of John Lynch, esq.* of Grove, in Kent, who departed this life August 31, 1754, ætatis 62.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bourne, died 10th Feb. 1743.

Flag. Laurentius Bourne, de Marsh Green, chirurgus haud frustra inter primas abitas obt. 19 Decembris, A. D. 1749, æt. 73. Martha conjux piam, obt. 12 Februarii, A. D. 1751, æt. 65. Maria filia obt. 10 Marti, A. D. 1743, æt. 24.

Flag. Here lyeth the body of Ann Wiglie, wife of Joshua Wiglie, gent. and child of Immanuel Bourne, patron and rector of this church, died May 19, 1674.

Flags in the chancel.

George Francis Nodder, died 25th October, 1815, aged 14.

Bright Nodder, esq. died 12th November, 1822, aged 75.

Mary, daughter of John and Jemima Nodder, died 10th August, 1797, aged 17.

Jemima Nodder, died December 2, 1802, aged 43.

John Nodder, gent. died 23rd November, 1809, aged 63.

A handsome altar tomb, on which are the effigies of a gentleman with straight hair, in a gown and double collar, and his lady in the dress of the times, surrounded by numerous figures in pairs under rich gothic canopies,

supposed to have been put up in memory of Thomas Babington, of Dethicke, who died 13th May, 1518, and Edithe, his second wife, daughter of Ralph Fitz Herbert, of Norbury, county of Derby, by whom he had fifteen children. Isabella was his first wife. The inscription is nearly obliterated.

A tablet, in memory of a family which formerly resided at Stubbing-Edge: viz.

Guilielmus Dakeyne Norroy.

Ricardus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, who died in the year 1531, aged 81.

Arthurus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, died 1632, aged 59.

Henricus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, died 1671, aged 57.

Arthurus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, died 1720, aged 77.

A tablet in memory of John and Lydia Twigge, late of Bonsall.

John Twigge, died 4th May, 1758, aged 39.

Lydia Twigge, died 14th September, 1761, aged 41.

Mary, their daughter, died April 6, 1760, aged 19.

John Twigge, late of Holme, near Bakewell, gent. son of the above, died 19th April, 1786, aged 35.

A tablet, in memory of George Allen, gent. who died 11th April, 1820, aged 87.

Here lies the body of Frances, wife of Mr. Adam Crich, who died January 6, 1719, aged 60.

A tablet in memory of Cornelius Crich, late of Ashover, who died 23rd March, 1789, aged 102.

A tablet in memory of William Milnes, who died 24th December, 1781, aged 60. Also of Dorothy his wife, who died November 5, 1790, aged 63: likewise of Elizabeth, and Dorothy, their daughters; Elizabeth died January 9, 1766, aged 2 years; Dorothy died March 11, 1761, aged 19 years.

A tablet in memory of Francis Parks, born at Knott Cross, in this parish, and died at Nottingham, 29th November, 1713, aged 39. He by his natural genius and industry became a wonderful proficient in the polite art of painting. His singular modesty, sweet disposition, strict sobriety, and ingenuous conversation, joined with unwearied diligence and uncommon skill in his profession, made him well esteemed by the best judges, and rendered him acceptable wherever he was employed.

A tablet in memory of William Hodgkinson, of Overton, in this parish, esq. He was bred a merchant, and added considerably to his parental estate by his industry and frugality, virtues which he practised himself and greatly encouraged in others. His whole estate, improved with an honest and fair character, he left to Mr. William Banks Hodgkinson, second son of his only daughter, Ann (whom he survived) by Joseph Banks, of Revesby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln, esq. who, in gratitude, erected this monument to his memory. He died 6th December, 1731, aged 70.

The following remarkable entry is extracted from the parish register:

In 1660, "Dorothy Matley, supposed wife to John Flint, of this parish, forswore herself; whereupon the ground opened, and she sunk over head, March 23rd, and being found dead, she was buried March 25th."

Charities belonging to this Parish.

In 1605, there was a charity-school at Ashover, at which period the sum of 5s. per annum was given to it by Anthony Storer. The school-house was built by Mr. William Hodgkinson, in 1703. An endowment of rent charges amounted to £7. 5s. per annum. At present the school-master receives £18. a year, for teaching twenty poor children writing and arithmetic. The school-room stands on an elevated situation.

In a description of the school house and gardens, given by Leonard Wheatcroft (in his manuscript relative to Ashover) parish clerk, in 1722, it is observed, that "At every corner of the gar-

* Father of John Lynch, D. D. dean of Canterbury, who was father of Sir William Lynch, K. B. who died 1785, and of John Lynch, D. D. late archdeacon of Canterbury.

den is placed a birch-tree, that the master may not want for the moderate correction of his unruly scholars ; and between every birch tree there is placed a handsome sycamore for them to sit and shade themselves from the violent heat of the sun."

Bower George	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor.....	Will, 24th January, 1677.
Bower Sarah.....	£40.	Int. 4 per cent.	Schoolmaster	
Bunting John	Rent charge	0 15 0		Will, 17th March, 1666.
Calton Thomas		0 5 0		Will, 28th December, 1715.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ...	6 a. 2 r. 6 p.	12 0 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 11th November, 1819.
Hodgkinson Richard ...	Rent charge	1 0 0	Schoolmaster	
Sleigh Samuel	Rent charge	5 0 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 20th May, 1684.
Storer Anthony	Rent charge	0 5 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 12th February, 1705.
Milnes William	£20.	Int. 4 per cent.	Schoolmaster	
Milnes John	£20.	Int. 4 per cent.	Schoolmaster	
Short Rev. Lawrence.....	£10.	Int. 4 per cent.	Schoolmaster	
Nodder Bright.....	£5.....	Int. 4 per cent.	Schoolmaster	
Kirk John	£5.....	Int. 4 per cent.	Schoolmaster	
Sleigh Samuel	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor.....	Will, 1684.
Hodgkinson Elizabeth ...	£60.	2 2 0	Poor.....	Will, 22nd December, 1733.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ...	Funds'	7 5 0	Clothing	Deed, 1817 ; Will, 1818.

The poor of all the four quarters of Ashover, called Ashover Quarter, Overend Quarter, Alton Quarter, and Mill Town Quarter, partake of the distribution.

The family of Bourne have had a good estate in Ashover more than two centuries ; and their representatives, the Noddors, reside at Marsh Green hall.

Overton hall, in the neighbourhood of Ashover, is a small but pleasant seat, late the property of Sir Joseph Banks, the intelligent President of the Royal Society, whose exertions in promoting the best interests of science and philosophy have rendered his name deservedly illustrious. This old mansion, surrounded with trees of the growth of centuries, and lofty mountains, at the base of which the small scattered village of Overton is situate, and a good estate, was purchased of the representatives of Sir Joseph Banks, by John Bright, esq. M. D. in the year 1829.

The curiosities on Ashover common have already been noticed in the Chapter on Antiquities.

Pedigree of MILNES of Ashover, descended from the Milnes of Ashford-in-the-Water, Co. Derby, ancestor of Milnes of Dunstone, Tipton, Aldercar and Chesterfield, Co. Derby, and Wakefield, Co. York.

ARMS. *Ermine, a mill rind, Sable.*

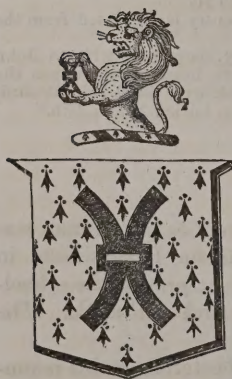
CREST. A demi Lion rampant, *Or*, holding a mill rind in his paws, *Sable*.

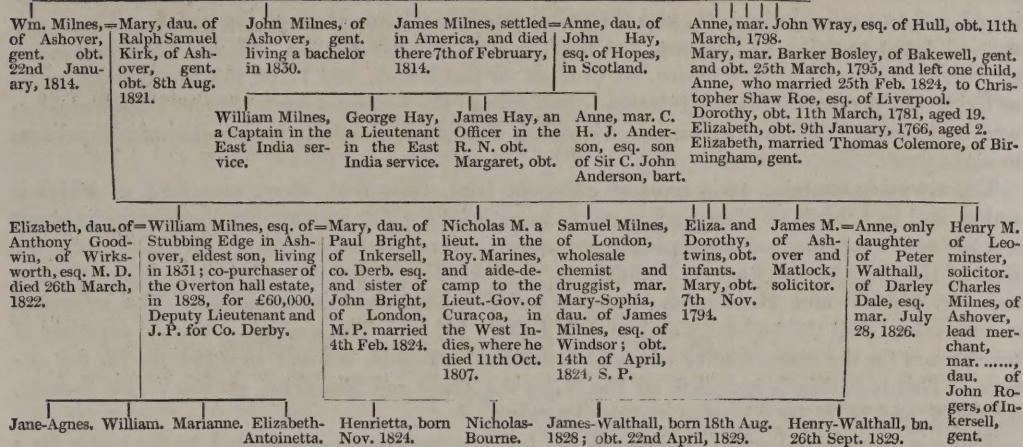
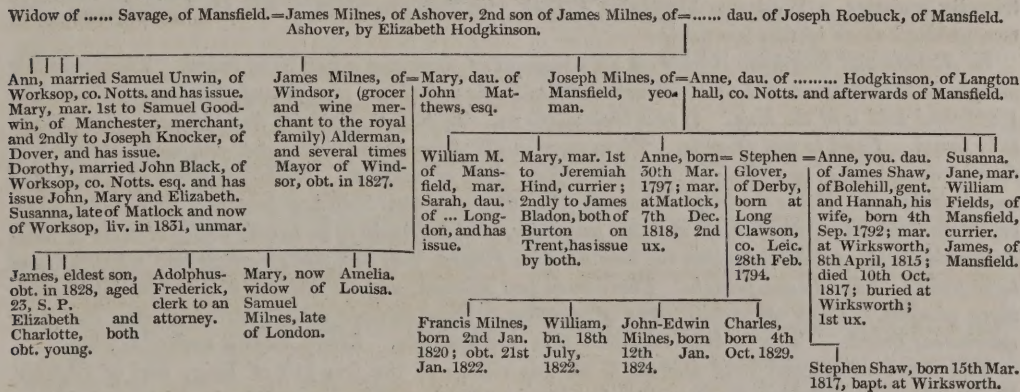
James Milnes, of Ashover, purchased the Butts in Ashover in 1696.—Elizabeth.

James Milnes, of Ashover,=Elizabeth, dau. of bapt. 10th May, 1681.	 Hodgkinson, gent.	Joseph, bapt. 26th May, 1685; mar. Jane and had issue, Dorothy, baptized 23rd June, 1708.	Elizabeth, bapt. 18th of April, 1723.
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Mr. Twigge,=

John Twigge, of Bonsall, gent. obt. 4th May, 1758, and Lydia, his wife, obt. 17th Sep. 1761 : had issue Mary, obt. aged 17, un- married, and John T. of Holme hall, gent. devised his estate at Bonsall to his cousin, Wm. Milnes, and gave legacies to his kinsmen, Nicholas and John T. esqrs. Rev. T. F. Twigge, &c. by will, dated 7th Mar. 1786, obt. 18th of April following, aged 55.	Nicholas Twigge, of Chesterfield, gent. had two daughters: Anne, mar. Mr. Pease, of Hull, mer- chant, and the other mar. Wm. Osborne, of Hull, merchant.	Wm. Twigge, and his dau. Mary, men- tioned in his cousin John Twigge's will, 1786.	Dorothy= Wm. Twigge, obt. 5th Nov. 1790, aged 63.	Wm. Milnes, of Ashover, gent. bapt. 27th July, 1721; obt. 24th Decem- ber, 1781; aged 60.	James Milnes, of Ashover.
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*Pedigree of MILNES, of Mansfield.*

This branch of the respectable family of Milnes has been seated at Ashover nearly two centuries. We cannot, however, with accuracy, carry up the pedigree further than to James, who purchased the Butts in 1696. His great grandsons, William and John, have added to the family estate by entering into several mining speculations. Mr. John Milnes having for many years turned his attention to the minerals of the county, and being an excellent geologist, has employed his active mind in exploring and laying down the stratification of the mountains by which his residence is surrounded. His laudable exertions will tend to benefit future speculators in mining. His younger brother, James, settled in America, and died there in 1814, leaving three surviving sons, officers in the army and navy, and one daughter. The Messrs. Milnes, of Ashover, are considerable lead smelters, and have for many years employed a large capital in that business. James Milnes, the grandson of the first James named in the pedigree, settled at Mansfield, and his eldest son, James, seated himself at Windsor. There he accumulated a good fortune by his assiduity in business; became an alderman, and served the office of mayor several times for that place. He was much noticed by the royal family, several of whom honoured him by being sponsors to his children. His younger brother, who resided at Mansfield, died in the prime of life, leaving issue two sons and four daughters, as shown in the pedigree.

ASTON is a small rural village, township, constabulary and parish, 1 m. E. of Weston-upon-Estune, Trent and 6 m. S. of Derby, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and deanery East-town, of Derby. This parish includes the hamlets of Shardlow and Great Wilne, which

form a united township and constabulary, and maintain their own poor ; it is about three miles in length and two miles in breadth, and the grand-trunk canal runs through the parish. The township of Aston contains 116 houses, 121 families, and 552 inhabitants. Of the 121 families, 64 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 41 in trade or handicraft, and 16 on the grand-trunk canal or living independent. The population is increasing; the baptisms from 1821 to 1828 inclusive, were 211 males, 222 females; burials, 89 males, 108 females, making an increase of 236 persons in eight years.

The township contains 1763 acres of excellent land, tithe free, about one-third of which is arable, and two-thirds meadow and pasture: some is let for £3. an acre, but the average is about £2. per acre: it is divided among eight proprietors, viz: Edward Shuttleworth Holden, esq. the Earl of Harrington, the Rev. N. P. Johnson, the Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, James Sutton, esq. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Joseph Botham, and Mr. Thomas Hickenbotham. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3310. 9s. 2d. The average parochial expenses of seven years for the poor, county rate and constables' accounts, amount to £280. 6s. 3d. per annum. This township is bounded on the S. by the Trent and Shardlow, on the W. by Weston, on the N. and N. E. by Elvaston and the Derwent.

There is no endowed school in this village, but a school-house is provided by the rector for a day and Sunday school for the whole of the poor children; about forty of each sex are instructed therein, and they are supported by voluntary contribution. There are three male and one female friendly societies, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two lace-machines, a few stocking-frames, and two public houses in this township.

In Æstune and Scerdelau there were six ox-gangs of land and a half to be taxed. There was one plough in the demesne, and four villanes and two bordars had one plough and four acres of meadow. Uctebrand held it of the king. It was then worth 5s. In Estune, Levenot had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There were in the demesne three ploughs, and eight villanes and four bordars having two ploughs and twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood-pasture half a mile long and half broad. Value in king Edward's time 60s. now 40s. Alcher held it. In Estune, Uctebrand had one carucate of land and two ox-gangs, and half soke to be taxed, and five acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 6s. now 8s. In Estune, Tolf had five ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There were two sokemen, and six villanes and one bordar, having three ploughs. There were two acres of meadow. Wood-pasture seven quarentens long and four quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 20s. Lewin holds it under the king.

The abbot of Chester held the whole of this village as the free gift of Irlig, earl of Chester. By the charter of Robert de Ferrariis, jun. earl of Derby, two parts of the lordship and tithe of Aston were given to the priory of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford. In 29 Edward I. Thomas de Cadurcis, alias Chaworth, held the village of Aston. In the reign of Richard II. the abbot of Dale had an estate here. In the time of Henry VII. Ralph Sacheverell died, and left an estate here to his grandson Henry. After the Reformation, the manor of Aston, as parcel of Weston cum membris, was granted to Sir William Paget, and afterwards passed to the Ropers. About this period, Christopher Hunt, esq. died, and left a capital messuage, and several others, to his son Thomas. In 2 Edward VI. Rowland Babington, of Derby, died, and left his son Francis an estate here. In 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, Sir Henry Sacheverell died, and left his estate here to his son John. In 16 Elizabeth, Sir Richard Harpur, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, died, and left his son John an estate here. In 35 Elizabeth, John Sacheverell died, and left his son Henry his estate here. In 1649, Robert Holden, esq. (who had previously purchased the capital mansion and estate which belonged to the ancient family of Hunts, formerly of Overton, in Ashover, and afterwards of Aston) purchased that part of Aston which had belonged to the Roper family. Robert Holden, esq. who died in 1746, left an only daughter and heiress, who married James Shuttleworth, esq. whose fourth son, the late Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, on succeeding by bequest to the manor of Weston, &c. took the name of Holden. Mr. Holden also possessed the manor of Shardlow, purchased of the Hunts. These are now the property of his son, E. S. Holden, esq.

A market at Aston on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*,

both long ago discontinued, were granted in the year 1256 to the abbot of Chester, who held the manor and church under the earl of Chester, and afterwards under the earls and dukes of Lancaster. The market cross still remains, and near to it the stocks are placed for the punishment of offenders.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient gothic building with a square tower. The roof is supported by round Saxon columns, and the font is handsome. In 1393, it was appropriated to the abbey of St. Werburgh's, in Chester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 15s. and yearly tenths £2. 19s. 6d. There are now 450 acres of glebe land, and the great and small tithes of about 240 acres of land in Shardlow and Wilne township. The present value is estimated at £1350. per annum. The advowson has been vested in the Holden family more than a century. The Rev. N. P. Johnson is the present incumbent. The gallery was erected by the company of proprietors of the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey, in 1788.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Hic sepelitur corpus Edwardi Houlden, fratris Roberti Houlden de Aston, qui obiit septimo die Junii, A. D. 1653, æt. 49.

Hic jacet Robertus filius, Roberti Houlden de Aston generosi spe certa resurgendi in Christo S. E. qui obiit, A. D. 1654, 4th Novembris, æt. suæ 25.

Hic jacet Robertus Houlden, de Aston, generosus qui obiit æternam in Christo vitam anhelans quarto die Januarii, 1659, æt. 64.

Here lyeth the body of Hannah Lathwell, wife to Edmund Lathwell, gent. late citizen of London, and mother to Mary Houlden, first wife of Samuel Houlden, esq.: died 7th February, 1687, aged 72.

Here lyeth the body of Mary Houlden, daughter to Edmund Lathwell, citizen of London, and wife of Samuel Houlden, of Aston, esq. by whom he had issue one son and one daughter: which Mary died the 1st of August, 1668, aged 23 years.

Juxta hunc murum jacent exuviæ Roberti Holden, juris consulti celeberrimi. Fuit in rebus expediendis sagax, integer et felix ideoque, in summo honore et amore apud omnes habitus. Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Filiam Honoratissimi Domini, Domini Vicecomitis Tracey: Viduam Roberti Burdett, de Foremark, armigerii, Ex qua unicum suscepit filiam Mariam quam nuptam dedit Jacobo Shuttleworth, de Forcett in agro Eboracensi Armigero: obiit septimo die mensis Junii, Anno Dom. 1746, æt. 70.

Arms of Holden, impaling those of his wife.

Mary Shuttleworth, only daughter of Robert Holden, the counsellor, and widow of James Shuttleworth, esq. late of Forcett, in Yorkshire, she died 13th October, 1791, aged 73.

The Hon. Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, died 2nd August, 1777, aged 30.

Rosamond Amelia Holden, wife of the Rev. Charles Holden, died 11th August, 1820, aged 48; also Charles Cockburn Holden, son of the above, died 2nd March, 1817, aged 13. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Holden, died August 7, 1795, aged 50.

In memoria æternâ erit justus, Ps. 112. v. 6.

Robertus Porter Artium Magister collegii Omnium

Animarum in academâ Oxoniensi quondam socius, rector hujus ecclesiæ pater Johannis Porter, artium magister in eadem academia nunc rectoris; necnon Joanna, uxor Margareta mater ejusdem Roberti et Margareta uxor Johannis Robertus et alter Robertus, Fratres, Hannah, Soror, Ac Joanna, Joanna et Sarah Porter filiæ Johannis qui hoc memoriale posuit, A. D. 1635. In hoc sacrario sepeliuntur.

Arms of Porter, three bells, stringed, Proper.

Under an arch on the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures in bas-relief, of angels holding shields of arms: that at the head of the monument has a chevron engrailed, between three escallop shells, impaling a chevron between three crescents. On the tomb is the effigy of a man in a round cap and gown, having a dog at his feet; with his left hand holding the right hand of a female, who is represented in a long gown, with a dog at her feet.

Prope sepeliuntur corpora Thomæ Hunt generosi et Aliciæ uxoris ejus, Roberti Hunt filii et heredis Thomæ et Aliciæ, una cum Catherina uxore Roberti qui pro sobole habuerunt Johannem Hunt, generosi, qui matrimoniali fœdore conjunctus erat Annæ filiæ Johannis Kime generosi Nottinghami; et iste Johannis Hunt ista insignia posuit in futuri temporis memoriam, 1625.

ARMS—a chevron, engrailed, between three escallop shells.

Prope sepelitur corpus Johannis Sale, Fratris Willielmi Sale, rectoris hujus ecclesiæ qui extremum diem clausit quinto die mensis Julii, A. D. 1572.

Leonard Fosbrooke, of Shardlow, gent. died 26th August, 1762, aged 67; Penelope, his wife, died 26th November, 1769, aged 71.

Leonard Fosbrooke, of Shardlow, gent. died 9th March, 1719, aged 51. Susannah, his wife, died 9th November, 1738, aged 66. Another flag stone records the deaths of several of this family.

Joseph Walker, esq. died 7th June, 1801, aged 75; Elizabeth, his wife, died 27th May, 1823, aged 59.

Robert Cowper, of Aston, died 3rd December, 1680, aged 75.

Charities.

Cooper Elizabeth.....	Lands at Aston...	2 10 0	Poor	Will, 16th October, 1728.
Cowper Robert	Rent charge	0 5 0	Poor	Will, 10th September, 1720.
Mather Samuel	2½ acres of land...	7 0 0	Poor	Will, 1706.
Percival Joseph	£100. Old South Sea Annuities	supposed to be £90. in arrears in 1826	Poor	Will, proved October, 1715.
Shepherd Richard	Rent charge	0 12 0	Two poor children	

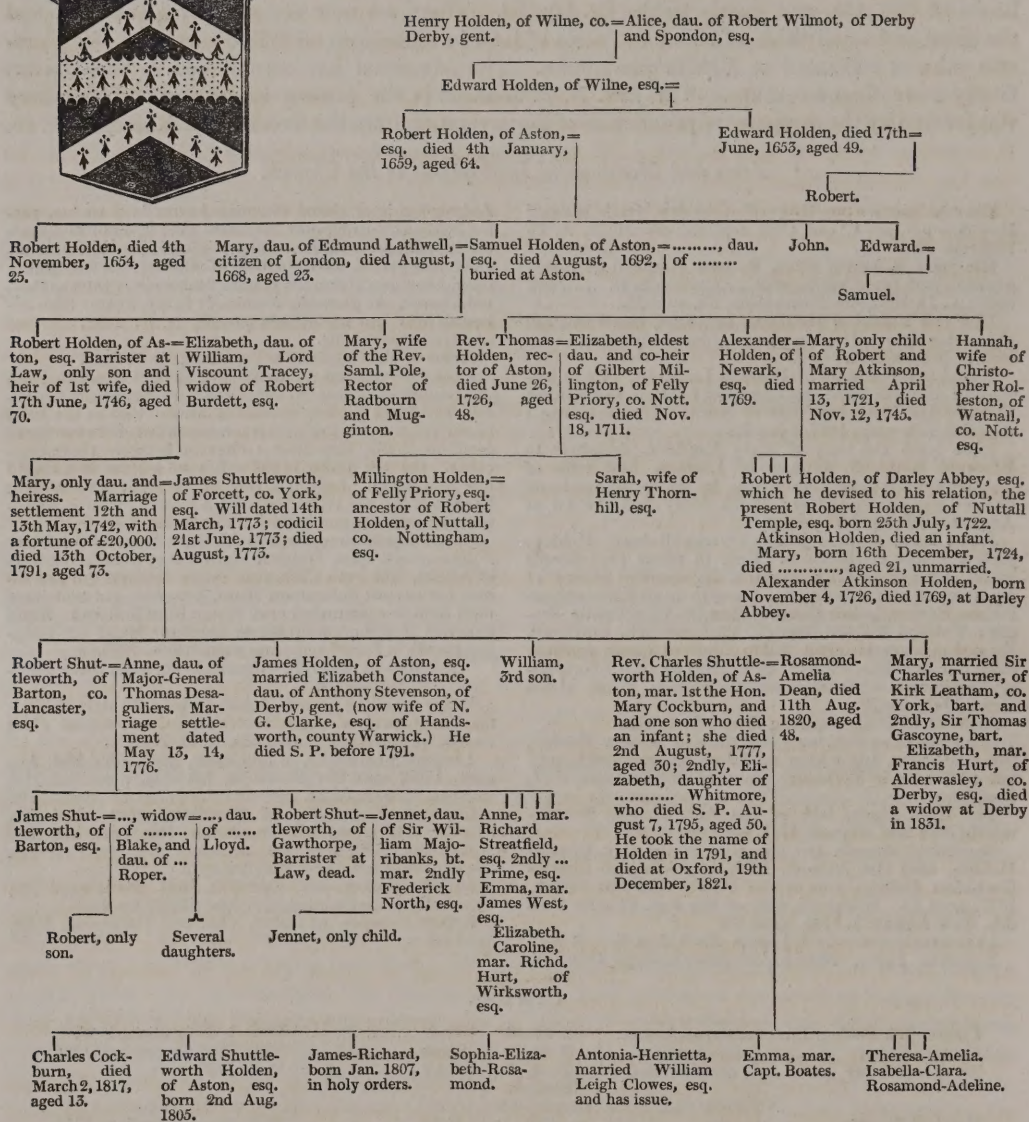
The latter rent charge has not been received for upwards of forty years. The estate charged therewith is supposed to be at Chellaston, and was, at the period when the last payment was made, in the possession of Mrs. Bayley and Mrs. Harding. It now belongs to Mr. T. Brown Dummelow, of Chellaston, but there does not appear sufficient evidence to prove that this is the estate liable thereto. *Commissioners' Report.*



Pedigree of the family of HOLDEN, of Aston.

ARMS. *Sable*, a fesse engrailed, ermine, *Or*, between two chevrons, *Ermine*.

CREST. A Moor Cock rising, *Sable*, winged, *Or*.



Aston hall, the seat of Edward Shuttleworth Holden, esq. is a large square mansion of brick, with two principal fronts. The south front overlooks a beautiful lawn, and the rich vale of the Trent, and Donington park woods. The approach from the village is through an avenue of chestnut trees, which leads to the west front. The heiress of the elder branch of the Holden

family married James Shuttleworth, esq. whose second son took the name and arms of Holden; but he dying without issue, his next surviving brother, the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, took the name and arms of Holden in 1791; and his second, but eldest surviving son, by his third wife, is the present possessor of the estate here, and is also lord of the manors of Shardlow and Weston-upon-Trent. Robert Holden, esq. was an eminent barrister; he flourished in the beginning of the last century, and, according to tradition, was successful in every cause he advocated.

Aston lodge, a genteel residence and a good estate, late the property of Hulbert, esq. was purchased of his executors by the late James Sutton, of Shardlow, esq. It is now occupied by William Drury Holden, esq. eldest son of Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, Nottinghamshire, esq.

From this place was ejected Mr. Thomas Palmer. He had been minister of St. Lawrence Putney church in London, whence he removed to this place. He was ejected soon after the Restoration, to make room for a Mr. Clarke, a sequestered clergyman. About July, 1663, he was imprisoned at Nottingham. Before the restoration he published a small piece, intituled, "A Little Map of the Old World, with a Map of Monarchy and Epitome of Papacy." He appears to have been a violent enemy to Charles the First.

Aston, a small village in the parish of Sudbury.

ASTON and THORNHILL, 1 m. N. E. of Hope, a village and hamlet in the constabulary and parish of Hope, in the hundred of High Peak, contains 22 houses, 22 families, and 74 inhabitants. Of the 22 families, 11 are employed in agriculture, and 11 in trade or handicraft. This hamlet consists of about 630 acres of gritstone land, the higher part weak and barren, and the low land fertile. It is neither flat nor very hilly. The river Noe runs down by the south side of the hamlet from west to east. The land is divided among thirty-three proprietors. The tithes belong to the Vicar of Hope. The estimated annual rental of all the buildings and land is £1194. 15s. 10d.

An ancient hall, built by the family of Balguy, at this place, is now the property of the Rev. Joseph Nodder, of Ashover, who is lord of the manor.

The family of Thornhill, of Stanton House, have held an estate at Thornhill for several centuries.

Aston Cold, see *Cold Aston*.

Astwith, a village in Hault Hucknall parish.

ATLOW, a village, township, parochial chapelry, and constabulary in the parish of Bradburne, Etelawe; lies about 3 m. E. of Ashbourn, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Ashbourn. This township contains 34 houses, 34 families and 197 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture.

There are 1300 acres of land, of middling quality, in this township, consisting of 5 acres of wood, 180 acres of arable, 300 acres of meadow, and the remainder pasture; the land is well watered by a brook and many excellent springs. The tithes are rented by the occupiers. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1589. 1s. The principal proprietors are H. F. Okeover, esq. whose estate here (including the charity land) is 900 acres, Mr. John Wright (who owns a large farm) Messrs. Samuel Bunting, William Sowter, William Whitaker, Randle Hunt, and Richard Bateman, esq. The whole parochial expenses, taking an average of seven years, amount to £139. 13s. 5d. per annum.

There are two corn-mills and three lace-frames, one Primitive Methodist chapel, and one Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions, in the township.

In Etelawe, Eleuric had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are four acres of meadow. Wood-pasture half a mile long and three quarentens broad. Coppice-wood, the same, value in king Edward's time 20s. now 2s. D. B. 301.

The manor of Atlow was held under Henry de Ferrers or his immediate heirs, by the ancestor of the ancient family of Okeover, of Okeover hall, in which family it still remains, and Houghton Farmer Okeover, esq. is the present owner thereof.

The chapel is a plain humble structure in the archdeaconry of Derby. The living is a vicarage in the gift of H. F. Okeover, esq. whose ancestors have augmented the living. Rowland Okeover, esq. in 1716, gave the tithes of hay and corn, and subscribed £500.: and it was the first benefice in Derbyshire that received £400. from the royal bounty. The clear value of the living is entered in the king's books at £18.: it is now worth about £120. per annum. The Rev. R. E. Atkins is the present incumbent.

Parish Registers.

The earliest register is a small quarto parchment book, beginning—"A register of births, marriages and burials, in the parish of Atlow, in the county of Derby, from the year 1685, truly extracted from an old and ruinous paper register, by W. Wilson, curate, 1762."

In another place:

"In the year 1761, the queen's bounty and the benefaction of the late Rowland Okeover, esq. to the amount of £600. were vested in a purchase of lands, lying in the

liberty of Sturston, and parish of Ashbourn, bearing from the turnpike road near Spittle hill to the north-east, and consisting of sixteen acres."

The same year were also erected the singing loft, new desk and pulpit, and many other improvements and ornaments added to the chapel of Atlow. W. Wilson, curate.

The late perpetual curate of Atlow, the Rev. John Lowe, was buried July 20, 1803.

Charities.

Gisborne Rev. Francis...	Funds.....	6 10 0	Poor.....	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Okeover Rowland	{ 179 a. 2 r. 39 p.	164 10 0	Clergymen's widows }	Deed 23rd October, 1727.
	& £600. money	30 0 0	and Poor	
Okeover Mercy	£5 0 0	0 5 0	Ditto	In 1741.
Spencer Mary	5 0 0	0 5 0	Ditto	In 1742.

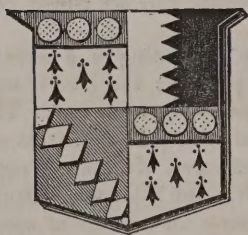
The townships of Atlow and Mappleton, county of Derby, Okeover, Woodhouses and Swinscoe, county of Stafford, are entitled to partake of Rowland Okeover's charity. It is now distributed as follows: viz. £90. to the widows of three clergymen, residing in three dwelling houses at Mappleton, each of whom receives £30. per annum; £40. is laid out in clothes, and distributed among twelve poor girls and boys; £20. per annum is paid to Mr. Robinson, the receiver of the rents, &c. for his trouble; and a premium of £5. is allowed to such of the children as apply to be apprenticed.

Pedigree of the ancient family of OKEOVER, of Atlow, Okeover, Oldbury, &c.



ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Ermine*, on a chief, *Gules*, three bezants, *Or*. 2nd party, per pale, indented, *Argent* and *Sable* (Atlow, of Derbyshire); 3rd *Vert*, a bend, lozenge, *Argent* (Gryn, of Derby.)

CREST. A semi-wivern, *Ermine*, langued, *Gules*, issuing out of a coronet, *Or*.



Orme, lord of Acovre and Stretton, from about 1100 to 1114.=

Ralph de Acovre held the same about 1130.=

Hugh de Acovre, lord of Acovre and Stretton, from 1178 to 1213.=

*Galfrid de Acovre.=Matilda.

Robert de Acovre, quit claims to Robert,= Abbot of Burton, all demands.

Ralph de Acovre.=

William de Acovre sold his lands in Stretton, about 1276, to John de Stafford, alias Stretton. (These five generations and dates are from Shaw's Staffordshire.

Sir Hugh de Acovre, knt.=

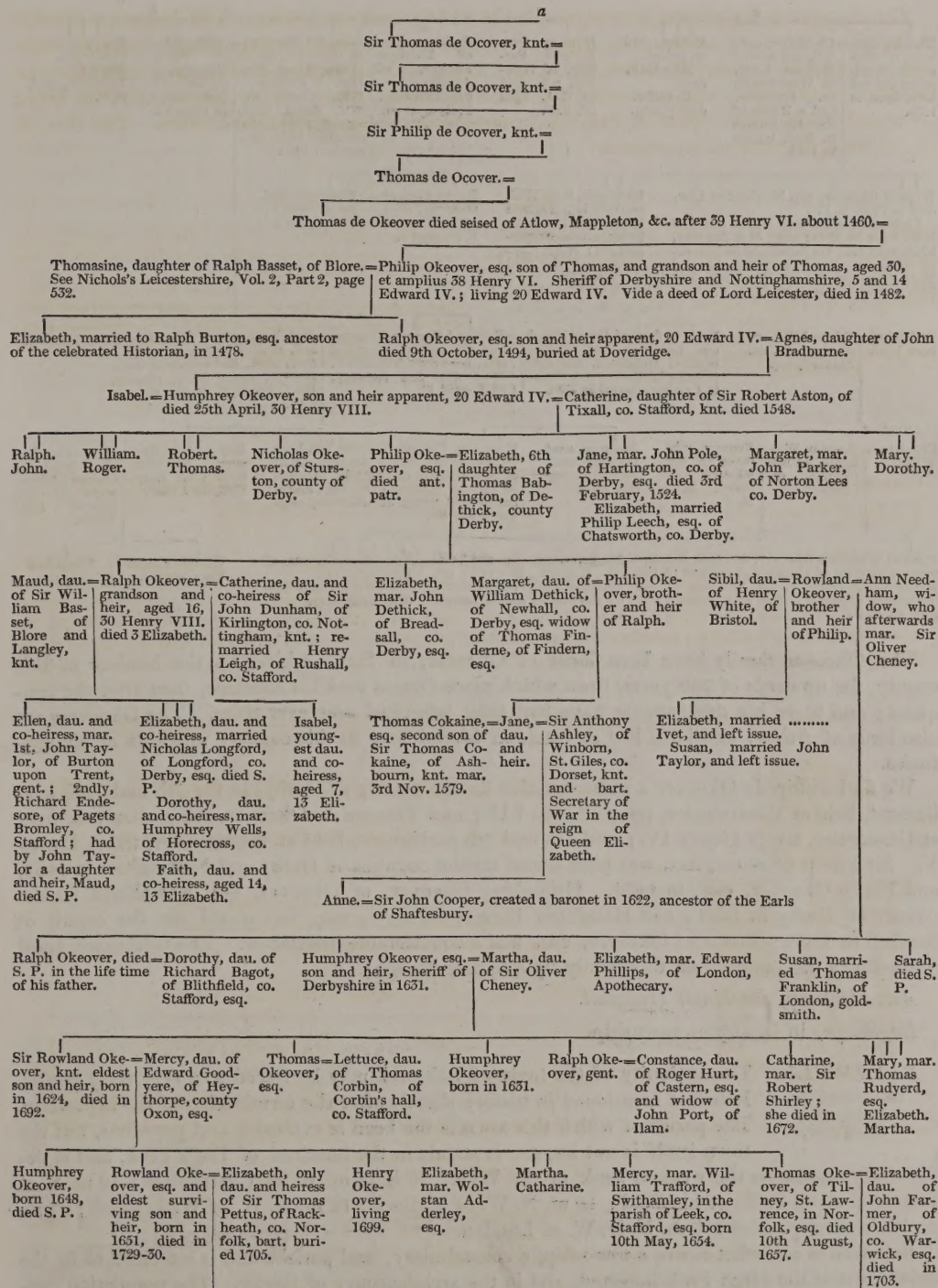
Sir Robert de Ocover, knt.=

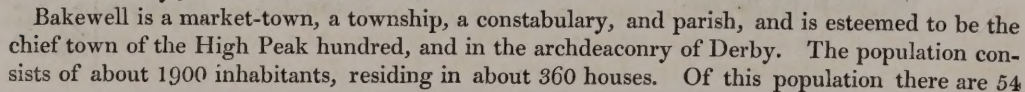
Sir John de Ocover, knt.=

Sir Roger de Ocover, knt.=

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* The following ten generations, as also the names of the three last, are taken from the Topographer.





families employed at the cotton factory; 37 individuals are shoemakers; 18 blacksmiths; 21 joiners and cabinet makers; 9 carpenters; 12 are employed at the marble works; and the rest are chiefly engaged in agriculture, mining, chertstone getting, (of which large quantities are sent to the Staffordshire potteries,) professional pursuits, or are living independent.

The market-day is held on Friday, and a fat cattle market every Monday fortnight. The market place is one of the most complete in the county. The following fairs are held, for horses, cattle, &c. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, 26th of August, the first Monday after the 20th of October, and the 11th of November.

Races were held in Bakewell, 1726 and 1730, when there were two stakes run for of £20. and

The sessions formerly held at Bakewell, were removed in 1797, in consequence of the disturbances created at the time the supplementary militia was about being raised. They are about to be re-established, and held in future on the 31st August, yearly. one of £10. over Bakewell old course.

The parish of Bakewell comprises nine parochial chapelries, and fourteen townships. In the following enumeration the population is stated according to the parliamentary returns of 1801, 1811, and 1821. The acreage and the estimated annual rental of the buildings and land in each township are given with accuracy, from authentic documents.

BAKEWELL PARISH.*	POPULATION.						Estimated Annual Rental.
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821.			Acreage.	
			Houses.	Families.	Persons.		
Ashford chapelry	678	624	52	52	223	2562½	3175 11 2
Bakewell vicarage	1412	1485	357	386	1782	2992	6582 11 8
Baslow chapelry	817	920	165	176	872	2973	1961 10 10
Beeley chapelry	268	272	54	55	350	3202½	882 10 0
Blackwell, in the chap. of Taddington						1102½	
Brushfield township	44	51	7	7	40	660½	396 10 0
Bubnell township			18	19	96	2481	1223 5 10
Buxton chapelry, part of	760	934	184	188	1036	1726½	5810 4 2
Calver township	494	555	115	121	604	850	822 0 0
Chelmorton chapelry	201	245	48	50	262	1888½	1772 19 2
Curbar township	188	364	65	71	392	1202	620 18 0
Flagg township	101	168	47	49	220	1771	1475 10 0
Froggatt township	113	102	23	25	179	429	234 16 8
Haddon, Over, township	204	238	54	56	266	1349½	5011 12 6
, Nether, extra parochial						1480	
Harthill or Hartle township	40	54	10	10	60	904	
Hassop township	113	144	23	30	128	800	1457 0 0
Longstone, Great, and Holme chapelry	339	489	96	96	442	2826	2574 16 0
Longstone, Little, township	152	142	31	34	145	1107	777 5 10
Monyash chapelry	330	316	78	78	381	2644½	2368 0 0
Rowland township	101	117	18	23	109	450	483 18 0
Rowsley, Great, township	218	199	41	42	238	553	1202 18 0
Sheldon chapelry	127	125	32	32	143	1060½	807 6 8
Taddington and Priestcliff chapelry	284	515	95	95	463	2800	2706 10 10
Wardlow, part of						533	
	7084	8059	1613	1695	8431	40,349	42,367 15 4

Villages and places in the parish of Bakewell, not included in the above list:—Alport, part of; Calton; Clodhall farm; Cowdale; Harwood Grange; King's Sterndale; Monsal Dale; One Ash; Ox Close; Shacklow; Sherbrook; and Staden.

Of the 1695 families, 662 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 590 in trade or handicraft, and 443 in mining, limestone getting and burning, in gentlemen's service, professional pursuits, or are living independent.

The basis of the land, which consists of 2992 acres, is limestone. The quality is good, and about 400 acres are planted: one-fourth of the remainder is arable, and there are nearly 2100 acres of meadow and pasture land. The average rental per acre is about 35s. The farms are not large; none of them exceeding 300 acres. The average annual amount of the poor's rate is £520. That of the county rates amount to £134. The constables' accounts amount to £30. Salaries £10. Mole-catcher £10. Tradesmen's bills £28. The whole parochial expenses

* A part of Chatsworth is, we believe, in Bakewell parish.

amounting to about £850. per annum. The paupers are generally maintained at their respective abodes, except a few that are sent to the House of Industry at Chapel-en-le-Frith: to which the inhabitants subscribe, and the pauper children are apprenticed to trades.

Between the gritstone and limestone strata which surround the town, and constitute much of the subsoil of the parish, there is a deep bed of shale, which, being of an argillaceous nature and retentive of moisture, forms excellent pasture land.* The whole extent of the parish is in length from N. W. to S. E. more than twenty miles, and its average breadth exceeds eight. The commons about Bakewell and Over Haddon were formerly one continued dreary waste, but now they present a scene of enclosures interspersed very tastefully with wide spreading plantations, belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

Here we behold a smiling change of scene,
Where earth-born russet yields to lively green;
Rich pastures rise where deserts spread before,
And barren wastes recruit the less'ning store.

The township of Bakewell is divided among 53 resident, and 17 non-resident freeholders. The Duke of Rutland is the largest proprietor. His Grace's estate here being 1823 acres, and a great part of the buildings in the town; and, as lord of the manor, his Grace holds a court annually in the town. Petty sessions are also held on the first and third Fridays of every month, by the county magistrates in the neighbourhood.

There are two chapels; one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the other to the Independents. There are three Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contribution, in which about 300 children of both sexes are instructed. Of Friendly Societies there are two for men and one for women, they consist altogether of 450 members. In the township there are eight public houses; and two county bridges. The houses are built of lime or gritstone, obtained in the neighbourhood.

The black marble quarries in the neighbourhood, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, produce blocks of the finest quality, which are here sawn and polished for various uses, and exported to all parts of the world.

Under the munificent care of the present illustrious possessor, the town of Bakewell has been greatly improved. The bath over the chalybeate tonic spring is elegant and commodious. The excellent inn, the beauties of the surrounding country, the clear trout streams, the great thoroughfare, and the interesting objects in the immediate vicinity have become the resort of numerous visitors. The permission to fish in the beautiful and romantic river Wye, which flows past the western skirts of the town, is generously granted by his Grace of Rutland to the frequenters of the bath and the neighbouring inn, now kept by Mr. and Mrs. Greaves.

The ancient bath, from which the town derives its name, and which is supposed to have been in use, and to have obtained celebrity during a long period previously to the time of Edward the Elder, is now in the possession of the ingenious and intelligent Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. a gentleman highly distinguished for his geological researches, and whose collection† of fossils attracts many visitors from Matlock and Buxton.

* Two miles from Bakewell upon the top of a hill, is a piece of ground of this strange nature: it is a field which, for the most part, has very good grass in it; but if a horse be put in it, it will fatten him or kill him in a month's time, as the opinion prevails thereabout. Extracted from Remarks on the peculiarities and varieties of the soil in the High Peak in the Magna Britannia.

† This rich and scientific collection merits particular attention. It is distributed into three classes.

1. The productions of Derbyshire only, containing 1350 specimens of rocks, ores, crystallizations, petrifications, &c.
2. Specimens of most of the known species of fossils, properly arranged and described after Werner.
3. Specimens of those minerals only which are employed in the arts and manufactures.

The following curious relics of antiquity are also in the possession of Mr. White Watson, with many others:

1. A basaltic head of an axe, found a few years since on Stanton moor.
2. A basaltic celt, discovered near Haddon hall, in November, 1795.
3. An entire urn of baked earth, found in a barrow on Stanton moor, July 15, 1799, full of burnt bones.
4. A small lamp, found in another urn, about the same time and place; with the heads of a spear and arrow, of flint, which were among the burnt bones contained in the urn.

The waters of Bakewell were certainly known to the Romans. The Saxon name Baddecanwell, is derived from the baths. The tepid chalybeate spring does not exceed 59 or 60°. The water, which was analysed by the late C. Sylvester, is recommended as a tonic, and as a bath for chronic rheumatism. A large bathing house was erected over this spring in 1697. It has been re-opened by the directions of the Duke of Rutland. Two shower-baths of different powers have been added, and a news room has been established on the same premises. The water of this spring was found to contain, in 10 quarts, wine measure, 75 grains of crystallized sulphate of lime, 20 grains super-carbonate of lime, 22 grains crystallized sulphate of magnesia, 1·6 grain muriate of magnesia, 3·1 grains super-carbonate of iron; in all 121·7 grains. Another spring at Bakewell has been found to contain in 60 quarts, 13 cubic inches of sulphurated hydrogen, but a complete analysis has not yet, we believe, been effected. The temperature is the same as common water, and its medicinal qualities resemble those of the spring at Kedleston.

In Badequelle, with eight berewicks, king Edward had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to eighteen ploughs, and thirty-three villanes and nine bordars. There are two priests and a church, and under them two villanes and five bordars; all these having eleven ploughs. There is one knight having sixteen acres of land, and one lead mine, and eighty acres of meadow. Coppice-wood one mile long and one broad. Three carucates of that land belong to the church. Henry de Ferrieres claims one carucate in Hadune. These are berewicks of this manor: Hadune, Holun, Reusley, Bertun, Cranchesberie, Aneise, Mancis, and Haduna. D. B. 294.

In the *Test. de Neville*, p. 17, there is a passage, mentioning Bakewell, which may be thus translated: "The town of Bakewell is in the donation of our Lord the King; and Ralph Gernun holds it by the gift of king Richard, and it is worth, per annum, £16. From the *Calend. Inquis. Post Mort.* it appears that, in the time of Edward I. William de Gernun held Bakewell as a feoffment of the honour of Peverel of Nottingham. Brown Willis, esq. in the *Notitia Parliamentaria*, says, Bakewell hath more plain signs of being a borough town than Chesterfield. The Saxons call it *Baddecanwell*, it is probable from the baths, for the Saxons call baths bade and baden (as the Germans do at this day). Marianus tells us, that king Edward the Elder made this place a borough.

That Bakewell was a place of repute at a very ancient period there can be little doubt, and, accordingly we find, that it was one of the positions chosen by Edward the Elder for a military post to overawe the disaffected Mercians, who reluctantly submitted to the throne of Wessex, and among whom even the Danes appear to have had many partisans. It was after Edward had deprived Elvina, the daughter of his heroic sister Ethelfleda, of the Mercian government, that he fortified Nottingham, and marched from that town to Bakewell, near to which he raised extensive ramparts,* the mounds of which can be traced at present, in the neighbouring meadows, one of which is called Castle-Field, and others are named Warden Close, Court-Yard, and Garlands Close, and made it the seat of jurisdiction for the High Peak hundred.

This domain formed part of the territory bestowed by William the Conqueror, on his natural son William de Peverel, whose immediate descendant gave two parts of the title of the demesne of Bakewell to the monastery of Lenton in Nottinghamshire. In 1 Edward II. Robert Joice of Burton left fourteen messuages and fourteen virgates of land to his son Richard, and his male

5. A glass vessel, neatly ornamented and hermetically sealed, supposed to be a lachrymatory: this was found beneath a heap of stones near Haddon hall, in 1801.

6. A square tile, on which the letters of the alphabet are impressed in *Saxon* characters.

* On the left hand of the bridle road from Bakewell to Chatsworth, there is a square plot in a pasture, with a tumulus in it, which is hollow at the top, with a few thorns growing on its sides. This was part of the rampart built by Edward the Elder, A. D. 924, which was of great extent as appears by foundations occasionally discovered, but there is not a stone of it to be seen. This tumulus is called Castle-hill, and near it was recently found a copper bolt-head, covered with green rust. This is imagined to have been an instrument discharged from some engine.—The passage in the *Saxon Chronicles*, merely states that Edward the Elder, after fortifying Nottingham, "marched into Peak-land, to Baddecanwyllan (the *bathing-well*) and commanded a town to be built in its neighbourhood, and to be strengthened by a garrison."—From this we might conclude, that there were only a few buildings previously about the bathing-well; and that the town had its origin in this command of Edward. The supposition of Marianus Scotus and others, that Castleton was the town alluded to, is a very vague conjecture.

heirs. This manor afterwards passed to the Gernons, of Essex. In the year 1330, a claim was made by John Gernon to hold a market at Bakewell every Monday; and it was then acknowledged that the right of holding a fair on the eve or vigil of Sts. Philip and James had been granted to William de Gernon nearly a hundred years before.

The Gernons originally obtained possession of Bakewell as a donation from king John; the estates of the Peverels having been previously forfeited. Sir John Gernon, who died in 1383, left heiresses, who married Botetourt and Peyton. The manor then passed by means of females into various families, and, in 1502, we find it in possession, by purchase, of Sir Henry Vernon. This Sir Henry was governor of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. who is said to have resided with him at Haddon. The Gernons had a hall or castle on the border of the moors, called Moor Hall. His Grace the Duke of Rutland, who pays a fee farm rent, is the present lord of the manor and principal proprietor of Bakewell.



The church at Bakewell is chiefly of gothic architecture, and is built in the form of a cross. The octangular tower, crowned with a lofty spire, was long admired as an interesting object; but, as the structure was supposed to have become insecure, this portion of the building was taken down in the year 1826. Three different styles of building, distinctly exhibit the architecture to have been of different periods. The western part of the nave is plain Saxon, but at the west end there is an arch highly enriched with Saxon ornaments. All this portion of the edifice was probably erected before the Norman conquest, the remainder of the church seems to have been the work of the fifteenth century, with the exception of the pillars that support the tower, which are evidently older than that period, though not so ancient as the west end of the nave. On the south side of the chancel there are three stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water. Several stone coffins have been dug up, and in one was found a chalice which contained some coins. The church is situate on an eminence above the principal part of the town, and is dedicated to All Saints. The church has lately been enriched with eight new bells, of the value of £800. and an organ, the erection of which cost £300. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, valued in the king's books at £40. and yearly tenths £2. It is a peculiar in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The present value is above £400. per annum. The Rev. Francis Hodgson is the present incumbent.

At the Reformation, as much land and tithes were sold, by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, as, it is computed, would now be worth £3000. per annum.

By the Domesday Book, we find two priests for the parish of Bakewell. In the reign of king John, the church was granted to the canons of Lichfield;* and in return for this grant, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral was to say mass for the soul of the king and his ancestors.† In a decree of the archbishop of Canterbury, for repairing and ornamenting chapels, belonging to parish churches, which was dated in the year 1280, complaint was made that the deacon and subdeacon of Bakewell were obliged to beg for their bread. The archbishop therefore ordered that they should eat at the table of the vicar. To provide for such an increase of expense, the vicar, who, before, had twenty marks, was ordered an additional allowance of ten marks for the support of two priests with a deacon, subdeacon and clerk at his table: and, besides, one mark annually for the deacon, and ten shillings for the subdeacon were allowed for the purchase of clothes. The archbishop also ordered that two scholastic clerks, whose occupation consisted chiefly in carrying about the holy water on the Sundays and festivals in the church and chapels of the parish, should be chosen and maintained out of the donations of the parishioners. He also insisted that the chapels of Taddington, Longstone and Baslow should be supplied by the chapter with fit priests, and that the chapter and parishioners should contribute in equal proportions for their maintenance, each paying at the least the sum of two marks and a half.

Before the Reformation, there were two chantries in Bakewell church: one at the altar of the Holy Cross, founded in 1365, by Sir Godfrey Foljambe and Avena his wife, valued at £6. 6s. 2d. 1 Edward VI.; the other at the altar of the Virgin Mary, valued at £4.

Ignorance and superstition prevailed so much in the fourteenth century, that the notion and idea of masses and prayers, as beneficial both for the living and the dead, ran very high amongst all classes of people, insomuch that charities for that purpose were founded by well disposed christians throughout the kingdom. Amongst the rest, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt. then living

* The following is a translation of the Grant for life of the Third Prebend in the Church of Bakewell for an angel-of-gold.

"To all to whom the present letters may come; H. by the Divine mercy, Bishop of Coventry and Dean of Lichfield, wishes health in the truth to the Chapter of this Church. All of you may have known that the Lord John, Earl of Moreton, granted in perpetuity and in pure charity, to us and to our church of Lichfield, the church of Bakewell with all belonging thereto, and that the canon Matheus, at the time of the donation, possessed the third prebend in that church; so that we neither ought, nor are we willing to deprive him of that benefice, but we grant to him that he may possess that benefice entirely all the days of his life, on paying therefore, on the feast of St. Michael every year, to the chapter of Lichfield, one angel-of-gold, as an acknowledgment.

† The church at Bakewell was given by king John to the church of St. Cedd, of Lichfield, of which gift the following is a confirmation:

Confirmatio regis Henrici III. de donatione ecclesiæ de Bathekewelle ecclesiæ Sancti Ceddæ Lichf. per R. Johannem facta.

"Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopus, &c. salutem: inspeimus cartam quam inclytæ recordationis Johannes quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster dum fuit Comes Moriton fecit ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Ceddæ de Lichf. de ecclesiâ de Bathekewelle, cum omnibus præbendis ejusdem ecclesiæ in hæc verba; 'Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ ad quos literæ præsentis pervenerint Johannes Comes Moriton salutem: Universitati vestræ notum facio, me, pro amore Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ dotasse, et in perpetuum elemosinam concessisse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Ceddæ Lichfeld: Ecclesiam de Bathecwell, cum omnibus præbendis ejusdem ecclesiæ, et cum omnibus quæ ad eandem ecclesiam, vel præbendas pertinent, ut secundum ordinationem clarissimi Amici Hugonis ejusdem ecclesiæ Episcopi, vel in præbendas ecclesiæ de Lichfeld, vel in communem canonicorum, sive alio modo quo voluerit vel expedire Prebendæ de Baucwell in proprietatem Ecclesiæ de Lichfeld debeant converti; salvo tamen servitio trium presbiterorum, qui Ecclesiâ de Baucwell deservient, et juxta arbitrium Episcopi rationabilem sustentationem habebunt; Ordinationem namque præfati Episcopi, quam super hoc fecerit ratam habeo, et futuris temporibus semper habebō, Ecclesiâ autem de Lichfeld concessit mihi unum presbiterum præbendarium in Ecclesiâ de Lichfield, qui singulis diebus vitæ meæ missam cantabit pro sanitate et incolumitate meâ; et post mortem meam omnibus diebus missa pro salute animæ meæ cantabitur imperpetuum: ut igitur hæc mea donatio, nullâ futerorum temporum malignitate valeat divelli; sed quod Deo datum est semper debeat inviolabiliter observari, donationem ipsam super Altare Dominicum propriâ manu feci, et sigilli mei impressione corroboravi: Hiis testibus, &c. datun apud Lichf. per manum Stephani Ridell cancellarii nostri, mense Aprilis in Crastino Pasthæ anno tertio Regni Regis Ricardi.' Nos autem prædictas donationem et concessionem ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, &c. Datum apud Kenilworth per manum nostram septimo die Septembris, anno regni nostri quinquagesimo."

at Hassop, instituted, and probably with the assistance of others, and in particular of the guild or fraternity of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, a foundation of this nature in the parish church of Bakewell, 44 Edward III. A. D. 1371. A royal license, we must suppose, was first obtained for the purpose, in regard to the statute of Mortmain; then he passed a grant of lands and tenements for the endowment of his chantry; and in the third place he prescribes, by another instrument, all rules and orders concerning it, as thus: "That Roger de Typeshelf be the first chantry priest, and he and his successors enjoy the lands. In another deed by the king's license it is settled, that he pray for the healthful estate of Sir Godfrey Foljambe* and Ann his wife, and their children, while they live, and after their decease, for their souls, and the souls of their parents, and the brotherhood of the guild of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, and all the faithful living and dead, at the altar of the Holy Cross, in the nave of the parish church, built by the said Cross; and that the said Roger and his successors be called keepers of the said altar, and he or they celebrate mass in no other place, unless there be lawful impediment. And if the chaplain, without lawful cause abstain from celebrating mass, that another fit chaplain be admitted, at the pleasure of the vicar of Bakewell. The chaplain not to be three days away without license from the lord of Hassop for the time being, if the lord reside there, otherwise without the leave of the vicar. On a vacancy, the lord of Hassop was to present, within fifteen days, to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and they to give institution, &c. &c." Brian Rowcliff was patron of this chantry 25 Henry VIII. and succeeded to it in this manner. The heiress of Foljambe, great grand-daughter of the founder, who died 50 Edward III. married Sir Robert Plompton, and Margaret, one of the two co-heirs of that family, married Sir John Rochley, of Rowcliff, who died 5 Henry VIII. and probably was father of Brian. Thomas Rawson was chantry-priest in the time of Henry VIII. when the value of this preferment was rated at £4. per annum.

A stone was placed over the great window of the chantry at Bakewell, in length two feet, and in breadth one foot seven inches, with the following inscription round the top or face of the stone: *Dominus Thomas Rawson, A. D. MCCCCCXV. Canon S. Crucis de Bakewell.*

The chantry-house, erected probably about the time of Edward III. being gone to decay, Rawson made the necessary repairs, and put up this stone for a memorial thereof; it was fixed in the gable end, being the most visible place. An engraving of it is in the Antiquarian Repository.

On the 6th of August, 1828, an action was tried at the Derby assizes, arising out of proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, in which the Chapelry of Taddington resisted the mode of assessment for re-building the spire of Bakewell church. The churchwardens had appealed against the rate being determined by the scores of cattle. On the other side it was contended that this mode of assessment had been the custom time out of mind. During this trial, it was proved that the parish of Bakewell had preserved some very ancient records, more ancient indeed than most parishes, and that the custom upon which the churchwardens had acted, had existed for at least a period of 190 years. Mr. Thomas Hancock, churchwarden of Bakewell, produced the parish books, and from these it appeared, that, on the 15th of September, 1638, the following were the *score-rates*:

		£.	s.	d.
The parish church of Bakewell was rated at 18 score, at 6 <i>d.</i> each beast, and the sum received		9	0	0
Longstone	13	6	10	0
Baslow	14	7	0	0
Monyash	10	5	0	0
Chelmorton	13	6	10	0
Part of Buxton	16	8	0	0
Taddington	16	8	0	0
Ashford	11	5	10	0
Beeley	4	2	0	0
Sheldon	6	3	0	0
Rowsley	4	2	0	0
Rowland	1½	0	15	0
Hassop	4	2	0	0
Over Haddon	4	2	0	0

* Sir Godfrey had two wives. Ann was the first.

A verdict was obtained by Taddington, and the rates have been subsequently amended. Agreeably to a recent regulation, we believe that the rate upon each township is now double the above amount.

In the church-yard some epitaphs are to be found worth recording. We select the following in memory of Roe, the parish clerk. His father had filled the same situation; and, if we believe the lines on his grave-stone, with equal ability. It tells us in prose, that "the natural powers of his voice in clearness, strength and sweetness, were altogether unequalled." The writer of the lines on the adjoining tomb-stone, has eulogised the extraordinary vocal powers of the son thus:

"The vocal powers here let us mark,
"Of Philip our late parish clerk,
"In church none ever heard a layman
"With a clearer voice say 'AMEN!'

"Who now with hallelujah's sound,
"Like him can make the roofs rebound?
"The choir lament his choral tones,
"The town so soon here lie his bones."

Epitaph supposed to be written by Mr. C. Wesley, a brother of the great founder of the Methodists.

"Beneath this stone an infant lies,
"To earth whose body lent,
"Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
"But not more innocent."

"When the archangel's trump shall blow,
"And souls to bodies join,
"Thousands shall wish their lives below
"Had been as short as thine."

The following inscription to the memory of a child aged two years and eight months.

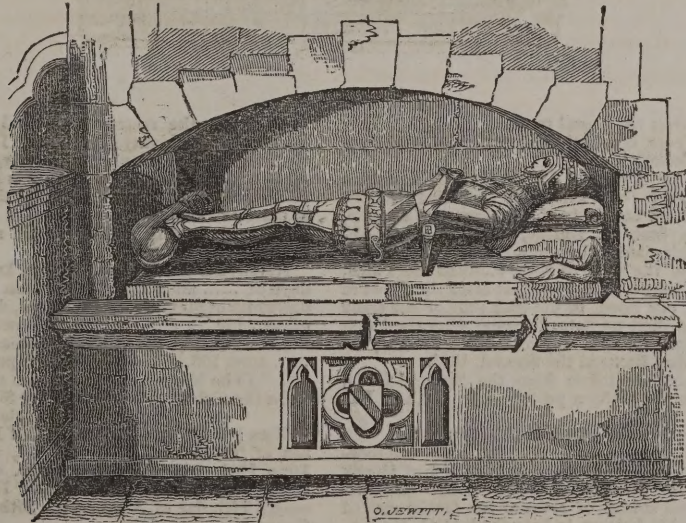
"Reader! beneath this marble lies
"The sacred dust of Innocence;
"Two years he blest his parent's eyes,
"The third an angel took him hence:
"The sparkling eyes, the lisping tongue,
"Complaisance sweet and manners mild,

"And all that pleases in the young,
"Were all united in this child.
"Wouldst thou his happier state explore?
"To thee the bliss is freely given;
"Go, gentle reader! sin no more,
"And thou shalt see this flower in heaven."

Within the church there are the following monumental inscriptions, arms, &c.

In the vestry, within the south transept, is the effigy, in alabaster, of a knight in plate-armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a richly ornamented bandeau, his pillow being supported by angels. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Wendesley, knt. who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the side of the house of Lancaster.

ARMS. *Argent, a bend, Gules.*



Against an arch, on the south side of the nave, is the monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and his lady, Avena, who died in 1383, with half length figures, as represented in the engraving, carved in alabaster, in alto relievo, under a canopy. He is represented in a pointed helmet, and plate armour; over his head is a shield, with the arms of Foljambe, a bend between six escallop-shells. Over the Lady, a shield of arms, being semée of fleurs-de-lis. See inscription in the church notes.



Upon a tablet over the mural monument, in the chantry of the Holy Cross, is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

Godfrey Foljambe, knt. and Avena his wife, daughter of Darley, of Darley (who afterwards married Richard de Greene, knt.) Lord and Lady of the Manors of Hassop, Okebroke, Elton, Stanton, Darley, Overhall, and Lokhawe, founded this chantry in honour of the Holy Cross, in the 39th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, 1366. Godfrey died on Thursday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 50th year of the same king; and Avena died on Saturday next after the Feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 6th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, 1383.

N. B. The dates are taken from the Escheat Rolls, which contain the Inquisition post mortem, 50th of Edward Third, No. 24.

In the vestry the effigy, in alabaster, of Sir Thomas Wendesley de Wendesley, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, 4th of Henry the IVth, 1403, and was buried at Bakewell, where formerly were several shields of arms of his family carved in wood. Upon his helmet is inscribed IHC NAZAREN. See Baskiford's Monumental Inscriptions of Derbyshire.

Adjoining the vestry are several monuments of the Vernons and Mannors' families. In the centre is the altar-tomb or cenotaph of Sir George Vernon, knt. and his two wives, enriched with figures in bas relief, of ladies holding shields of arms; on it lies the effigy of a knight, in plate-armour and surcoat, with straight hair and a long beard, having a double chain about his neck, with the following inscription :

Here lyeth Sir George Vernon, knt. deceased ye daye of anno 1561, and Dame Margaret his wyffe, dawghter of Sir Gylbert Tayleboys, deceased ye daye of 156...; and also Dame Mawde his wyffe, dawghter to Sir Ralphe Langford, deceased the daye of anno 156... whose solles God pardon.

[The blanks are the same in the original.]

On the right is a monument for Sir John Mannors, with this inscription :

Here lyeth Sir John Mannors, of Haddon, knt. second son of Thomas Earl of Rutland, who dyed the 4th of June, 1611, and Dorothe his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, knt. who deceased 14th day of June, in the 26th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1584.

To the right of the window, on a mural monument, is this inscription :

Here lyeth buried John Manners, gentleman, third son of Sir John Manners, knt. who died the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord God 1590, being of the age of 14 years.

To the left is an elegant monument for Sir George Manners, knt. with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

Sir George Manners, of Haddon, knt. here waits the resurrection of the just in Christ. He married Grace, second daughter of Henry Pierrepont, knt. who afterwards bore to him four sons and five daughters, and lived with him in holy wedlock thirty years. She caused him to be buried with his forefathers, and then placed this monument at her own expense, as a perpetual memorial of their conjugal faith, and she joined the figure of his body with hers, having vowed their ashes and bones should be laid together; he died 23rd April, 1623, aged 54; she died The figures are all represented kneeling on cushions, under canopies. The eldest son died in infancy; the other male figures are in armour. At the top of the monument is written, "The day of a man's death is better than the day of his birth;" between the knight and his lady, "Thy prayers and thine alms are gone up before God;" at the feet of the knight, "Christ is to me both in death and life an advantage;" at the feet of the lady, "I shall go to him, he shall not return to me;" over the infant, "mine age is nothing in respect of thee;" over the 2nd son, "one generation passeth and another cometh;" over the 3rd son, "My days were but a span long;" over the 4th son, "By the grace of God I am what I am;" over the eldest daughter, "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband;" 2nd daughter, "The wise woman buildeth her house;" 3rd daughter, "A gracious woman retaineth honour;" 4th daughter, "A prudent wife is from the Lord;" 5th daughter, "She that feareth the Lord shall be praised."

Beneath this monument, on an alabaster gravestone in the floor, are some figures engraved, with an imperfect inscription round the same, and a shield with the arms of Eyre impaled with Mordant.

In the chancel, upon a beautiful table monument of alabaster, is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

Here lies John Vernon, son and heir of Henry Vernon, who died the 12th day of August, 1477, whose soul God pardon.

On a brass plate on the wall, to the left of the communion rails :

Here lieth the body of Bernard Wells, of Holme, in the county of Derby, gent. He was son of Thomas Wells, of Aston-under-hill, in the county of Gloucester, gent. and married Barbara, daughter of Richard Marshall of Tideswell, in the county of Derby, gent. and by her he had one son, who died without issue, and two daughters, viz. Mary, who married Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, in the county of Chester, esq. and Anne, who married Robert Eyre, of Highlow, in the said county of Derby, esq. He died at Holme aforesaid, the 13th day of June, in the 86th year of his age, 1658.

Within the communion rails are interred the remains of Thomas Wilson, vicar of Bakewell thirty-three years: he died Jan. 7, 1708, aged 67.

In the chancel lies interred the Rev. Gorstelow Monck, A. M. vicar of Bakewell, and rector of Hamstal Ridware, in Staffordshire, who died the 15th of July, 1724, aged 41.

In the nave of the church is interred the Rev. Thomas Grove, M. A. late vicar of Bakewell and of South Winfield, in the county of Derby: he died 4th May, 1769, aged 69.

The Parishioners of

The Rev. Richard Chapman, A. B. vicar of this place, for a period of more than 46 years, caused this tablet to be erected, as a tribute of esteem and respect deservedly due to his memory: he died much regretted by all, on the 16th of April, 1816, aged 78. As a pastor, ever punctually attending to his sacred duties; and firmly inculcating the doctrines of the church: which manly sense and classic ability enabled him forcibly to explain. To the poor a good Samaritan, ever feeling for their necessi-

ties; and often lamenting that his means were not equal to his wishes.

As a Man,

his resentment never indulged an unchristian spirit, or survived the occasion. His enmity alone was mortal; his forgiveness ever alive. His goodness of heart, his free deportment, liberality of sentiment, and cheerful flow of mind, endeared him to his friends, and left them, with truth to say, His death contracted the circle, and diminished their stock of social pleasure.

On the south side of the chancel is an elegant tablet with a Latin inscription, for Nicholas Twigge, of Holme—born in the year 1700, died 1760.

In the chancel a tablet to the

Memory of John Denman, an eminent apothecary of Bakewell, who died 25th Sept. 1752.

Tablets for

Mary Bagley, who died 1st Dec. 1773, aged 82.

Moses Hudson, Clerk, A. B. died 22nd Feb. 1775, aged 54.

Mr. Heathcote, of Bakewell, died 4th May, 1828, aged 73. He was a firm supporter of the protestant establishment, and served the office of churchwarden for the almost unprecedented space of 40 years.

In the chancel several of the Bagshaw family are interred.

Charles Bagshaw, gent. son of Thomas Bagshaw, esq. who died 25th Oct. 1717, aged 44. Alicia Maria, wife of Charles Bagshaw, gent. daughter of Benjamin Ashton, of Hathersage, in the county of Derby, esq. who died 2nd June, 1719, aged 38.

Thomas Bagshaw, of Ridge, in this county, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Allestree, of Alvaston, esq. he died 13th April, 1721, aged 83. Mary, his wife, died 11th Dec. 1707, aged 64 years.

In memory of Mary, wife of Barker Bossley, second daughter of William and Dorothy Milnes, of Ashover, died 25th March, 1795, aged 38.

Richard Roe died Jan. 12, 1798, aged 83.

Michael Heathcott, of Petersburg, in Virginia, merchant, youngest son of Edward and Elizabeth Heathcott, died 5th May, 1792, aged 36.

Here lies the body of William Saville, of Bakewell, in the county of Derby, esq. steward to the Right Hon. John Earl of Rutland, who died 16th Dec. 1658, in the 60th year of his age: he married Jane Gilbert, the daughter of William Gilbert, of the same town, gent. by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. George, William, Grace, Manners, and Susanna, of which are now living George, William, and Susanna.

No epitaph need make the just man fam'd;

The good are praised when they're only nam'd.

William Nicholson died 6th March, 1764.

These lines I with watery eye, For my dear Friend indite,

Who for his worth, none such on earth, Heaven crown him with true light:

A lawyer just, a steward most just, As ever sate in court,

Who lived belov'd, with tears interred. This is his true report.

Katherine Broomhead, widow and relict of Robert Broomhead, late of Bubnell hall, gent. daughter of the above named William Nicholson, who died 15th April, 1728, aged 90.

William Gardom, second son of Mr John Gardom, of Bubnell, died 20th Sept. 1799, aged 49.

Robert Schollar, jun. Bachelor of Arts and master of the free-school in Bakewell, died 11th Feb. 1674, aged 21.

Whose soul doth rest with God above,

Within the heavenly orb of light, of love.

Robert Schollar, sen. keeper to the Right Hon. John Earl of Rutland, died 21st March, 1700, aged 78.

Ruth Schollar, wife of the above, died 31st Dec. 1708, aged 86.

Thomas Schollar, third son of the above, died 15th June, 1678, aged 21.

His course was short, the longer is his rest,

God takes them soonest whom he loveth best.

Edward Schollar, fourth son of the above, died 13th Feb. 1681, aged 22.

Reader, consider what is written here,

It may awake a death watch in thy ear.

John Gould, mercer, died 26th Nov. 1777, aged 62: and Ellen, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Cotton, in the county of Stafford, died 8th July, 1792, aged 69: also a son and a daughter.

Bassett Copwood, son of Richard Copwood, esq. of Blore, in the county of Stafford, he died at Bubnell hall, 17th July, 1628, aged 81.

In west end of the church, north wall, is a brass—

Dorothy, wife of Thurstan Dale, gent. interred 25th June, 1703. This was put up by Thurstan Dale, 1742. Inscription for their 3rd son, John Dale, who died April 2nd, 1753, aged 58; also Dorothy, his wife, who died March 8, 1789, aged 63: Tryphena, their daughter, died 4th March, 1792, aged 62.

Under this tomb lie the two wives of John Dale, of Bakewell, barber surgeon, born at Sheldon. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Godfrey Foljambe, of Bakewell; his second wife, Sarah, was the daughter of — Bloodworth. The rest of the inscription men-

tions only what children he had by them, and is very much defaced and difficult to read.

Know, posterity, that on the 8th of April, in the yeare of Grace, 1737, the rambling remains of the abovesaid John Dale were, in the 86th yeare of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives.

This thing in life might raise some jealousy,
Here all three lie together lovingly,
But from embraces here no pleasure flows,
Alike are here all human joys and woes;
Here Sarah's chiding John no longer hears,
And old John's rambling Sarah no more fears;
A period's come to all their toilsome lives,

The good man's quiet; still, are both his wives.
Latham Woodrooffe, esq. servant of the Right Hon.
John Earl of Rutland, who died Sept. 1, 1648, aged 40.

Vixit dilectus, cecidit ploratus honore
Fidus erat domino gratus et ipse Deo.
He, whilst he liv'd, was well belov'd,
Now much lamented dead:
True to his Lord, dear to his God;
From us untimely fled.

The font within the church is of great antiquity: its form is octagon, and on each face is the representation of one of the apostles rudely sculptured.

In the church-yard there is an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been brought from some other place. The height of it is eight feet, exclusive of the pedestal. The width is two feet. The ornaments and sculptured devices on the four sides are much worn and defaced, but they are evidently subjects taken from the scriptures. On one side of the cross are the birth, crucifixion, the entombment, the resurrection and ascension: on the reverse is Christ entering Jerusalem upon an ass. These figures are indistinct, and antiquarians have differed in their interpretation of them.



Charities.

LADY MANNERS' SCHOOL.—By indre. bearing date 12th May, 1636, between Grace Lady Manners, widow, of the one part, and John Greaves, esq. and others, of the other part; the said Lady Manners, in order to make a provision for the maintaining a schoolmaster for ever, to teach a free-school within the township of Bakewell, for the better instructing of the male children of Bakewell and Great Rowsley, in good learning, and the christian religion, granted to the said John Greaves and others and their heirs, a yearly rent charge of £15. to be issuing out of lands at Elton. She directed that her heirs, being of full age, and lords of the manor of Haddon, should have the appointment of the schoolmaster.

The present master of this school, the Rev. John Browne, was appointed in 1806, by the Duke of Rutland, as the heir of Lady Manners, on the recommendation of the then vicar, and several of the inhabitants of Bakewell. Mr. Browne receives £50. per annum; viz. the said rent charge of £15. per annum, with a voluntary addition of £35. from the Duke. In respect of this salary, the schoolmaster instructs, gratuitously, such boys of the township of Bakewell and Great Rowsley, whose parents think proper to send them to the school, in reading English, and writing, and in Latin and Greek, if required. Arithmetic is also taught to those boys whose parents wish them to learn it, on payment of 10s. 6d. per quarter.

MARY HAGUE'S SCHOOL.—By will, bearing date 20th Nov. 1715, she gave her house, garden, stable, and nine square yards of land for ever, for teaching so many poor children, belonging to the poor of Bakewell, in reading, as the yearly rent would amount to, until they could read the bible, and then to be removed and others supply their places.

Ralph Bradbury, the parish clerk, was appointed schoolmaster by the vicar and parish officers. He receives the emoluments, and for them instructs seven poor children, boys and girls, of the township of Bakewell, appointed by the churchwardens.

SIR JOHN MANNERS' HOSPITAL, called SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.—By deed, bearing date the last day of April, 1602, and 25th April, 1605, reciting that Roger Manners, esq. brother of John Manners, of Nether Haddon, esq. of his charitable disposition left £600. to the said John Manners, esq. to purchase a rent charge of £40. per annum, for the benefit of the poor people inhabiting within the township of Bakewell, in the said hospital; and that in consideration thereof, the said John Manners, by indre. made the last day of Oct. 36 Elizabeth, had granted to the said Roger Manners and others, a rent charge of £22. issuing out of land, &c. of the said John Manners, at Bradmore, in the county of Nottingham, to be employed by the lord of Nether Haddon for the time being, for the relief of four poor men residing at Bakewell, and another rent charge of £18. per annum, issuing out of an estate now in the possession of Mr. Anthony Alsop, of Wensley, consisting of about 18 acres, at Wensley, in the parish of Darley, for the maintenance of two alms' people.

The said Sir John Manners, knt. incorporated the said six persons by the name of the Governor and Poor of St. John's Hospital, in Bakewell, and ordained that they should have perpetual succession, and be capable of taking lands, and have a common seal, which should be kept locked in a chest, in the said Hospital, with four keys: whereof the governor should have one; the heirs of the said John Manners one; the bailiff of Bakewell a third; and the vicar or curate of the church a fourth: and the said John Manners granted to the said governor and poor, and their successors for ever, the lower part of the newly erected town-hall, and directed that his heirs and assigns should keep the said lower part of the said newly erected house in repair for ever, and uphold the same.

In the deed of 1602 a power was reserved by the grantor of the rent charge of £22. to charge other lands with a rent charge of equal amount.

The sum of £22. is paid by the Duke of Rutland, who is the owner of Nether Haddon, and £18. by Mr. Anthony Alsop, as the possessor of the estate at Wensley. This income, amounting in the whole to £40. per annum, is thus divisible under the above abstracted deed.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Governor and five poor men for their maintenance, £5. each	30	0	0
And for a gown, £1. each	6	0	0
To their laundress, as directed by the deed to wash their clothes and attend them in sickness	4	0	0
	£40	0	0

Archer John, esq.	5 pecks and one-eighth of oatm. {	Weekly £8. per an.	Poor of Bakewell and Great Longstone ...	Charged on lands pur. by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Birch and others.
Bott Robert	Rent charge	0 17 0 {	10s. for sermon, 7s. } for poor	Will, 25th May, 1665.
Broomhead Catherine, and Ellen Webster	3 a. 1 r. 39 p. a cow-house and allotment 33 p.	6 6 0	10s. to vic. for ser. 50s. to poor wid. res. to Yolgr. sch.	Deed, 24, 25, March, 1754.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funded property £44. 0s. 0d.	7 5 0	Clothing	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Naylor Mary, and Bagshaw Schollar Robert	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor widows	Will, 11th April, 1700.
Saint Andrew's church, or Town Stock, including the gifts of various donors	Land in Monyash 19 a. 3 r. 13 p. 1 a. 3 r. 37 p.	22 10 0	Poor	From 1630 to 1711.
Strutt Matthew	£10. 0s. 0d.	Interest to 0 10 0	Ten poor widows ...	Will, 23rd Jan. 1798.
Swan Ann	Rent charge		Twenty poor widows	Will, 1676.

The town-hall is an obscure building. It was erected in 1709. Near the town-hall are six almshouses for six bachelors or sole men (single men, widowers, or bachelors). These were endowed by the Manners family, with rent charges on estates in Wensley and Darley.

There is a cotton manufactory at Bakewell, situate near the entrance of the town from Ashford, at which are employed between three and four hundred hands, besides mechanics. It belonged formerly to Robert and Peter Arkwright, esqrs. who have recently sold it to Mr. Mason.

Among the records that have been kept at Derby, of the important and interesting events which have taken place there, is a memorandum, that in the year 1608, the witches of Bakewell were hanged.

The High Peak savings' bank is open every Monday to receive deposits.

The Bakewell Dispensary was established by some of the principal inhabitants, under the patronage of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, and the Earl of Newburgh, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It will undoubtedly prove of infinite benefit to the lower orders of society. Great praise is due to Michael Atkinson, esq. Dr. Read, and Mr. Harris, surgeon, for their exertions in the good cause.

The meeting for the establishment of this institution was held on the 18th of September, 1828, the Rev. F. Hodgson chairman, and on the 18th of October following the Rules and Regulations were adopted; Sir W. C. Bagshaw and Sir F. S. Darwin accepted the appointment of honorary consulting physicians. Dr. Read was appointed physician in ordinary, Mr. Joseph Harris, surgeon, and Mr. T. Mills, dispenser.

The Walthalls descended from the family of that name at Wistaston, in Cheshire, and the respectable families of Birch, Barkers, Keymore, Hodgson, Browne, &c. besides several professional families, reside within the town or in its immediate borders.

D'Ewes Coke, esq. Barrister at Law, descended from the ancient and eminent family of that name, lords of Trusley in this county, occasionally resides at Castle-hill house, Bakewell. To this gentleman the publisher is indebted, and most respectfully returns his acknowledgments, for much information relating to the county.

BALLIDON, a village, township, parochial chapelry and constabulary in the parish of Brad-
Belidene, borne, hundred of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn, about 1 m. N. of
Ballington, Bradborne, 6 m. N. E. from Ashbourn, and 5 m. N. W. from Wirksworth, contains 17 houses, 19 families and 102 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

This township consists of about 1894 acres of good limestone dairy land, divided among 8 proprietors, viz: William Webster, esq. of Ashbourn, 460 acres; John Sleigh, solicitor, of Leek,

esq. (Mininglow Farm) 281 acres; John Cox, esq. of Derby, 135 acres; Miss Clay, of Derby, 330 acres; lord Mansfield, 250 acres; Mr. Wright of Bradborne, 206 acres; William Osborne, solicitor, of Burton, esq. (Pike Hall Farm) 97 acres; and Francis Greensmith, of Thorpe, gent. 135 acres. The tithe of lambs and wool are claimed by Mr. Webster, Miss Clay and lord Mansfield, in the parish of Bradborne, and they keep the chancel of that church in repair. The township of Ballidon is tithe-free. The duchy court of Lancaster, held at Wirksworth, extends its jurisdiction over this township.

The average of seven years parochial expenses amount to £126. 8s. 2d. per annum, which includes all payments. The highways repaired by this township extends $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 110 yards. The children of this village attend the infant and Sunday-school at Bradborne. The only public-house is at Pike hall.

In Belidene, Leuric and Levenot had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There is now in the demesne four ploughs, and six villanes have one plough. There are sixteen acres of meadow. Coppice-wood half a mile long and one quarenten broad. Value in king Edward's time 60s. now 12s. 6d. D. B. 320.

This manor was part of the lands of Ralph Fitzhubert. In 19 Edward II. Richard de Hert-hull died possessed of the manor, and left it to his son Adam. It came into the family of Cokaine early in the fifteenth century, by the marriage of Elizabeth, sister and heiress of Sir Giles Hert-hull, to Edmund Cokaine of Ashbourn: a younger branch of which family were settled at Ballidon for several generations. John Cokaine died 2 Henry VII. and left it his grandson Thomas, who left it to Francis. In 38 Elizabeth, it came to Sir Edward, who sold the manor. It passed by sale into the families of Ashley, Trott, Milward and Hurt, and was eventually divided into severalties. In 1719, Thomas Taylor, gent. Charles Adderley, esq. Matthew Vernon, esq. and Henry Boothby Vernon, esq. his son, were jointly seised of 1700 acres of land in Ballidon and Doveridge, and half the manor of Ballidon, a rent of 5s. and 1s. 6d. in Ballidon, 14s. 4d. in Lea hall, 40s. in Tissington, 34s. 4d. in Atlow, 100s. in Brassington, 73s. 4d. in Bradborne, the whole of the white or wool and lamb tithe in Bradborne, common of pasture, on the site of Ballidon, paying the vicar of Bradborne 13s. 4d. and tithe hay in Doveridge, viz.: the said Thomas Taylor one-half, Charles Adderley three-fifths, and the two Vernons the remaining two-fifths. In consequence of a writ of partition, at the suit of Thomas Taylor being issued, the above lands, rents and tithes, were divided in the above proportions; the part allotted by the above writ to Thomas Taylor, was devised by his descendant, Dr. John Taylor, to W. Webster, esq. the present owner. Adderley's share was purchased by the late Henry Richardson, esq. of Derby, who devised it to Miss Clay, the present owner; and the share, allotted as above to the Vernons, who had it by marriage and gift from the Boothbys, who also inherited from the Milwards, was bequeathed by Matthew Vernon, of London, silk mercer, from motives of political attachment, to William Murray, earl of Mansfield, who, dying without issue in 1793, it devolved on his nephew, David, 7th viscount Stormont and earl of Mansfield, and on his death, 1st September, 1796, it came to his son William, the present and 3rd earl of Mansfield. The trustees of the Rev. Philip Storey are the present lords of the manor.

The chapel is a mean building; the living is a curacy, stated in the king's books to be of the value of £10. per annum. The freeholders, who pay £10. per annum to the minister, are the patrons, and the Rev. German Buckston is the present incumbent.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Rent charge	6 10 0	Poor	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Donor unknown* . . .	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	In the hands of Thomas Buxton, in 1736.
Harvey William	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 3rd April, 1699.

BAMFORD, a small village and hamlet in the parish and constabulary of Hathersage, and in the hundred of High Peak, contained in 1821, 42 houses, 42 families, and 263 inhabitants. Of

* This sum was paid by John and William Buxton until within a few years.

the 42 families, 22 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 20 in trade and handicraft. The land is gritstone and watered by the river Derwent. It is divided among twenty-four proprietors, the principal of whom are John Saul Whalesby, esq. James Robinson and Henry Hancock, of Dore (who, we believe, are joint lords of the manor) Abraham and William Howe, John Platts, vicar of Hathersage, Mrs. Sarah Hibberson, Mrs. Melland, the Earl of Newburgh, the Duke of Devonshire, Joseph Barber, Jacob Broster, Mrs. Cotterell, Thomas Darwent, Thomas Eyre, Mr. Fox. William Hadfield, Benjamin Hallam and Mr. John Merriman. The tithe belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £848. The average rental about 20s. per acre. Amount of the rates, collected for all purposes, viz. church, poor, constables' accounts, &c. £107. 17s. per annum. The commons are unenclosed. There is one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, three county bridges, two public houses, and one Sunday-school, supplied by voluntary contribution, in this hamlet.

This manor was for many generations the property of the earls of Shrewsbury. In 1802, Francis Evans, esq. purchased it; the latter sold it to Mr. Prime of Birchover and Mr. Melland. The only daughter and heiress of Mr. Prime married Mr. Whalesby.

This hamlet is entitled to a portion of the annual sums arising from the gifts of Morton, Barber, and Silvester. See Hathersage.

Charities.

Brownhill George . . .	Rent charge	0 9 0	Poor	Will, 1728.
Littlewood John . . .	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 4th January, 1743.
Thornhill Thomas . . .	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 1722.
Trurie, Rev. Robert . .	£40.	Interest	School	Will, 19th May, 1720.

The latter sum appears to have been in the hands of Hans. William Mortimer, esq. in 1766, but he is stated to have died insolvent in 1807; no interest appears to have been paid since 1797, so that this charity may be considered lost.

Bank, in Dronfield township.

Barber Booth, in Castleton parish.

Barber Fields, in Dronfield parish.

Bargate, in Duffield and Horsley townships.

BARLBOROUGH, a village, township, parish and constabulary in the deanery of Chesterfield Barleburg, and in the hundred of Scarsdale, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. E. of Chesterfield, contains 125 houses, 136 families and 675 inhabitants. Of the 136 families, 43 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 36 in trade, and 57 in the collieries and handicraft or live independent. This village is pleasantly seated on a high ridge surrounded by limestone and coal land. The commons, containing 900 acres, were enclosed in 1798, and the whole township contains 3301 *a.* 0 *r.* 12 *p.* chiefly yellow limestone, and some mixed soils. There are about 200 acres of wood on the estates of the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes and E. S. C. Pole, esq.; the land is chiefly arable, is divided into farms from 50 to 300 acres, and belongs to thirty-four proprietors, viz.: Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, 1651 *a.* 2 *r.* 31 *p.* E. S. C. Pole, esq. 829 *a.* 0 *r.* 32 *p.* who are joint lords of the manor, Bruno Bowden, esq. 56 *a.* John Staniforth, gent. of Beighton, Henry Bowden, esq. 176 *a.* 3 *r.* 2 *p.* John Cundy, gent. the Corporation of Chesterfield, about 40 *a.* Staveley poor, William and Benjamin Shaw, gents. Mr. George Bowler, Mr. Henry Ellis, the Rector, glebe land, 73 *a.* 3 *r.* 28 *p.* Thomas Holdsworth, 60 *a.* Mrs. Mary Hill, 146 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.* John Norborne, 30 *a.* Richard Froggatt, 20 *a.* William Arthur, 19 *a.* and seventeen smaller proprietors. The estimated annual value of all the lands and buildings is £3981. 13s. The tithes, amounting to nearly £600. per annum, are due in kind, but they are taken by composition. The average rental is about 25s. per acre. The average amount of the parochial expenses, viz. poor, county rate, constables' accounts and highways, is £416. 1s. 3d. per annum, taking the average of six years, and the church-rates £26. 2s. 6d. per annum.

There is one sick club, of 140 members, a parochial day-school, supported by the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, who gives the master £20. yearly, and a boy and girls' Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions, and four public houses and one dissenting chapel in the township. The village is well supplied with water, from a never-failing spring, and the roads are excellent.

In Barleburg and Wittenwell, Levenot had six carucates of land to be taxed. Land to eight ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne and ten sokemen, ten villanes and thirty-six bordars, having eight ploughs. There is a priest and a church, one bondman and two mills of 3s. There are three acres of meadow. Wood-pasture two miles long and one mile broad. Value in king Edward's time and now six pounds. Robert holds it of Ralph Fitzhubert. D. B. 317.

The manor was given by Wufric Spot to Burton Abbey. At the Conquest it was held by Robert, under Ralph Fitzhubert. This Robert was probably ancestor of Robert de Meinell, one of whose co-heiresses brought Barlborough to Sir Matthew de Hathersage. In the reign of Henry III. the co-heiresses of Hathersage married Goushill and Longford. These families held the manor during several generations.

In 12 Edward I. Olive de Langford was possessed of the manor. In 23 Edward I. William de Fauconberge had a manor here, called the chamber of Ada, with the park of Barlborough: this manor seems to have been that of Ada de Grydeling, mentioned in Esch. 23 Edward I.—In 32 Edward I. John de Langford held a manor in Barleburgh. In 16 Edward II. John de Stuteville held Barleburgh. In 20 Edward II. Walter de Goushill and Margeria his wife held the manor (Extent cum membris, viz. in Creswelle and Coombes Barleburg Wodehouse VI. VIII. d. reddit and una bovata tre in B. and two plac, ten, ibidem vocat Ryding and Horsecrofte grene, &c.) Anthony Wingfield, who had married a co-heiress of Sir Robert Goushill, suffered a recovery in 1513. In 1521, Thomas Earl of Derby, died seised of a manor in Barlborough. In 1542, Sir William Holles, who had been lord-mayor of London, died seised of a manor here. In 1554, queen Mary granted the manor which had belonged to the earl of Derby to Dame Anne Stanhope; and it was sold by Sir Thomas Stanhope, in 1571, to Sir Richard Pype, some time lord-mayor of London, who died seised of it, with the advowson of the rectory, in 1587. Francis Rodes, esq. who was made one of the justices of the common pleas in 1585, purchased of the family of Seliok an estate, described as the manor of Barlborough, which had belonged to the Constables. Sir John Rodes, son of the judge, had a chancery suit with Humphrey Pype, esq. son of the lord-mayor, abovenamed, who claimed to be sole lord of the manor of Barlborough, and asserted that the estate purchased of the Seliokes was freehold, but not manorial. It is probable that Sir John Rodes or some of his descendants, purchased Pype's moiety.

The other moiety passed to a younger branch of the Poles of Wakebridge, by marriage. Park hall and manor continued to be the seat and property of this branch of the Pole family, until the death of two maiden ladies, Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Mary Pole, in 1755, when it came to the Radbourn family. It is now the property of E. S. C. Pole, esq. of Radbourn.

At the Conquest, there were a church, a priest, and one servant. The present handsome tower church is dedicated to St. James. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1s. 5½d. and yearly tenths £1. 0s. 1½d. The present value, including the rental of 73 a. 3 r. 8 p. of glebe land, is about £600. per annum. The Rev. Cornelius H. R. Rodes is the patron, and the Rev. Martin Stapylton is the present rector.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

The monument near the communion-table is to Joan, Lady Furnival, wife of Sir Thomas Nevil, lord Furnival in right of his wife, who was heiress to William lord Furnival, and the last of the name in direct line; he died April 12, 1383. Furnival's inn, in London, was his town residence. This Joan conveyed the vast estates to her husband, and had only one daughter, who married John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, into whose family the estates were carried by her. The effigy is of alabaster,

and in 1707 there remained so much of the inscription on the verge as follows: *Hic jacet Johanna Filia et heres Willielmi Furnival*

In the dexter chief corner was the saltier, the arms of Nevill, and in the sinister those of Furnival; at the feet the two coats were impaled on an escutcheon, supported by two talbots, collared and belled. She was buried at Worksop, and this monument is supposed to have been removed at the time the havoc was made of the monu-

ments at that place; a few years after the reformation, Judge Rodes, who was seneschal to the earl of Shrewsbury, is presumed to have obtained permission for its removal, being the most perfect of the monuments, from the ruined church at Worksop, to grace the church at Barlborough, his newly acquired estate and residence. The following verse relates to the subject.

Dame Johane is beryed aboven the hye quere
Next Thomas Nevill that was her husband
In alabaster, an ymage Sir Thomas right nere
As he is tumulate on her right hand,
And by her daughter Molde, we understand,
Went out the Furnivalls, as by their name,
As Lovetofts by Dame Molde afore did the same.
She died in or before the year 1399.

Prope jacet Margareta, filia Ferdinandi et Margarete Wingfield de Stanley in com. Ebor: Virgo nupta fuit Germano Pole, armigero; et geminâ utriusq. sexus prole ex isto conjugio suscepta, iterum nupsit Arthuro Turner, cui etiam, multis annis in illo matrimonio feliciter traductus, fuit superstes. Erat fœmina quæ omnia vitæ munera sustinuit et ornavit, ob morum comitatem et simplicitatem, ob benevolum in hospites animum, ob omnem misericordiam in egenos nulli secunda: Verâ in Deum pietatis, fidei in conjuges, in liberos amoris, exemplar consummatissimum. Tandem ex hac vitâ evocata abiit debitam mercedem acceptura 29 April, 1744, anno ætat. 86. Filiæ, superstites optimæ matri quod illius præcipuâ opera a Pontificiâ substitutione ereptæ in verâ reformat religionem instituerentur: hanc eam tabulam possue-

runt.
Juxta situs est Arthurus Turner, armiger, ē stirpe generosâ in agro Ebor ... oriundus, Vir antiqua fide, moribus integerrimis, animo in privignos privignasq. vere paterno. Ecclesiam Anglicanam dilexit unice, et exemplo commendavit. Legum scientiam in quâ juventutem exercuerat ad lites dirimendas omnem contulit GRATUITO. His aliisque artibus vixit, merito carissimus, tandemque morbo articulari fractus, flebilis bonis omnibus, decessit 9 Septemb. 1724.

Sir Francis Rodes, bart. died 24th March, in the 28th year of his age, 1675; Dame Martha Rodes, wife of Sir Francis Rodes, died 25th October, in the 77th year of her age, A. D. 1719.

Near unto this place lyeth the body of Gerard Rodes, the younger child of Sir Francis Rodes, bart. and Dame Martha his wife, who departed this life in the 4th year of his age, and was interred the 7th of April, Anno Domini 1676.

Sacred to the memory of Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq. of Barlborough hall, in this parish, who died 6th March, 1825, aged 70 years. This small tribute of affection and gratitude is erected by his nephew and heir.

Hic jacet Ricardus Pipe miles, civis quondam et major, London, et hujus rectoriæ solus patronus qui ultimum diem clausit 19 die mensis Sept. A. D. 1587; et ætatis suæ 72.

This Sir Richard Pipe was lord-mayor of London, and lord of the manor of Barlborough.

Also a Latin inscription, on a neat tablet, for Phinæ Mace, rector of Barlborough, and Margareta his wife: he died in the month of August, 1699, aged 61; and she died 11th October, 1702.

Rev. William Pashley, M. A. rector of Barlborough and of Grove, in the county of Nottingham, who died 9th May, 1793, aged 74; and Elizabeth, his wife, died 2nd August, 1793, aged 80.

In hopes of a blessed resurrection, are here under deposited the remains of Mrs. Margaret Pole and Mrs. Mary Pole, two maiden sisters, whose lives were employed in the exercise of piety and works of charity, in which they had a special regard for the House of God, and to his living Temples, the poor; whereof, as to the former, the handsome addition made to this sacred edifice, and the new seating of another in an adjoining parish: and as to the latter, an almshouse erected in this

town are generous instances; as they always joined together in these good works, so in their deaths they were not long divided: Mrs. Margaret Pole died 7th August, and Mrs. Mary Pole 17th September, 1755.

East wall, south side communion table, is a brass:

Prope cineres Paternos
Hic situs est Germanus
filius Germani et Margarete Pole natu
minor: magnæ spei juvenis,
Sed incredibili sui desiderio post se relicto
acerba morte abreptus ann. æt. 20, 1701.
In eodem tumulo
Jacet Franciscus Pole, Armiger
filius Germani et Margarete prædict,
natu major, Com. Derb. Vice comes anno 1707.
Qui egregias animi dotes
apud Cantabrigienses,
Omni literarum genere feliciter excoluit,
Cumque ingenio, eruditione,
moribus cultissimis, generis antiquitate
nil non Honorum sperare potuisset,
Vitam privatam fallentemque
secutus est,
totumque se fere libris literisque
humanioribus ruris secluit.
Obit ann. æt. 72, 1750.

South side of the communion table, on the floor, is a brass.

Here lieth interred the body of German Pole, of Park-house, gent. descended from the ancient family of the Poles of Wakebridge in this county. He ended this life Jan. 26, ann. 1686, in the 34th year of his age, and left behind him Margaret, his virtuous consort and pious matron, daughter of Ferdinando Wingfield, of Stanley, in the county of York, gent. descended from the ancient family of Wingfield, in Suffolk, by whom he had four children, now living, viz. Francis, German, Margaret and Mary.

Within the rails, on the floor, in the middle.

Here lieth the body of Francis Pole, of Park hall, esq. And also the body of German, his younger brother. Chancel floor close to the north wall.

Hic jacet
Johannes Brocklehurst,
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector
Orthodoxus, pius,
et doctus
Reliquit Mariam uxorem
Meritissimam et Mariam
Filiam
Oct. 1682.

Middle aisle of the church.

Here lie the bodies of Francis and Susannah Ludlam, who was born in 1642, married in 1664, and was buried in 1714. They had first six sons: then four daughters, all baptized. Charles, the sixth son, aged 21, who died in 1695, lies here.

Here lieth the body of Jeremiah Ludlam, who died August the 28th, in the year of our Lord 1726, aged 54.

North side chancel window, outside.

Near this place
lies interred
the Rev.

Francis Bower, M. A.
who having been 30 years
the worthy Rector
of this parish,
died 1763,
aged

On a tombstone in the church-yard:
100 years lived I, William Cooke,
God lent the time and I it tooke;
The 30 of Januari, 1640, my life ended;
Have given to Barlborough pore
20 pounds for evermore.



Joshua Neale sc. 352 Strand.

*To the Reverend Cornelius Heathcote Rector of St. Andrew's
View of BARLBOROUGH HALL, is respectfully dedicated by his obliged
humble Servant,*

Stephen Glover

Charities.

Bright William, sen. ...	£5	Interest	Poor	Will, 12th August, 1708.
Cook William	20	ditto	ditto	Died in 1640.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	7 5 0	Clothing	Deed, 1817, Will, 1818.
Godley Godfrey	30	1 10 0	Poor	Died in 1629.
Heppenstall Frances ...	20	Interest	ditto	Will, in 1662.
Johnson John	10	ditto	ditto	Will, 12th December, 1649.
Machon William	4	ditto	ditto	Will.
Machon George	5	ditto	ditto	Will, 16th August, 1667.
Norborn John	4	ditto	ditto	Will, 11th February, 1760.
Parr John	10	ditto	ditto	Will, 3rd April, 1764.
Shaw William, sen.	4	ditto	ditto	Will, 18th June, 1712.
Slater George	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Died in 1640.
Slater Christopher	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Died in 1649.
Taylor Jervas	£5	Interest	ditto	Will, in 1763.
Vaughan John	5	ditto	ditto	Will, January 7, 1714.
Wood John	10	ditto	ditto	Will, 1st February, 1731.

These sums were laid out in the purchase of premises; and the commissioners, under the Barlborough award, in 1798, allotted 7 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* on the Hollingwood common in exchange for the premises the overseers of the poor had previously held. An allotment of 3 *a.* 0 *r.* 5 *p.* was also by the same award allotted to the overseers, in lieu of all their interest in the lands directed to be enclosed. The land is now in the occupation of a yearly tenant, at £10. per annum.

Pole's Almshouses.—By indenture, bearing date 11th October, 1752, and enrolled in chancery between Margaret Pole and Mary Pole on the one part, and Francis Bower and others of the other part: reciting that the said Margaret and Mary Pole had erected a messuage in the parish of Barlborough, and had enclosed and laid to such building, on the north side thereof, a piece of ground, containing in length, from east to west, 48 feet: and in breadth, from south to north, 43 feet; and reciting that the said Margaret and Mary Pole were desirous that the said messuage should be used, for ever hereafter, as an hospital or almshouse for the habitation of six poor persons: and for the maintenance of such poor people, left a messuage and 46 acres of land at Froggatt, in the county of Derby, in trust, that the trustees should, out of the rents and profits of the said premises at Froggatt, pay and allow weekly, to each of the said poor persons, towards their support and maintenance, the sum of 2*s.*; and should also provide for each of them, yearly two stack-loads of coals; and should, out of the residue of the rents, keep the hospital in good repair.

The trust property consists of a close at Barlborough, containing 2 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* let at £2. 15*s.* per annum.

A farm at Froggatt, in the chapelry of Baslow, consisting of a house and out-buildings and about 46 acres of land, now let at £65. per annum.

An allotment of 33 *a.* 3 *r.* 23 *p.* being part of the commons of Froggatt; rent not stated.

Each alms-woman receives 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and twice in the year a cart-load of coals.

Poor persons of this parish, as well as of the parish of Staveley, are eligible to the hospital at Woodthorpe, situate in the last-mentioned parish, though the benefit is confined to the parish of Staveley.

At Spinkhill, in this parish, there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, the Rev. Mr. Tristram is the priest.

Barlborough hall, the seat of the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, is a handsome mansion-house, of the style prevalent in Queen Elizabeth's time, of which it is a good specimen. This hall was built in the year 1583, by Francis Rodes, one of the justices of the common pleas. Its figure approaches nearly to a square, with four fronts, the principal of which, facing the south, retains its original appearance and is most ornamented, having projecting bows, terminating in octagonal embattled turrets, and large transom windows; this is approached by a flight of steps, leading through a porch, adorned with pillars of the Doric order, to the hall, which has been modernized. The arrangement of the interior has been somewhat changed, to make it more suitable to modern convenience and comfort, of which the house affords a very large share.

The dining-room is 36 feet by 22 feet, and 18 feet high. The ceiling is divided into com-

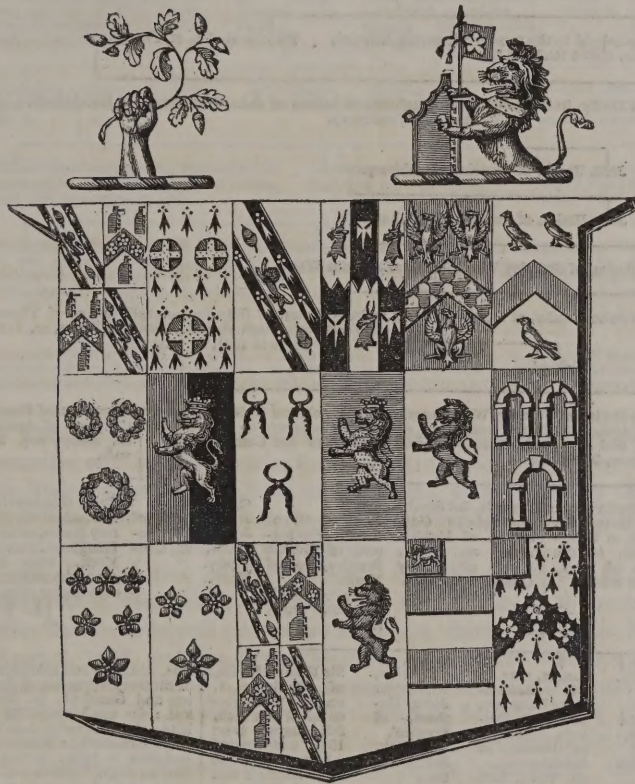
partments. This room is ornamented with a magnificent stone chimney-piece, enriched with fluted Doric pillars, supporting statues of justice and religion, and coats of arms and various ornaments in bas relief. In the upper part are the arms of Rodes, with these inscriptions: "*Francis Rodes, serviens d' nre Reginæ ad legem.*"—"Anno D'ni 1584, ætatis suæ 50." In the lower part are two shields of the arms of Rodes, with different impalements: the one supported by a judge, on the dexter side, inscribed "*Franciscus Rodes,*" and a lady on the sinister side, inscribed "*Elizabeth Sandford;*" the other, with similar supporters, inscribed "*Franciscus Rodes—Maria Charlton.*" At the bottom is this inscription, "*Constitutus Justiciarius de Banco Communi, 30 Eliz.*" This room is hung with tapestry, and furnished with portraits of Judge Rodes, Sir Francis Rodes, Sir John Rodes, the two latter by Varelst, and the present Mr. and Mrs. Rodes by Mr. William Beechey, in 1825. The dining tables are oak, veneered with Spanish mahogany. The chairs are of oak, the seats stuffed and covered with red Morocco.

The drawing-room is 36 feet by 22 feet, and 18 feet high. This room is ornamented with a richly carved oak chimney-piece, originally the head of a state bed; elegant furniture, numerous pieces of antique china and scent jars—a painting of Mount Vesuvius, by Wright, of Derby—several portraits by Oakley, of Derby—a beautiful bracelet, with a portrait of the first baronet, by Sir Peter Leley—antique carvings in ivory and other curiosities. This room, together with the anteroom and library, occupy the south front. The library consists of 2900 volumes of choice works in every branch of literature. On the first landing of the principal staircase are several pieces of cumbrous armory: the buff coat, sword and pistols, &c. of Sir Francis Rodes, worn in the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. and the walking stick of the celebrated calculator, Jedediah Buxton.

The staircase is ornamented with several family portraits, Mr. Rodes being in possession of a series from the first possessor to the present time.

The beautiful staircase window was executed by Willemont, of London, in 1831. This window contains numerous shields, crests, mottos—and portraits of Judge Rodes and his wives in the dress of the time in which they lived. The large shield contains, on the dexter side, the arms of Rodes and Reaston, quarterly—Heathcote, Rodes, Lassells, Bellers, Bernake, Limbury, Darcy, and Rodes and Reaston. On the sinister side is the arms of Gossip, Wilmer, Thwenge, Darell, Bruce, Arches, Lancaster, Hatfield and others. Mottos, *Scio-cui-credi di. Robur meum Deus.* Arms of Rodes impaling Sandford, 1583; Rodes impaling Lassells, 1641; Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq. 1780; Rodes impaling Gossip, 1825. Mottos, *In Portu res est Prospice. Respice—Franciscus Rodes serviens dnæ reginæ ad legem.* Crests of Rodes, Reaston, Green, Darcy, Bertram, Heathcote, Cachehorse, Bellers, Kirkeby, Wandesford, Lassells, Burdett, Bernake, Musters, Colville, Rocliff, Sandford, Limbury, Foliot and Conyers.

The bed rooms are elegantly furnished. In one is a four post bed with blue cloth embroidered hangings lined with yellow calico, presented to Sir John Rodes by Queen Elizabeth. The window curtains are of the same, and embroidered, to correspond with the bed, by Mrs. Rodes. In another is a beautiful four post bed hung with rich crimson French silk tapestry.—One room is ornamented with a collection of preserved birds and animals; and in others, the walls are covered with paintings and prints. The views from the leads, over part of Yorkshire and Derbyshire are very extensive, being 38 miles from north to south, and the landscapes are extremely beautiful, being over a varied but richly cultivated country. The flower gardens on the south-west of the house, are very tastefully disposed, and contain a green-house stored with choice exotics and plants: a fish pond in the centre, &c. The kitchen gardens are on the north side of the house, near to which is a chump of ancient oaks, planted prior to the erection of the mansion. On the north-east side of the house is a sheet of water of 16 acres, well stored with fish—pike have been taken here 18 pounds weight. The capital domestic offices and stables, which surround a court on the west side of the house, have been built in a style corresponding with the house. From Barlborough hall to the village is nearly half a mile; the road leads through a beautiful avenue of lime trees on the south entrance.

Pedigree of the ancient family of RODES, of Barlborough.

INSCRIPTION.—This genealogy of the ancient, knightly and honourable family of Rodes, which hath flourished for about 500 years in the counties of Nottingham, York and Derby, showing their extraction from and alliance to many other noble and worthy families, whose inheritance of arms (by the marriages of heirs female) devolve upon Sir John Rodes, of Barlborough, in the county of Derby, bart. is faithfully collected out of divers manuscripts and visitation books, or authorities of undoubted verity, and from other antiquities and records remaining in the college of arms and tower of London, carefully enlarged and deducted to the year 1695, by Robert Dale, Blanch Lion, Pursuivant of Arms, Deputy Register.

QUARTERINGS.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rodes. | 9. Darcy. |
| 2. Cachehorse. | 10. Bertram. |
| 3. Lassells. | 11. Horeby. |
| 4. Burdett. | 12. Kirkby. |
| 5. Rochiff. | 13. Wandesford. |
| 6. Bellers. | 14. Musters. |
| 7. Bernake. | 15. Colville. |
| 8. Lymbury. | 16. Conyers. |

Besides these, this family have a right to quarter the arms of Folliott and Engeram (which are introduced by Colville) where their coats may be found. The ancient seals of this family had a lion rampant. See *Thoroton's Nottinghamshire*.

ARMS—as in the Shield, quarterly of nine coats. 1. Counter quartered for Rodes and Reaston, *Argent*, a Lion passant guardant in bend, *Gules*, between two Acorns, *Azure*, all within as many Cotices, *Ermines*. Rodes. *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Rudeurs, *Azure*, as many Cinquefoils, *Argent*. Reaston. 2. *Argent*, three Pomeis, each charged with a Cross, *Or*. Heathcote. 3. Rodes. 4. *Argent*, three Chaplets, *Gules*. Lassells. 5. Per pale, *Gules* and *Sable*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*. Bellers. 6. *Argent*, three horse barnacles, *Sable*. Bernake. 7. *Argent*, six Cinquefoils, *Gules*, 3, 2 and 1. 8. *Argent*, three Cinquefoils, *Gules*, 9. As the 1st, impaling Gossip and eight quarters. CREST of Rodes. A cubit Arm erect, grasping an Oak branch acorned, all *Proper*. Crest of Reaston. A Demi-Lion rampant, *Argent*, collared, *Or*, sustaining a Rudder, *Azure*, and a banner, *Gules*, charged with a Cinquefoil, *Argent*. MOTTO. Robur Meum Deus.

Gerard de Rodes, living temp. Henry II.: he had the two lordships of Langar and Barneston given him—by king Richard I. which grant was confirmed by king John.

Sir Ralph de Rodes, of Langar and Barneston, &c. co. Notting—Berta, ejus ux. both ham, a very great man, for Sir Gervase Clifton, knt. was his named temp. Henry III. (Thoroton's Kinstede abbey. steward; he lived 3 and 6 Henry III. and was benefactor to Notts.)

Note.—There is in Thoroton a Sir William de Rodes, rector of Barneston, who had a dispute with the prior of Thurgarton, which was settled in 1257, supposed to be brother of Ralph, or it may be his son.

Sir Gerard de Rodes, temp. Henry III. and Edward I. (Thoroton.)

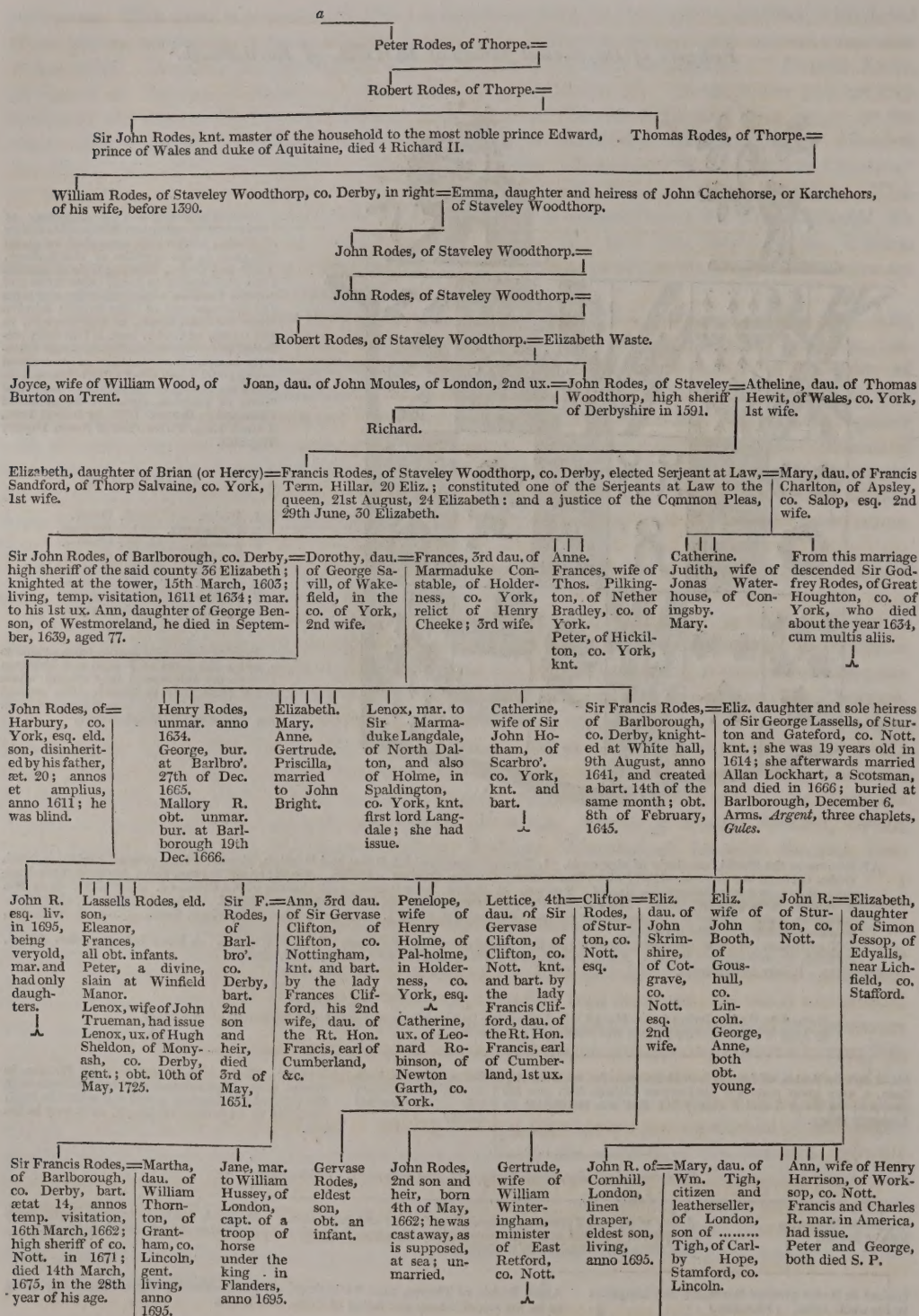
Gerard de Rodes, lord of Meller.

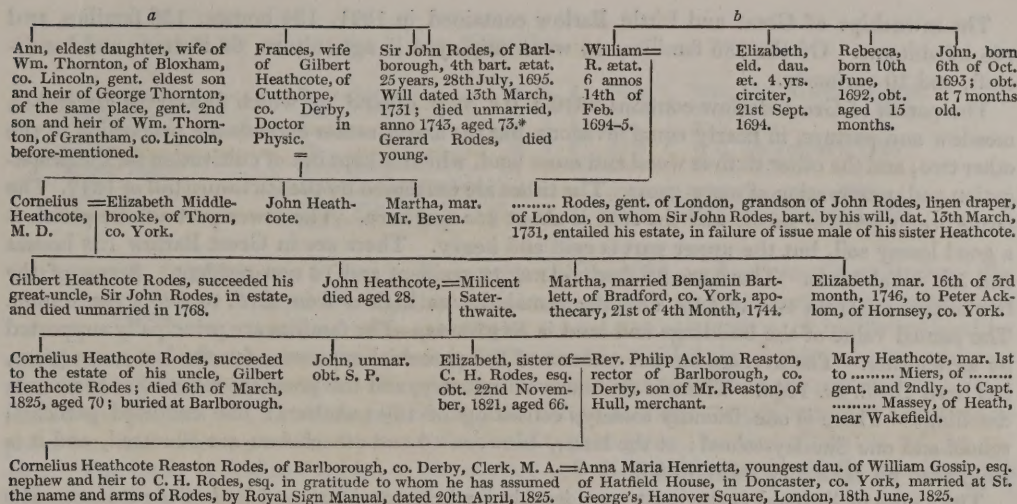
John, who, says Thoroton, passed away Langar and Barneston, 13 Edw. I. On his seal, circumscribed by his name, he hath a lion rampant, debriused by a bendlet.

Simon de Rodes.—Some pedigrees carry down the descent from this Simon.

Gerard de Rodes granted Barneston and Langar—to his uncle John. (Thoroton.)

Adam Rodes, of Thorpe, near Rotherham, co. York.—Some pedigrees make this Adam to be the son of Simon and father of Peter, of Thorpe.





The family of Rodes is of great antiquity. It has flourished nearly seven hundred years in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York and Derby. They are lineally descended from Gerard de Rodes, a baron, who lived in the reigns of king Henry the Second, Richard the First, John, and Henry the Third, and received great favours from each of them; and was sent by king John, as an ambassador, into foreign parts.

Sir John Rodes, of Barlbrough, was the eldest son of Judge Rodes, by Catherine, third daughter of Marmaduke Constable, of Holderness, in the county of York. Sir Francis, his son, who was the fifteenth generation from the above Gerard de Rodes, was knighted on the 9th of August, 1641, and five days afterwards was created a baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Lassels, of Sturton and Gateford, in the county of Nottingham, (he died the 8th of Feb. in the 28th year of his age, A. D. 1645) and was succeeded by his son, Sir Francis, the second baronet, who married the daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, and died in the year 1651. Sir Francis, his son, married Martha, the daughter of William Thornton, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, gent. He was succeeded by Sir John Rodes, his son, who died without issue in the year 1743, and was the last person who enjoyed the title. The sister of Sir John Rodes, married Gilbert Heathcote, esq. whose eldest son became possessed of the manor of Barlbrough, and took the name of Rodes; but dying unmarried, his nephew, Cornelius Heathcote, esq. upon his decease succeeded to the estate, and also took the name of Rodes. He died the 6th of March, 1825, aged 70, and was succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston, who has also assumed the name of Rodes, and is the proprietor of 1651 *a.* 2 *r.* 31 *p.* of land in this township, and is joint lord of the manor with Mr. Pole. Rev. C. H. R. Rodes is also proprietor and lord of the manor of Elmtun and part of Creswell, containing together about 2000 acres, besides the Cutthorpe estate.

Park Hall, a delightful residence and a good estate of 829 *a.* 0 *r.* 32 *p.* is the property of E. S. C. Pole, of Radbourn, esq.

Beighton Fields, a pleasant seat, with pointed gables, is the residence and property of Bruno Bowdon, esq.

BARLOW MAGNA, or GREAT BARLOW, is a parochial chapelry, township and constabulary attached to the parish of Staveley, in the hundred of Scarsdale. The distance from Staveley is about six miles and a half, and from Chesterfield between three and four.

* Sir John Rodes, by his will, 1731, entails his estate on his cousin, John Rodes, of Northgate in Harbury, and leaves him an annuity of £20. a year.

The townships of Great and Little Barlow contained in 1821, 134 houses, 136 families, and 708 inhabitants. Of the 136 families, 49 were employed in agriculture, 68 in trade and handicraft, and 19 variously.

The parish of Great Barlow contains 3372 *a.* 0 *r.* 37 *p.* of land, of which five-sixths are arable, meadow and pasture, in nearly equal divisions, but the arable rather exceeds the proportion of the other two; and the other sixth is wood and moor land, which is kept out of cultivation for the propagation and preservation of moor-game. The tithes are redeemed by the enclosure bill of 1817. The farms are in general small, and the rent is about 25*s.* per acre. The lower part of the parish is a good loamy soil, but the upper part is cold and heavy. There are in Great Barlow 128 houses and 563 inhabitants. There are 26 freeholders, 12 resident and 14 non-resident. Seven of the freeholders are from 40*s.* to £10. and the remainder as high as from £10. to £200. per annum. The annual value of the buildings and land is £1973. 4*s.*—The families are principally supported by agriculture. The average annual amount of the parochial expenses, for the last seven years, has been £168. 2*s.* 10½*d.* There is no house of industry, and the poor are relieved at their own dwellings.—There is one friendly society, consisting of 109 members: one endowed parochial school and one Sunday-school: at the latter, between 40 and 50 scholars are educated, and it is supported by voluntary subscription.

The Duke of Rutland is the most considerable landed proprietor, and lord of the manor. His Grace holds no court, as the manorial rights were redeemed at the time of the enclosure bill, but he has still a claim of dues on minerals in the common land.

A part of an old wall, supposed to be the ruins of Barlow hall, is still in existence.

*In Barlie, Hacon had two parts of one carucate of land to be taxed; land to half a plough. Six villanes and one bordar have there now one plough. There are two acres of meadow. Wood and pasture, one mile and a half long and eight quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 10*s.* Ascuit Musard holds it.—In Barleie, Lewric and Uctred had two ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed; land to five oxen; three villanes and four bordars have now there one plough. Wood pasture three miles long and four quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 6*s.* 8*d.* D. B.*

The family of Abitot or Apetoft held the manor of Barlow in the reign of Edward I.: but in 18 Edward II. we find that Robert de Barlow held Barlow under Ralph de Frescheville, on the tenure of military service and attendance in the manor court. In 25 Henry VIII. the Barlows continued in possession under the same tenure.—About the year 1530–1, Robert Barlow married Elizabeth, the heiress of Hardwick, but he died within a few years after the marriage, and she became, successively, the wife of three other husbands, the last of whom was the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1593, the manor was purchased of James Barlow, by George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The manor passed by purchase, marriage or descent, through the families of Newcastle, Oxford and Portland, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, in exchange for the manor of Whitwell.

In the church, there are monuments and other memorials of the Barlow family, but they are much defaced. One represents a knight in armour, and is said to be the tomb of Robert Barlow, who died in 1467.

The living is a perpetual curacy; the presentation of which is in the gift of the rector of Staveley, and the Rev. Thomas Field is the present incumbent. The value of the living has been augmented in the following manner: £410. and £10. per annum rentcharge, given by Edward, Earl of Oxford; £700. Royal Bounty, and £1000. by parliamentary grant. The annual income is about £120. per annum.

There are very few dissenters in this parish, and no licensed place for sectarian worship.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Orate pro anima Roberti Barley nup qui obiit in die assumptionis beate Mariæ Virginis, Anno Dom. 1467.

Item Orate pro bono statu Margaretæ uxoris suæ.

Hic jacet Robertus Barley et uxor ejus qui dem Robertus obiit 2 die Februarii Anno Dom. 1532, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus Amen.

Six shields of arms in the windows.

Charities.

Bargh John	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 13th November, 1798.
Crashaw John	£20.....	0 10 0	ditto	Will, 9th December, 1816.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds.....	7 5 0	ditto	Will, 1818.
Mellor	£5.....	0 5 0	ditto	Will, 5th January, 1732.
Mower Robert	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Deed, 1775.
Stevenson Thomas	{ £50.; and land called the Brockwells, from two to three acres. }	3 5 0	ditto	Will, May 12th, 1743.
Stevenson Susannah ...		2 15 0	School	Will, 9th November, 1752

BARLOW LITTLE is a hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, and adjoins Great Barlow: the number of inhabitants is at present 56, who are mostly occupied in agriculture. The quantity of land is 512 *a.* 1 *r.* 33 *p.* of indifferent quality, and the average rental is about 20*s.* per acre. The land is divided into arable, meadow and pasture, in nearly equal proportions. The farms are small, and the tithes are collected by a fixed rate of composition. The buildings and land are valued at £294. 7*s.* per annum. The average poor's rate and other parochial expenses, for the last seven years, has been £38. 19*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, and the inhabitants are chiefly tenants to his Grace.

The nearest place of worship is the chapel at Great Barlow, but the parsonage-house is in Little Barlow. The inhabitants pay church-rates to Dronfield, but are assessed for highways, &c. with great Barlow.

Adjoining Little Barlow is a very large bog, called Leech-field or Leash-field, from which two considerable brooks take their rise, supposed to occupy five or six hundred acres, being between three and four miles in circumference. There is a tradition that a town formerly stood here; from which has arisen the following proverbial rhymes:

When Leech-field was a market town,
Chesterfield was gorse and broom;
Now Chesterfield's a market town,
Leech-field a marsh is grown.

Barmoor Clough, in Chapel-en-le-Frith; at which place may be seen the ebbing and flowing well.

Barmoor, in Hathersage.

BARROW. This village, called Barrow-upon-Trent, is a township, constabulary, and parish, situate in the deanery of Derby. It extends into the hundreds of Appletree and Morleston and Litchurch; and its distance from Derby is about 6 m. S. W. The name was probably derived from a very large barrow within the parish. The village stands between the Trent and the canal called the Trent and Mersey navigation; while the parish comprises the hamlets or townships of Arleston and Sinfen, with the chapelry of Twyford and Stenson.

The township of Barrow is bounded by Swarkstone, E. Twyford, W. Arleston and Sinfen, N. and the Trent, which divides it from Stanton, Ingleby and Foremark, S. In 1821, the township contained 54 houses, 57 families, and 307 inhabitants. Of the 57 families 43 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 12 in trade or handicraft, and 2 independent.

The land is excellent: the subsoil being red marl, sand and gravel, watered by the Trent. Its extent is about 1150 acres, tithe free, at an average rental of 37*s.* 6*d.* or 40*s.* per acre. The Rev. Henry de Vœux, lord of the manor, owns 400 acres; John Beaumont, esq. 220 acres; Richard Sale, gent. 180 acres; John Bancroft, gent. 160 acres; Sir George Crewe, bart. 86 acres; S. E. Bristowe, esq. 70 acres; Rev. William Heacock 36 acres, and Mr. Porter 16 acres. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1457. 4*s.* 2*d.* The amount of the poor's rate, county rates and constables' accounts, taking an average of seven years, is £156. 4*s.* 1*d.* The church rate and highway rate are collected as a separate assessment.

In Barewe, Godwin and Colegriner had three and a half ox-gangs of land to be taxed. It is waste. One villane has there four oxen and eight acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 13s. 4d. now 2s. In Barewe, twelve ox-gangs of land to be taxed, soke to Melbourn. There is a priest and a church, and one sokeman with half a plough and eighteen acres of meadow. Belonging to Ralph Fitzhubert. D. B. 293, 310, 320.

Barrow, according to Willis, belonged formerly to the knights Templar; and six ox-gangs of land within and without this village, with their appurtenances were the property of the priory at Repton. Barrow was bestowed upon Henry de Ferrers by William the Conqueror. Before 1273 the bishops of Carlisle had an estate here as parcel of the rectory of Melbourn, and this manor was held on lease by the Cokes of Melbourn under the see of Carlisle, until in 1704, it was enfranchised by an Act of Parliament, when it became the freehold of the Cokes. Subsequently it passed by marriage into the possession of Lord Melbourn, by whom it was sold about twenty-nine years ago to Daniel Dalrymple, esq. whose heiress brought it and other property to the Rev. Henry de Vœux, the present proprietor. In 1519, William Bothe, esq. died seised of lands at Barrow on Trent, which he held under the Priory of St. John, which lands were bestowed on the Prior and convent of St. John of Jerusalem, by Robert de Bakepuze, in the reign of Henry II.; and the priory had a precentor at this place.

The church has a handsome tower, with battlements and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Wilfred. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's book at £20. and yearly tenths 10s. 7³/₄d. It has been augmented with £200. from the royal bounty, and there are 36 acres of glebe land. The present income is about £120. per annum. John Beaumont, esq. is the patron, and the Rev. William Heacock is the present vicar.

Upon an alabaster stone at the entrance within the chancel is the effigy of a man in armour, and in the inscription appears the name of John Bothe, 1482. There is also the monument of another John Bothe, 1413. In the south wall of the south aisle of Barrow church, under an arch, is the effigy of an ecclesiastic, in rich drapery, now set upright. Several monuments have been destroyed by alterations.

Monumental Inscriptions.

On an alabaster tomb: Here lieth the bodie of William Sale, of Barrow, gent. sonne of Richard Sale, of Weston, clarke, deceased 17th Nov. 1663, aged 74.

Here lieth the body of Cicely Beaumont, wife of Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, gent. she was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu, bart. in the county of Leicester, she left issue one son and one daughter; and departed this life ye 5th day of July, 1695, aged 47.

Here lieth the bodie of Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, gent. who had three wives; left issue by the first, one son and one daughter; and by the last, one son: he departed this life ye 1st of January. 1726, aged 70.

Here lieth the body of Henry Bancroft, who died 7th June, 1775, aged 22.

Here lieth buried the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Milward, of Sinfen, gent. She had issue five sons and five daughters, and died 27th September, 1610. The said Henry died 25th January, 1615, and lyeth buried in St. Werburgh's church, at Darbye. To whose memories John Milward, of London, their youngest childe, hath erected these monuments.

A faithful, loving, chearful wife, her husband's comfort she,

Elizabeth was ever found modest and wise to bee;

Good housewife and good housekeeper, still helpful to the poor,

A neighbour kinde, by all approv'd according to her store.

A matron wise, a mother deere, fifty-two years a wife;

A lover of God's word and church, during her mortal life:

And after seventy-three years pains, all grieve and sickness past,
Her Saviour deere, she now enjoys, in joy which aye shall last.

There are several table monuments in the church-yard, to the Beaumont's, Sale's, and Buxton's.

Mary, wife of Richard Sale, died 6th August, 1827, aged 27.

Frances, relict of Richard Sale, gent. died 24th March, 1788, aged 88.

Richard Sale died 20th Feb. 1783, aged 77.

Raised tombs at the end of the chancel.

Here are deposited the remains of John Beaumont, esq. who departed this life Oct. 11th, 1763, aged 72; he left issue four sons, viz. John, Robert, Edward, and Francis.

Here lies interred the body of Francis Beaumont, fourth son of the late John Beaumont, esq. who departed this life 28th June, 1806, aged 69.

Here are deposited the remains of Robert Beaumont, second son of the late John Beaumont, esq. who departed this life Sept. 14th, 1796, aged 64, leaving issue three children, viz. John, Anne, and Mary.

In memory of Anne, wife of Robert Beaumont, who died 5th Sept. 1784, aged 32.

Here are deposited the remains of John Beaumont, esq. who departed this life, unmarried, July 21st, 1806, aged 75 years.

Here are deposited the remains of Joyce, widow of John Beaumont, esq. who departed this life, June 11th, 1780, in the 80th year of her age.

Fees of Barrow Church.

Burial in the church	s. d.	Eggs are collected the week before Easter, viz.
Breaking up the church	2 6	Two for each hen, and three for each cock.
Burial in the chancel	3 4	Two for each duck, and three for each drake.
Breaking up ditto	3 0	Two for each Turkey hen, and three for each cock.
Paid to minister, towards his charges, every	6 8	<i>Vicars.</i> Rev. Swain.
visitation :		— Walter Fletcher, 1756.
From Barrow	2 6	— John Hutchinson.
From Twyford	2 6	— William Heacock.

Charities.

Sale Elizabeth ...	Rent charge	2 14 0	Schoolmistress, to teach eight poor girls.
Ditto	Rent charge	1 6 0	Poor, in bread.

The above two sums are paid by the Rev. Henry de Voeux, of Carlton House, near Newark.

Daniel Shelmerdine, M. A. of Christ's Coll. Cambridge, was ejected from Barrow-upon-Trent. He was son of Mr. Shelmerdine of Matlock. He was born at Crich, January, 1636-7, educated at Repton school, and ordained by the classical Presbytery of Wirksworth. He first preached in the family of Col. Grevis, of Moseley, in Worcestershire, where he was for some time chaplain. From thence he removed to Barrow, and preached there and at Twyford and Stenson, two small adjoining villages, where he was silenced by the Act of Uniformity. He afterwards rented a farm at Twyford, for 17 years. He was several times imprisoned, and suffered much on account of nonconformity. When liberty was settled by law, he preached occasionally at Derby, and other places. He died at Findern, in the month of October, 1699.

Barrow hall, is an elegant and commodious house, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, library, small drawing-room, entrance hall, servants' hall, kitchen, housekeeper's room, butler's pantry, &c. on the ground floor, and on the second floor, numerous good lodgings. It is elegantly furnished and contains some excellent family portraits, viz. Judge Beaumont, &c. and other paintings.

Pedigree of the ancient and noble family of BEAUMONT, of Gracedieu and Barrow.

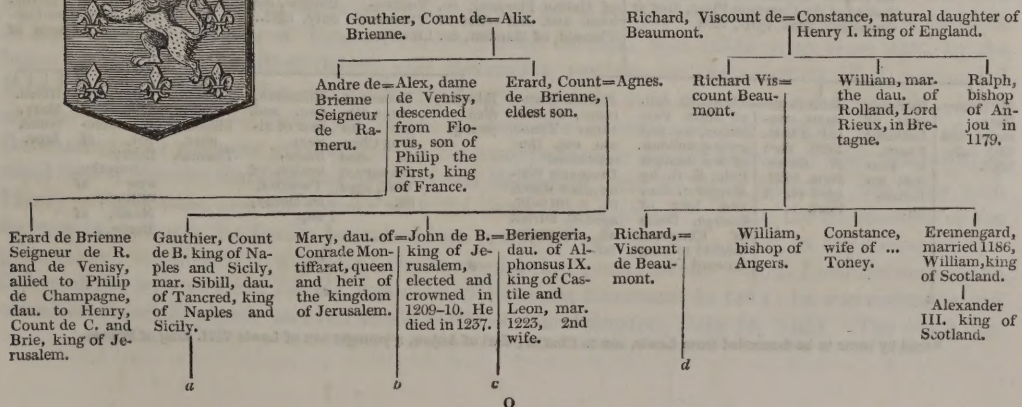
ARMS. *Azure, semée de lis, a Lion rampant, Or.*

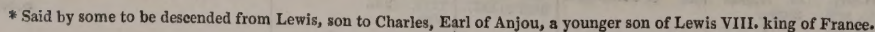
CREST. On a Chapeau, *Ermine*, a Lion passant, *Or*

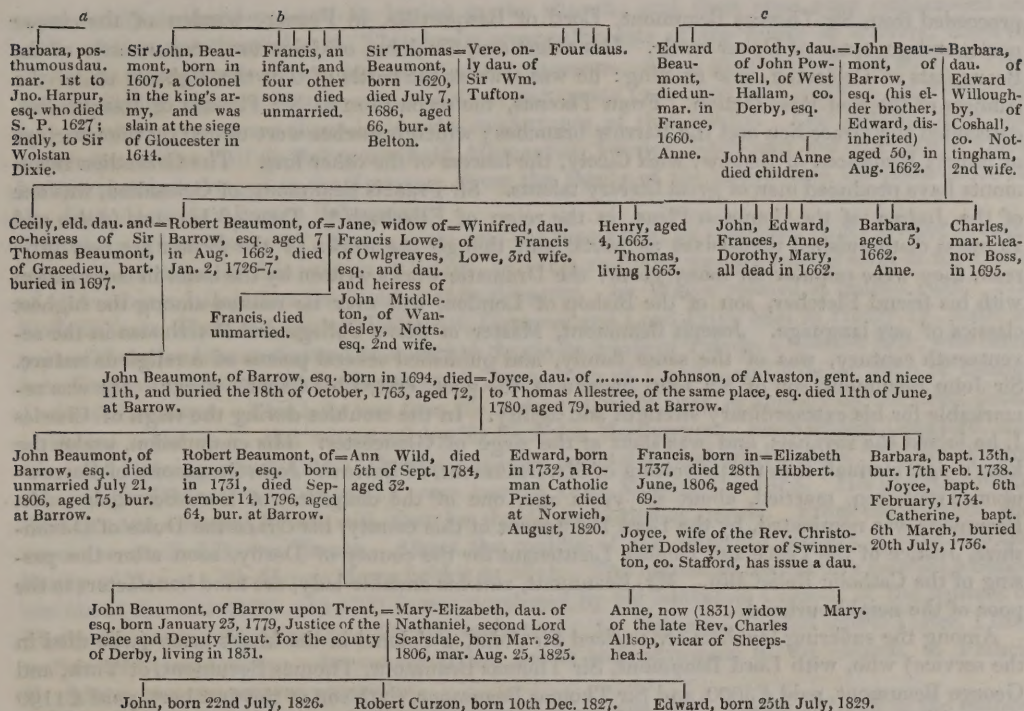
MOTTO. "Erectus non Elatus."

SEAT. Barrow Hall.

Mr. Beaumont is entitled to quarter 1, Beaumont; 2, Comyn; 3, Quincy; 4, Bellomot; 5, Grent Meinell; 6, Galloway; 7, Scott; 8, Chester; 9, Lupus; 10, Quarter Mars; 11, Everingham; 12, Bracebridge; 13, Beaumont of Gracedieu; 14, Hastings; 15, Herle; 16, Tufton; 17, Sheppey; Boghan and others, Millgate, Maureward, Hungerford, &c.







The distinguished and highly allied family of Beaumont deduce their origin from the early sovereigns of France. The first mention of their connexion with this country appears in the marriage of Richard, Viscount de Beaumont to Constance, a natural daughter of Henry I. In the twelfth century, Eremengard, the granddaughter of Richard de Beaumont, espoused William, king of Scotland, and became the mother of a line of kings; and in the next generation, we find the possessions and honours of the Beaumonts vested in a female (Agnes, Viscountess de Beaumont and Mayne) who married Lewis de Brienne, surnamed of Acon. The family of Brienne was extensively and powerfully allied. Their names are celebrated in the Crusades. Gauthier de Brienne became king of Naples and Sicily by his marriage with the daughter of Tancred: his brother John succeeded him, and, by espousing Yolanda, the daughter of the famous Conrad de Montiffarat, became one of the early nominal sovereigns of Jerusalem. Lewis of Acon, who married the heiress of the Viscounts de Beaumont, was the second son of the king of Naples, and his children took the name of Beaumont. The eldest of these was related to Eleanor, the wife of Edward I. and served in the wars of that prince in Scotland, where he acquired the earldom of Buchan. In the reign of Edward II. his Scotch earldom was taken away from him, by the brave and successful Robert Bruce, and Beaumont, restless for the recovery of it, persuaded Edward III. to assert the claims of the English crown over the crown of Scotland. John, another of the sons of Lewis de Acon, became the ancestor of the French branch of the Beaumonts. In the next generation, the Beaumonts became doubly connected with the reigning royal family, by the marriages of John, Lord Beaumont, and his sister Isabella; the latter with Henry of Lancaster, and the former with the sister of that prince. About the termination of the fourteenth century, the family branched into two lines, of which the elder, in the course of two generations, terminated in a female, who married John, Lord Lovell. John, Lord Beaumont, the father of the wife of Lord Lovell, was created Viscount Beaumont in 1434: he was constable and chamberlain of England, and fell at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460. The other line

proceeded from Sir Thomas Beaumont, Lord of Basqueville, in France, warden of the cinque ports, and governor of Dover castle. His eldest son, Sir John, of Coleorton, was ancestor of the Beaumonts of Coleorton, now existing: he was slain at the battle of Towton, fighting under the banners of the Red Rose faction. From Thomas, the second son of Sir Thomas of Basqueville, descended the Gracedieu and the Barrow branches; which branches were united by the marriage of Robert Beaumont of Barrow, with Cicely, the heiress of the other line. The Gracedieu Beaumonts have produced men of great literary talents. Sir Francis Beaumont, of Gracedieu, was one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Elizabeth.* Two of his sons (John and Francis) distinguished themselves as poets, and though the works of the former are now little read, they were popular for many years: the Dramatic works written by the latter in conjunction with his friend Fletcher, son of the Bishop of London, will ever be ranked among the highest classics of our language. Joseph Beaumont, Master of Jesus College and Peterhouse in the seventeenth century, was of the same family, and published several poems of a religious nature. Sir John Beaumont, son of Sir John Beaumont, the poet, edited his father's works. He was remarkable for his extraordinary strength and agility. In the troubles during the reign of Charles I. he joined the royalists, and was slain at the siege of Gloucester. His commission, under the king's sign manual, is in the possession of Mr. Beaumont, of Barrow. John Beaumont, of Barrow-upon-Trent, esq. married, about six years ago, one of the daughters of Lord Scarsdale. Mr. Beaumont was nominated, by the Lord Lieutenant of this county, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Derby, soon after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. Mr. Beaumont, and his amiable lady, are kind benefactors to the poor of the neighbourhood.

Among the suffering loyalists are noticed Sir John, a Colonel in the king's army (who died in the service) who, with Lord Beaumont, Sir Thomas Beaumont, Thomas Beaumont, of York, and George Beaumont, paid £5000. and Sir Thomas Beaumont, sixth son of the first bart. paid £1190 composition.

The Sales and the Bancrofts have long been seated at Barrow, and are families of good estate and highly respectable.

BARTON BLOUNT is a village, township, constabulary, and parish, in the hundred of Apple-tree. Its distance from Derby is about 11 m. westward.

This township consists of 6 houses, 6 families, and 60 inhabitants: about forty of whom are engaged in agriculture. The quantity of land is about 1200 acres, and the estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2218. 15s. Two-thirds of the land consist of meadow and pasture, the remainder is arable. The tithes of the whole parish is paid at a modus of £11. The farms are from 100 to 330 acres each, and the rent is about 40s. per acre. The soil is strong, upon a marl substratum, with a small proportion on gravel. A fine stream of water runs through the township. The poor's rate amounts to about 18d. per acre. The male infant paupers are generally apprenticed to trades. F. Bradshaw, esq. is the lord of the manor, who, with E. S. C. Pole, esq. of Radbourn, the owner of Barton Fields farm, of about 206 acres, are the only freeholders.

In Barctune, Godric, another Godric, Edric, Levenot, Elfeg, Ledmor, Dunning and Edward, had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are three ploughs now in the demesne, and nineteen villanes and eleven bordars having seven ploughs. There is a priest, and a church, and two mills of 20s. and sixty-four acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time and now four pounds. D. B. 304.

At the conquest, the manor of Barton or Barctune was given to Henry de Ferrers. In 1296 John de Bakepuze held it under Edward, Earl of Lancaster. Many of the Bakepuze or Bake-

* There are extant letters from Francis Beaumont to the Earl of Shrewsbury. One, dated Normanton, near Derby, July 3, 1589, contains an apology for omitting to pay £100. on a certain day, and requests the Earl's permission to name him his chief patron in his introductory speech, in the Court of Common Pleas as a sergeant at law, such being then the custom on those occasions. In a letter from Gracedieu he requests some venison for the sergeant's feast, Dec. 15th, and desires his Lordship's acceptance of a sergeant's ring: he also describes the tenure of land, called the Castle Orchard, in Melbourn. In Dec. 1590, he writes a letter of condolence and congratulation to the new Earl.

puize family resided here, and lie buried in the church; and their arms were emblazoned on some of the church windows. This family were adherents of the house of Ferrers, Earls of Derby, to whose deeds they appear to be often witnesses. All or great part of the lands of Ferrers, in Derbyshire, were made over to Ralf de Bakepuize (who died 25 Edward I.) in trust some way or other, to preserve them during the misfortunes of that family. This appears from the circumstance that Ralf de Bakepuize held Alkmanton, Trusley, Radbourn and other lands which had previously belonged to the Ferrers. From the family of the Bakepuizes, the place acquired the denomination of Barton Bakepuize.

In the reign of Henry IV. Barton came into the possession, by purchase, of Sir Walter Blount, who had a charter for free warren at Barton, in 1385, and who was afterwards slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, being then the king's standard-bearer. Sir Walter resided at Barton Park. His feoffe in trust, Thomas Langley, Bishop of Duresme and Lord Privy Seal to Henry IV. made of part of these lands, a settlement or dowry to Sancia de Ayale of Toledo, a Spanish lady, who came into England with Constancia, daughter of Peter, king of Castile, and wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. This lady was then the widow of Sir Walter, as appears by the deed, dated at Barton 1 Henry V. and witnessed by Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Sir Nicholas Longford, and Sir John Dabridgecourt, knts.; Thomas Foljambe and John Fitzherbert, esqrs. Walter Blount, Lord High Treasurer to Edward IV. was created Lord Mountjoy in 1465. His grandson, who died in 1535, directed by his will, that he should be buried at Barton. From the Blounts, the manor was called Barton Blount. About the middle of the sixteenth century it came into the family of Merry. Sir Henry Merry held it in 1611. The heiress of the Merrys married a Simpson about the year 1700. In 1751 it was purchased by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of the trustees of Merry Simpson, who retired to a French monastery. Sir Nathaniel Curzon sold to Lister, Lister to Samuel Crompton, esq. who conveyed the manor and advowson of the church, to Francis Bradshaw, esq. the present proprietor.

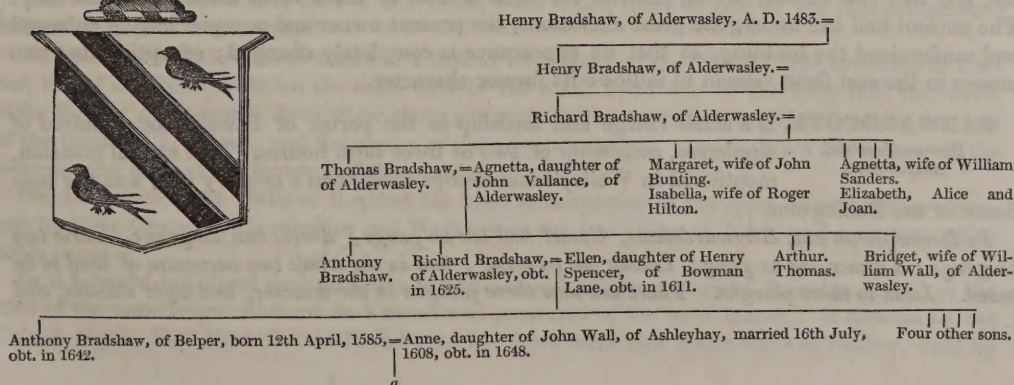
The church is an ancient and plain structure covered with ivy. Under an arch in the chancel there are some broken effigies, said to have been placed there agreeably to the will of Lord Mountjoy, and the figure of a female in a gown, represented in the attitude of prayer, holding her heart in her hands.

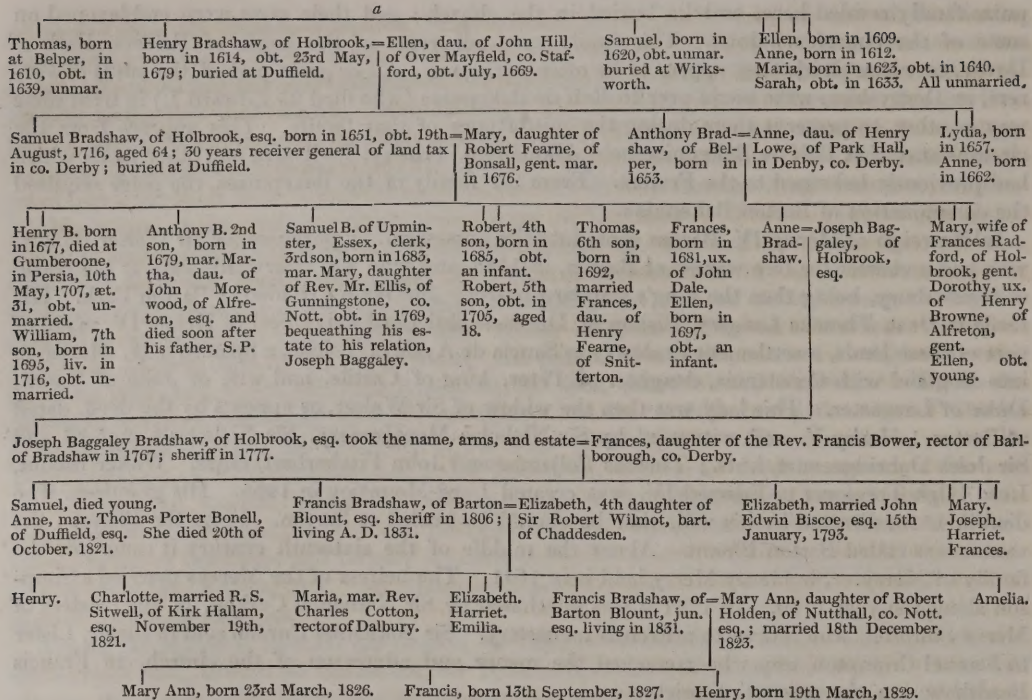
The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, of the clear value of £20. with yearly tenths 9s. 11d. The present value is about £75. per annum, arising from augmentations of £200. and £300. subscribed, and £600. royal bounty. Francis Bradshaw, esq. is the patron, and the present rector is the Rev. G. P. Lowther.

Pedigree of BRADSHAW, of Barton Blount.



ARMS. *Argent*, two bends between as many martlets, *Sable*.
CREST. A Hart, *Gules*, standing under a Vine branch, *Vert*.
MOTTO. *Qui vit content tient assez*.





The above table is copied from an old Latin Pedigree at Barton Blount, monuments, &c. Though the connexion is not directly shown, yet this family is certainly descended from that of Bradshaw in the Peak, which latter family is said to be descended from the same ancestor as the Bradshaws of Haigh, near Wigan, in Lancashire, who were lineally descended from Sir John Bradshaw, knt. of the race of the Saxons, at the Norman conquest, when he was repossessed of his estate by king William I.

Barton hall stands near the ancient church, in a fine open country, surrounded by excellent land. The old hall or manor house was a castellated building, surrounded by a moat. During the civil wars it was garrisoned by the parliament's troops, under the command of Colonel Gell, in October, 1644, for the purpose of watching the movements of the king's troops at the garrison of Tutbury. On the 15th of February, 1646, a skirmish occurred between the two garrisons; and it appears, by an entry in the parish register of Longford, that on the 24th of August, 1645, a previous skirmish had taken place, in which two men were killed by pistol shots, at Alkman-ton, and that two bullets, having entered the back of one of these men, came out at his belly. The ancient hall has undergone great alterations, the present owner and occupier having enlarged and modernized the building, so that its appearance is completely changed; excepting that two towers in the east front remain to indicate its former character.

BARWARDCOTE, is a small village and lordship in the parish of Etwall, and hundred of Berewardescote, Barrowcote, Appletree, consisting of two or three farm houses. The capital mansion, mentioned in Wolley's manuscript more than a century ago, was the residence of the Boningtons.

In Bernulfestun and Berewardescote, Gamel had ten ox-gangs; Aluric two ox-gangs; Elric two ox-gangs; Ledmer one ox-gang; Leving one ox-gang; had in the whole two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes, and

one bordar have four ploughs. There are thirty-six acres of meadow, and an equal quantity of cop-pice wood. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. D. B. 312.

This manor and Burnaston was part of the estates of Henry de Ferrers at the Domesday Survey. In 1290 these manors were held by Roger de Chambréis. In 1297 they were held under the Earl of Lancaster. In 1370 John de Bakepuze held them for one knights' fee; and in the reign of Henry IV. they were held by the Boningtons. In the manuscript of Wolley it is said, that the last of that family sold the manor of Barwardcote to Samuel Pole, of Radbourn, esq. but Lysons states that it was sold, in 1672, to William Turner, of Derby. Exuperius Turner sold it to Robert Newton, esq. who, in 1789, bequeathed it to John Leaper, esq. That gentleman took the name of Newton, and his son, Robert Leaper Newton, esq. is the present proprietor.

BASLOW is a considerable village, township, constabulary and parochial chapelry, distant about Basselawe, 5 m. E. of Bakewell, and 7 m. W. from Chesterfield, situate in a valley on the east bank of the river Derwent, in the hundred of High Peak. Almost the whole population, which in 1831, was 863, consisting of 187 families, occupying 165 houses: of the families, 18 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 78 in trade or handicraft, and 91 who are not included in the two preceding classes: the only manufacture being a few looms for weaving calicos and gingham. Of the 255 males above 21 years old, 128 are employed in retail trade or handicraft, and 66 are labourers.—There are 4 calico-weavers, 1 framework-knitter, 6 gardeners, 3 millwrights, 3 tanners, 5 tailors, 4 shopkeepers, 13 shoemakers, 3 saddlers, 4 publicans, 1 patten maker, 7 millers, 1 maltster, 2 gun makers, 2 grocers, 2 glaziers, 1 currier, 1 cooper, 3 bakers, 4 blacksmiths, 2 plasterers, 27 masons, 2 house painters, 2 butchers, 5 carpenters, 14 cabinet makers, 3 wheelwrights, 4 sawyers, and 2 carvers and gilders.

The townships of Curbar, Froggatt, and Rowland, and the village of Bubnell, are within the chapelry of Baslow: the two former, and the latter, make part of the manor, which is the property of the Duke of Rutland, whose estate here consists of 2602 acres in Baslow, 2403 acres in Bubnell, 1202 acres in Curbar, and 248 acres in Froggatt. The land is principally gritstone, and the extensive moors present but a barren appearance. The farms are under 150 acres each, and the rent of the land cultivated varies from 10s. to 60s. per acre. The annual estimated value of all the land and buildings in the township of Baslow is £1961. 10s. 10d. The Duke of Rutland is lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for the tithes, which are charged in the rent.

The average parochial expenses, during the last seven years, is £449. per annum. This amount includes the poors' rate, county rate, and constables' accounts, mole-catcher, £11. &c. The wages of labourers are from seven to twelve shillings per week, and there are six or seven employed in house-row-work. There being no workhouse, the inhabitants send their paupers to Ashover house of industry, to which they contribute.

Besides the endowed free school, there are two Sunday schools, one at the church, and the other at the meeting-house, supported by voluntary contributions.

There is a sort of Friendly Society, under the name of Odd Fellows.

The river Derwent waters part of the town, over which there is one of the best constructed bridges of stone in the county.

The Nelson-rocks are three stones of a similar character to those named in the township of Corbar, but of less dimensions, on the other side of the road, upon one of the lofty hills that overlooks Barlow, Chatsworth, &c. Near them is a stone pillar, carved with Nelson's name, the date of the battle of Trafalgar, and the names of the vessels engaged. It also bears the names of the persons who were at the expense of the erection.

On these moors, the Duke of Rutland has been accompanied in the sport of moor-game shooting, by their Graces of Devonshire and Wellington, the late Duke of York, and numerous other noble persons.

In 6 Edward I. Gilbert de Fraunceys was possessed of the manor of Basselawe; and in the 25th of the same reign, Richard de Vernon was possessed of the same manor. It appears by the *Calend. Inquis. Post Mort.* that in 16 Edward II. there were four water-mills at Baslow, held by

Richard Vernon and his wife Matilda, who also held half of the manor of Basselawe. John, Earl of Shrewsbury was seised of this manor in the reign of Henry VI. Some records describe a moiety of the manor of Baslow as held under the Abbot of Darley, in the reign of Henry VI. together with the manor of Bubnell, by John, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Bubnell or Bobenhall was, at the time of the Norman Survey, a berewick to Aisseford. It was long in the possession of the Fraunceys. At present the Duke of Rutland is in possession of this manor, and holds a court once in every three years.

The church at Baslow is a very ancient edifice, with a tower terminated by a low spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, valued in the king's books at £27. 16s. 8d. It has been augmented by the royal bounty £800. and by a parliamentary grant of £1000. and it is now worth from £150. to £180. per annum. The patronage was formerly possessed by the vicar of Bakewell, but by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1811, the presentation was vested in the Duke of Devonshire. The present incumbent is the Rev. A. Auriel Barker, M. A.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Theodore Weston, of Pilsley, died 1st June, 1818, aged 84.

Robert Bromehead, of Bubnell hall, died 16th Feb. 1693, aged 60.

The Rev. John Swift, many years minister of Baslow, died 4th Nov. 1766.

Rev. John Farrer, twenty-seven years minister of Baslow, died 31st Aug. 1794, aged 62.

Elizabeth, wife of George Gardom, of Bubnell, gent.

daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker, rector of St. Ann's, Manchester.

Thomas Gardom, gent. of Cliffe house, died 9th Jan. 1817, aged 68.

Thomas Froggatt, of Calver, yeoman, died 22nd Dec. 1710, aged 43. "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection, on such the second death hath no power."

There are other memorials for the Oddys, &c.

Charities to the Chapelry.

STANTON FORD SCHOOL, about half a mile from the village, consisting of a school-room with two chambers over the same, in which the master resides, a garden and field containing about three acres. The master is

appointed by the inhabitants of the chapelry. For the emoluments, which are about £12. per annum, he teaches ten children, appointed by the minister and chapel warden.

Chapman Humphrey...	Land	4	0	0	Schoolm. Min. and Poor	Surrender made 21st April, 1777.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	In the Funds	7	5	0	Clothing for the Poor ...	Will 1818.

Charities to the Township.

Pilsley lands	6 a. 3 r. 22 p.	8	0	0	{ Minister, Poor, and } { Supposed to have been left by	
Turnpike security ..	£25.	Interest	Ditto	{ Schoolmaster..... }	{ George White.	
Wheston lands.....	3 a. 1 r. 14 p.	4	10	0	{ Ditto }	{ Supposed to have been left by
White Margaret	£20.....	Interest	Minister and Poor			{ Robt. Stafford and others.

The annual custom of kit-dressing which takes place at the wakes, has been already noticed.

BEARD, OLLERSETT, WHITLE, and THORNSETT, including the improving village of New Mills, form one township and constabulary, in the chapelries of Hayfield and Mellor, in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak. The following enumeration will show the number of inhabitants in each hamlet in 1821, and 1831—the acreage of the old enclosed land in Whitle and Ollersett, and the estimated annual value of the whole land and buildings in the township.

	1821.		1831.			
	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>a. r. p.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Beard	332	54	61	233		
Ollersett ...	293	53	62	304	460 3 14	£. s. d.
Thornsett...	758	123	125	685		3616 0 0
Whitle	1696	415	419	2266	666 3 4	
	3079	645	667	3538		

Of the 667 families, 80 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 465 in trade or handicraft, and 122 variously. Out of the 909 males above 21 years of age, 625 were employed in trade or handicraft, and 118 as labourers. The chief trade is cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and engraving rollers for calico-printers.—The rivers Sett and Goyte, form a conjunction at New Mills, where the chief trade is carried on. In Beard, there were 2 weavers, 6 ropemakers, 4 dyers, 17 cotton-spinners, and calico-printers, &c. In Ollersett, 6 engravers of calico-printers' rollers, 11 calico-printers, 12 weavers, 1 cotton-spinner, and 8 colliers. In Thornsett, 5 blacksmiths, 1 plasterer, 1 mason, 4 carpenters, 1 wheelwright, 3 carriers, 1 clock and watchmaker, 2 coach-owners, 2 coopers, 4 dyers, 1 farrier, 2 hatters, 1 horse-dealer, 14 calico-printers, 7 publicans, 1 ropemaker, 7 shoemakers, 5 shopkeepers, 1 tailor, 19 weavers, 25 cotton-spinners, 3 bleachers, and 6 colliers. In Whitle, 1 auctioneer, 6 blacksmiths, 1 brass worker, 1 builder, 1 brickmaker, 4 plasterers, 16 stone masons, 1 house painter, 7 butchers, 9 carpenters, 2 cabinet makers, 5 sawyers, 14 carriers, 1 carver and gilder, 1 druggist, 1 clock and watchmaker, 1 coach owner, 18 engravers of calico-printing rollers, 42 dyers, 3 farriers, 4 fishmongers, 2 glaziers, 3 hatters, 11 hucksters, 1 iron-founder, 4 corn millers, 5 scavengers, 3 old clothes dealers, 1 patten maker, 48 calico-printers, 14 publicans, 25 ropemakers, 1 saddler, 16 shoemakers, 7 shopkeepers, 8 tailors, 2 tea dealers, 11 tinmen, 1 tobacconist, 1 toyman, 4 turners, 2 designers, 96 cotton-spinners, 3 mechanics, 16 colliers, and 6 weavers.

The manor of Beard belonged to the ancient family of Beard, who resided at Beard hall for many generations; Richard Beard, the last of the elder branch, had a daughter who married successively two brothers of the Leigh family, to whom she brought the manor. The Leighs appear to have been succeeded by the Duncalfes. In 9 Edward II. Thomas le Ragged held 63 acres of land and 10 acres of wood in Beard. In 39 Henry VI. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, held the manor of Beard. In the reign of Henry VIII. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, possessed the manor, and it has passed with Ollersett and Eyam to Lord George Augustus Cavendish. Beard hall is now occupied by one of Lord George's tenants. Ollersett hall, formerly the seat of the Bradbury family, is now a farm house, belonging to George William Newton, esq.

Ollersett is divided among 13 proprietors, the principal of whom is George William Newton, esq. the owner of the hall, formerly the seat of the Bradbury family, and 206 *a.* 1 *r.* 37 *p.* of old enclosed land; Lord G. A. Cavendish, 75 *a.* 3 *r.* 8 *p.* and the manor; John White, esq. 38 *a.* 0 *r.* 28 *p.*; Randle Taylor, 30 *a.* 0 *r.* 2 *p.*; Matthew Longdon, 42 *a.* 2 *r.* 15 *p.*; John Dewsnap, 10 *a.* 3 *r.* 25 *p.*; Olive Simms, 17 *a.* 2 *r.* 6 *p.*; Samuel Thornaly, 9 *a.* 0 *r.* 15 *p.*; Whitfield school Trustees, 16 *a.* 3 *r.* 39 *p.*; W. W. Potts and Co. 4 *a.* 0 *r.* 5 *p.*; Ralph Bower, 1 *a.* 0 *r.* 36 *p.*; Thomas Oldham, 4 *a.*; and Robert Anderton, 3 *a.* 2 *r.* 0 *p.*; total of old enclosed land, 460 *a.* 3 *r.* 14 *p.* besides the commons or new enclosed land.

In Langdendale and Tornsete, Ligulf had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. D. B. 294.

The extent and proprietors of this hamlet, we are not enabled to give.

Whitle, or Whittle, is part of the lordship of Longdendale, which belongs to the king, and leased to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. This hamlet contains 666 *a.* 3 *r.* 4 *p.* of old, and 1249 *a.* 0 *r.* 36 *p.* of new enclosed land, watered by the river Sett, and divided among 25 proprietors, the principal of whom is Wilbraham Egerton, esq. who owns of the old enclosed land 247 *a.* 3 *r.* 20 *p.*; George William Newton, esq. 82 *a.* 3 *r.* 15 *p.*; Joshua Gregory's devisees, 60 *a.* 1 *r.*; Ralph Bower, 34 *a.* 1 *r.* 37 *p.*; Bennett and Creswell, 24 *a.* 2 *r.* 27 *p.*; Wadsworth and Longden, 29 *a.* 2 *r.* 13 *p.*; Samuel Thornaly and Co. 30 *a.* 0 *r.* 14 *p.*; Richard Broom, 31 *a.* 0 *r.* 1 *p.*; John Walmsley, 31 *a.* 2 *r.* 20 *p.*; Matthew Ferns, 17 *a.* 0 *r.* 5 *p.*; Curate of Macclesfield Forest church 14 *a.*; Rev. James Beard, 11 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*; Mrs. Stephenson, 11 *a.* 1 *r.* 22 *p.*; George Heald, 7 *a.* 2 *r.* 32 *p.*; Randle Milnes, 9 *a.* 3 *r.* 36 *p.*; Thomas Crowther, 7 *a.* 0 *r.* 26 *p.*; Alice Bridget, 8 *a.* 1 *r.* 34 *p.*; and nine others.

The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £3616. The average of 3½ years parochial expenses is £600. yearly.—In consequence of the great increase of population, an elegant new chapel at New Mills, which is chiefly in the hamlet of Whitle, of the church establish-

ment, has been recently built, and there are also two handsome chapels erected by the Baptist and Methodist congregations.

This village is romantically seated on a steep rock, on the north bank of the river Sett. On the west side of the village, the river Goyte, which flows through some abrupt rocks, joins the Sett, and they afterwards fall into the Mersey. The cotton mills are chiefly on the north bank of the Sett. They are built in a narrow ravine below the village. The manufactory for engraving calico printers' rollers, established here by Messrs. Potts, Oliver and Potts, is not only extensive and interesting, but an honour to the county. The proprietors in the four hamlets amount to 107.

BEAUCHIEF is an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of Norton, in the hundred of Scarsdale. It derives its name from the Abbey de Bello-Capite, which also gives to the beautiful surrounding valley, the denomination of Abbey Dale. Its extent is about 500 acres, besides moors and woodlands of about 90 or 100 acres. The annual value is stated to be £847. 3s.—The number of houses is 16, and 88 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The substratum of the soil is gritstone, and the land is generally of a good quality. The amount raised in 1828 for the poor and county-rate, was £68. 19s. 9d.—The benefice of the chapel is a donative, with no settled income, and the Rev. William Pashley is incumbent. The lord of the manor, Peter Pegge Burnell, esq. is the patron.—The ancient abbey stood on the declivity of a romantic hill, about two miles from Norton. It was founded between the years 1172 and 1186, by Robert Fitz-Ralph or Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, Norton and Marnham, who according to Dugdale, Tanner and other writers, was one of the four knights who assassinated Thomas-à-Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; this abbey therefore was supposed to have been erected and endowed by him in expiation of his guilt. Dr. Pegge has adduced many ingenious arguments in refutation of this tradition, but he can scarcely be said to have succeeded in his conclusions. Robert de Fitz-Ranulph placed in the abbey a Premonstratensian abbot and canons,* and bestowed on them the churches of Alfreton, Norton and Elvaston, in Derbyshire, Wymeswold in Leicestershire, and lands in Norton and elsewhere.

Ralph de Eccleshal gave the monks of Beauchief a corn mill, on the river Sheaf, which stood at a place now called the mill or milne houses. †Gerard de Furnivall gave the monks liberty to turn thirty of their cows into his forest of Fullwood, with their young, under three years old, and an acre of land whereon to erect winter-sheds; and his son, Thomas de Furnivall, gave the monks his grange of Fullwood, with the lands and common-pasture of Fullwood and Riveling, for all the cattle of the monastery, except goats.

Sir Thomas Chaworth gave Greenhill in Norton, for the support of an additional canon. The abbot of Beauchief was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I.—At the time of the Reformation, the patronage of the abbey was in the daughters and co-heirs of John Ormond, the representative of the founder. The revenues of the abbey, at the time of its suppression in 1536, were valued at £126. 3s. 4d. per annum; and in the year following, the abbey and surrounding

* Of this expiatory foundation, the religious order of the premonstratensians, or white canons, had the advantage. These were an order of regular canons, instituted in 1120, by St. Norbert, a relation of the emperor Henry V.; who, retiring from a life of dissipation to the most exemplary piety and laborious exercise of preaching, had a desert valley, named Premontre, bestowed upon him by the bishop of Laon, in which he built the first monastery of the order; and hence their name, although from their founder they are also called Norbertines; at first the religious of this order were so poor, that they had only a single ass, which served to carry the wood they cut down every morning, and sent to Laon, in order to purchase bread. But, in a short time, they received so many donations, and built so many monasteries, that thirty years after the foundation of this order, they had above 100 abbeys in France and Germany; and in process of time, had monasteries in all parts of Christendom, amounting to 1000 abbeys, 300 provostships, a vast number of priories, and 300 monasteries. They came first into England in 1146; and in the reign of Edward I. had 27 monasteries here. The rule they followed was that of St. Augustine, with some slight alterations, and the addition of certain severe laws, the authority of which did not long survive their austere founder.

† This Gerard de Furnivall was governor of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, temp. Henry III. he married Matilda de Lovetot, who with her husband were benefactors to Beauchief, which, observes Dr. Pegge, was but a becoming and gracious return for the present of Robert Fitz Ranulph to Worksop abbey, after the erection of his own abbey at Beauchief.

district was granted to Sir Nicholas Strelley for the sum of £223. ; and about the middle of the 17th century, it passed by marriage into the possession of Edward Pegge, esq. to whose descendant, Peter Pegge Burnell, esq. it now belongs.

Beauchief hall was built by Edward Pegge, esq. in the reign of Charles II. It stands on the summit of a well-wooded hill, and is in that irregular architectural style which characterized the century succeeding the demolition of the monasteries, and proves the employment of the material belonging to those sanctified edifices in the erection of private mansions. It is now in the occupation of Broughton Steade, esq.—There are no remains of the abbey, except a part of the chapel, which was repaired by Mr. E. Pegge in the reign of Charles II. The exterior of the chapel is extremely plain, except that it has reeded windows, with double buttresses at the angles. A part of the ground-plan may be traced by an old adjoining wall, in which are the remains of two circular gothic arches. It had long been in ruins before Mr. Pegge repaired it ; and the inhabitants buried their dead at Norton and Dronfield. There are the arms, &c. of the Strelleys and Pegges in the chapel.

“ We have in this family an instance which by some has been supposed rare, of the direct descendants of the original grantee possessing and residing upon the abbey-lands granted to their ancestor. What indeed could tempt the family to forsake a residence circumstanced so agreeably in every respect as Beauchief? not to be last enumerated among the advantages of this choice spot, is the preservation of so many records of the monastic establishment in its days of prosperity, and that there has arisen among the family of its modern owners an antiquary who has known how to make a judicious use of the materials for its history. The late Dr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington, was descended of Humphrey Pegge, of Osmaston, who was cousin-german to Edward Pegge, who married the heiress of Beauchief. But through his mother he had a nearer connexion with the house whose history he has so well described. She was a daughter of Francis Stevenson, of Unstone, by Gertrude, his wife, the daughter of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. and Gertrude Strelley.

“ Of what Mr. Edward Pegge did here, some time after he had married the heir of Strelley, we have a circumstantial and curious account from the hand of Brailsford, a Derbyshire antiquary, who lived at the beginning of the last century. Beauchief hall was built by Edward Pegge, to which there is first a spacious outer green yard, from which through a large pair of well wrought iron gates, and on each side pallisadoed with iron, we enter into a garden on the south side of the house, and on a large walk through the middle of the garden are conducted to a noble pair of stone stairs, of nineteen greises or steps, at the head of which, entering through a pair of gates into a foot-path, from which goes down stairs of nine steps, both east and west, into a paved court-yard, and from the same foot-path continues our ascent up as many stone steps into a passage over a large stone arch (under which passeth a fair walk the whole front of the house) and under a balcony into the hall (the stairs all of stone, and several persons may walk together in a breast up them ; they are set with rails and banister of good stone-work, and so is the head end of the garden along on each side the stairs) and on a fair stone over the door leading into the hall, is engraven, viz. :

‘ Eben-ezer.

Hæc domus ergo Deus stet honoris grata columna :

Nam domus et domini conditor ipse Deus.

E. P. Maii 17, 1671.

‘ Here is a fair prospect adorned with wood ; and on a paved court before the house, through a pair of gates out of another garden on the east of the house into a long walk set with fir-trees, on the side of a close, at the far end of which walk we are in view of the ruins of Beauchief abbey, which is about a quarter of a mile from us, and of an extensive prospect into Yorkshire over the town of Sheffield. In a part of this close is the sweetest and clearest echo from the hall that I ever heard.

‘ Over a portal, within the hall doors, is cut on wood Pegge’s arms, quartering Strelley, and a fess dancitte or deep indented.

‘ There is also an entrance into the house both east and west, by stone stairs of twelve greises, with balconies over the doors.

‘ On the ground-floor of the house are seventeen rooms. On the next floor, with the hall, parlour and dining-room, are seven rooms; and in the dining-room is a pretty wrought chimney-piece, of alabaster; and between two pillars, on each side, supporting a canopy, is the effigies of an ancient man with a long beard, with a furred gown of half sleeves, and upon a mantle thrown over his shoulders, a collar of S. S. and roses, a little book in his hand, a ruff up to his ears, and a cap upon his head, like unto a judge’s cap. On the outside of the said supporters or pillars is the arms of Pegge, quartering Strelley’s. Above this floor of rooms is another story.

‘ The kitchen-gardens and the stables are westward, at a convenient distance from the house. And there is a pretty large walled paddock for deer, well wooded, before the front of the house, adjoining to the out-yards.

‘ The chimney-piece above mentioned was given by Mr. Adrian Mundy, of Quarn, whose only daughter and heir (a great fortune) was to have been married to Gervase Pegge, elder brother to Christopher Pegge, now of Beauchief, but that he was snatched away by death when he was a student of Gray’s Inn.

‘ A remaining part of the body of Beauchief abbey is repaired at the sole charge of Mr. Pegge, of Beauchief hall, and that is their burying place, and where sometimes is divine service and preaching.”

In the museum of George Savile Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, co. Nottingham, is a carving in alabaster, representing the assassination of Thomas-à-Becket, which is supposed to have been the original altar-piece of Beauchief abbey, and the gift of some member of the ancient family of Foljambe, whose arms it bears. The stone is about two feet high, nineteen inches broad, and about six inches thick; the figures, which stand under a canopy hollowed out of the stone, are about eighteen inches high.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

M. S. Edward Pegge, de Bello Capite in agro Derbensi Armiger, Edward Pegge de Ashbourn, filii natu majoris uxorem duxit Gertrude unicam Gulielmi Strelley in co. Nott. Armigeri filiam: atq. ex câ filios suscepit quinque filiasque ninem Annam, Mariam, Gertrude, Gervas, Goodeth, Elizabetha, Edward, Dorothy, Strelley, Christopher, Saram, Catherina et Francesca: Iteratis nuptiis habuit Annam sororem Gulielmi Clarkson de Kerton in agro Nott. Armigeri. Hic ille vir bonus spectatæ probitatis ipetatisque; domi pater optimus sedulusq. pacis conservator foris, diem obiit supremum, mense Dec. A. D. 1679, æt. 58; atq. inter utramq. uxorem hic subtus jacet: sepulchrale hoc marmor parentum memorie designatum pie Francesca Pauli Webster vidua, numerosæ prolis sola jam superstes anno 1731.

Beneath this marble lieth interred the remains of Mary Pegge, second wife of Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. She was the third daughter of Peter Broughton, esq. of Lowdham, in the co. Nott.: she died the 4th of August, 1774, aged 52.

Beneath this marble lieth interred the remains of Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, in the county of Derby, esq. who departed this life on the 7th of April, 1770, aged 60. He was twice married; his first wife was daughter and sole heiress of Robert Revell, of Carnfield, in the county of Derby, esq. who died without issue; by his second, who was the daughter of Peter Broughton, esq. he had issue five sons and five daughters, six of whom survived him. Charity, with the strictest probity, was the genuine characteristic of this once truly valuable, and sincerely regretted, man.

Beneath this marble lieth interred the remains of Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. jun. who died 12th of July, 1774, aged 29 years, 6 months.

Underneath, lieth interred the remains of Christopher Pegge, youngest, and fifth son of the late Strelley Pegge, sen. esq. who departed this life the 3rd of Sept. 1774, aged 21 years. He was a young gentleman of the most promising hopes, endowed with all the amiable qualities that adorn youth, esteemed by all, by all approved: he died lamented, as he lived beloved.

Memor esto Brevis Ævi.

Catherina, daughter of Strelley Pegge, esq. died 5th of Nov. 1759, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Lucinda, daughter of Strelley Pegge, esq. died 27th Oct. 1759, aged 2 years and seven months.

Here lieth the body of the truly virtuous gentlewoman, Mrs. Anne Strelley, eldest daughter of Jarvis Strelley, of Beauchief, esq. who died 10th of April, 1660, at the age of 69.

Here lieth the body of Robert Edmonds, gent.; he married Goodeth Strelley, the third daughter of Jarvis Strelley, of Beauchief, esq. He died 24th August, 1659, aged 66.

John Jackson, gent. died 20th of March, 1666, aged 64. He was son of Henry Jackson, of Stanshope, co. Stafford, and Anne, daughter of John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, co. Chester.

Anne, wife of John Jackson, daughter of Alexander Southwick, D. D. rector of Waddington, co. Lincoln, died 12th April, 1667, aged 71.

*Pedigree of STRELLEY, of Beauchief, and of their representatives,
the PEGGES of Beauchief.*



ARMS. Strelley. Paly of six, *Argent* and *Azure*.
Pegge. *Argent*, a chevron, between three piles, *Sable*.

CREST of Pegge. A Demi Sun issuing from a wreath, *Or*, the rays alternately *Argent* and *Sable*.

Sir Nicholas Strelley, knt. captain, of Berwick, obt. 3 Elizabeth.—

Nicholas Strelley, esq. 2nd son, settled by his father at—Bridget, daughter of Anthony Thwaites, Beauchief, Lord of the manor of Ecclesall; buried at gent.; buried at Norton, 23rd of March, Sheffield, 26th October, 1602. 1591.

Margery, = Gervase Strelley, esq. son and heir; lord of the manor of Ecclesall; obt. 6 James I.	Dorothy, 2nd ux.—Charles North, esq. 2nd husband.	Anthony S. of Beauchief, gent.; bur. at Norton, 3rd January, 1610.	Nicholas Strelley.	Ursula, bur. at Norton, 26th of Feb. 1589.	Mary Strelley, mar. 1604, to Geo. Eyre, to Dennis Berresford, of Greenhill, gent.	Bridget Strelley, mar. at Norton, 22nd Oct. 1585, to Dennis Berresford, of Greenhill, gent.
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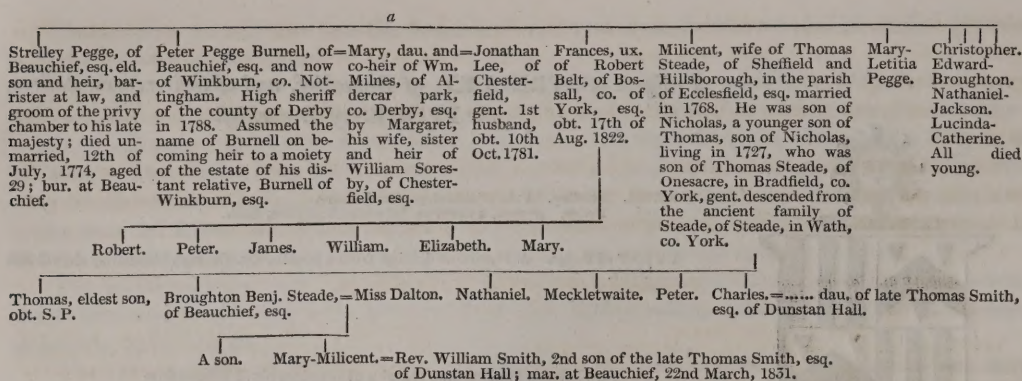
Nicholas Strelley, son and heir apparent; baptized at Norton, 26th of March, 1592; died in his infancy, and was buried at Sheffield, 20th March, 1597.	Margery, buried at Sheffield, 5th Aug. 1592.	Gervase Strelley, buried at Sheffield, 11th March, 1597.	Anne Strelley, obt. unmar. 10th of April, 1660, aged 69, and was bur. in the abbey of Beauchief. 1593.	Jane S. bapt. at Sheffield, 5th of Feb. 1593.	Goodeth Strelley, wife of Robert Edmunds, of Beauchief, gent.; died in May, 1665, and was buried in the church of Dronfield.	William S. of Beauchief, esq. obt. in 1635, and was bur. at Dronfield.	Gertrude, daughter of Adam Eyre, of Bradway, in the parish of Norton, gent. (a younger son of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, esq.) by Elizabeth, his ux. dau. of Thomas Barley, of Dronfield Woodhouse.
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Anne, 2nd ux.—Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. son of Edward Pegge, of Ashbourn, gent. (a younger son of Humphry Pegge, of Osmaston, son of Ralph Pegge, of Stanhope, co. Staff. by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Bruen. Aged 11 in 1634. Aged 40, 11th August, 1662. High sheriff of the county of Derby in 1664. Built the hall at Beauchief in 1671, and restored public worship in the church of the abbey. Died 31st December, 1679, and was buried in the abbey of Beauchief.	Gertrude Strelley, sole daughter and heir, born 3rd October, 1631; mar. at Norton, 17th July, 1648.	Nicholas Strelley, died young; November, 1635.	William Strelley, died young; bur. at Norton, 19th November, 1635.
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Gervase Strelley Pegge, esq. barrister. All died young.	Anna-Catherina, 1st ux. dau. of William Eyre, of High-low, esq. and sister of John Gell, of Hop-ton, esq. who married Isabella Jessop, of Broom hall; married at Bakewell, 27th December, 1692.	Christopher Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. youngest son; obt. 28th March, 1729, aged 69, and was buried at Beauchief.	Letitia, 2nd ux. dau. of Humphry Pegge, of Shirley, son of Edward, son of Ralph, of Shirley, by Prudence, his wife, daughter of Nathan Bate, of Little Chester; mar. at Drayton-Basset, 9th August, 1702; died in 1748.	Elizabeth. Sarah. Catharine, obt. young or unmarried.	Anne, ux. of Thos. Southby, of Birdsal, co. York, esq. Mary, ux. of Thos. Tatton, of Withenshaw, co. Chester, gent.	Gertrude, wife of Francis Stevenson, of Unstone, co. Derby, gent. Goodeth, wife of Robert Belt, of Bossall, co. York, esq.	Dorothy, wife of Richard Hall, of Barlow Lees, in the parish of Dronfield, gent. Frances, wife of Paul Webster, of Chesterfield, gent.
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Anne Pegge, only issue of the first marriage, ux. of Philip Foster Smith, esq. of Bram-hurst, near Uttoxeter.	Frances, 1st ux.—Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. owner of Whiteley wood, in the manor of Ecclesall. High sheriff of the county of Derby in 1739. Died 7th of April, 1770, aged 60; bur. at Beauchief.	Mary, 2nd ux. dau. of Peter Broughton, of Lowdham, co. Nott. esq.; obt. 4th August, 1774, aged 52; buried at Beauchief.	Letitia, ux. of Jonathan Lee, of Chesterfield, gent. obt. 17th of June, 1773; bur. in Chesterfield church.	Christopher Pegge, of Stanhope, co. Stafford, clerk, B. A. and M. A. 1740.	Mary, daughter of George Alsop, by Catherine Brudenel, his wife; mar. in 1741.	Edward, son of Jane. Christiana, All obt. un-married.
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Christiana, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pulton.



BEELEY is a township and chapelry in the constabulary of Edensor, parish of Bakewell and Beghlegh, hundred of High Peak. It is situate four miles S. E. of Bakewell. It contains 70 houses, 78 families, and 441 inhabitants. Of the 78 families, 17 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 21 in trade or handicraft, and 40 variously. There are 128 males in this village above 21 years of age.

The extent of this township is 3202 *a. 2 r. 15 p.* of gritstone land, principally the property of the Duke of Devonshire: the residue being the property of eight freeholders, under £20. per annum each. The average of the last seven years parochial expenses, viz. poor, constable, county-rates, church-rates and highways, is £121. 17s. 9d. per annum. The wool and lamb tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contribution, a day-school, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, one friendly society and one public house in the township.

Beeley stands in a valley on the east bank of the Derwent, and it is well watered by a rivulet that runs through the village. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor, and holds a Court Leet. John Charge, esq. steward.

In Begeleie, Godric had six ox-gangs of land to be taxed, land to six oxen; three villanes and five bordars have there one plough and one acre of meadow. D. B. 295.

Warner de Beelegh, and afterwards his son Serlo, held this manor about the reign of Richard I.; and after passing to the Chenys of Northamptonshire, it came into the possession of lord Vaux, of Harrowden, whose youngest son, Nicholas, held it in right of his mother, and in 1560 sold it to Dean and Greaves; the latter family had been seated at the Greaves, in this chapelry, from the time of Henry III. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the family of Greaves sold it to the Saviles, who resided at Hilltop, formerly the Greaves. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose ancestor purchased the same about the middle of the last century.

As early as 1280 there was a chapel in this place, the minister of which had five marks yearly. —The following curious deed, which was in the collection of the late Adam Wolley, of Matlock, esq. bears the date of 1473. "That there is a devoute chapell in Beley in Derwent Dale, which is a new begonne thing of our sweet lady St. Mary,* and hath nothing but through the grace of God and the almes of goode men and wymmen, but that won Sir John Eyre, chapeleyn, moved with grace and virtue, hath laboured and done great cost there, as well of his owne proper costs as of his pore neighbours, and hath gotten thereto boke, bell, vestment and chales, and hath a preest there sayinge masse daily before our sayde ladye for all brethren and sisters, and all good doers thereto, and purposeth through the grace of God and our sayde ladye and succoure of good men and wymmen, to found a preest there for ever to pray for all the benefactors and goode doers thereto, which he may not utterly perform without refreshyng and almsdede of goode men and wymmen, wherefore if hit please you to shew your blessed almes thereto, hit is your owne, and

* Pilkington says, the chapel is dedicated to St. Anne.

our sayde blessed ladye will reward you: and also we have sent amongst you won Thomas Wylmot, which is a very trewe proctour, and a special benefactor and good doer there. To which present writing, &c."

The neat tower church in this place is dedicated to St. Anne; clear value in the king's books £10. 18s.

The living is a perpetual curacy; the Duke of Devonshire is the patron. Value from £150. to £160. per annum, since the augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty of £600. and £600. parliamentary grant. The Rev. A. Auriel Barker, M.A. is the present incumbent.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Monuments in the chancel.

Memoriæ sacrum Georgii Savile de Beeley, in agro Derb. armigeri antiqua illa Saviliorum familia de Howley in agro Ebor orti: viri de patria, de suisque consiliis optime meriti; qui postea per XLIII annos III. menses XV. dies cœlæbem duxisset vitam, hinc ad cœlos migravit XVI. cal Septemb. anno a Christo in carnatione 1675.

Memoriæ sacrum Gulielmi Savile de Beeley, in agro Derb. supradicti Georgii fratris et hœredis, qui Dorotheam filiam unicam Gulielmi Stevenson de Matlocke, generosi duxit uxorem ex qua VIII suscepit liberos quorum; tres tantum, Germanum Georgium, Johannem supestites reliquit et cum cursum XXXIX. annorum VII. mensium et IX. dierum peregerat, immortalitatis palma coronatus est nones Junii, Anno. Eræ Christianæ M. D. C. L. XXVI. Dilectissimi et jucundissimi erant in vita sua in morte quoq. sua non separati sunt. 2 Sam. 1, 22.

Dorothea Savile, Gulielmi relicta, monumentum hoc fieri atq. hoc loco erigi curavit, quæ suam erga maritum pietatem et amore ad posteros testem fecit.

Over all, a shield of the arms and crest of Savile.

Near this place lie the bodies of George Savile, of South House Grange, in the county of Derby, esq. and John, his brother, the sons of William Savile, of Hilltop, in the said county, esq. and Dorothy, his wife. John departed this life the first day of October, 1733; George, 16th May, 1734; and in gratitude to their memory this monument is erected by their nephew.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Savile, *Argent*, on a

bent cotise, *Sable*, 3 owls of the field. 2, Paly of ten, *Or* and *Sable*, on a canton, *Gules*, a mullet, *Argent*, 3, *Gules*, on a bend, *Argent*, 3 leopards' faces, *Sable*.

CREST. An owl.

A brass memorial for John Calvert, late of this parish, gent. who departed this life April 7, 1710, aged 65.

A memorial for John, son of Gawin Fern, minister of this chapel, who died June 26, 1742, aged 23.

Two flags within the rails: one inscribed, In morte lucrum, the remains of that excellent woman, Mrs. Ann Greaves, daughter of George Birds, of Stanton hall, gent. and relict of John Greaves, of Woodhouse, esq. lie here interred, her better part to blissful regions ascended the 25th of May, 1700; to whose pious memory this marble is dedicated by her brother, Mr. Thomas Birds.

The other. This marble stone doth presse, but not oppresse the body of John Greaves, son of John Greaves, of Greaves, esq. who was always a true son of the church of England, merciful and charitable to the poor, patient and courageous in a tedious sickness, and at length, being full of faith and hope, did exchange this troublesome world for a better, the 13th of October, 1694.

Flags for Richard Hawis, who died 11th March, 1655.

Godfrey, son of Godfrey Barker, died February 27th,

1645. Grace, his mother, died 28th August, 1667.

Godfrey Barker, died 13th January, 1665, &c.

John Froggat, late of Froggatt, he begat eleven sons and six daughters, and died 26th December, 16..

Charities.

Barker Robert	{ £100. Turnp. Security }	5 0 0	Poor.....	Will, 7th July, 1730.
Dawson Mary	{ £20. }	1 0 0	Poor.....	
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funded property	5 10 0	Clothing ...	Will, 1818.
Norman Henry	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor.....	Paid by the Duke of Devonshire.

BEIGHTON, a village, township, constabulary and parish, pleasantly seated about half a mile Bectune, west of the river Rother, on the northern border of the Scarsdale hundred, joining Yorkshire, 16 miles N. E. from Chesterfield, and in the deanery of Chesterfield. This parish includes the villages of Berley, Hackenthorpe and Southwell, and contained in 1831, 179 houses, 207 families, and 980 inhabitants, being an increase since 1801, of 346 persons. Of the 207 families, 71 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 78 in trade or handicraft, and 58 variously. The principal trade is the manufacture of scythes and sickles, and working of collieries. There are 233 males above 21 years of age in the township.

The township of Beighton contains 2407 acres of old, and 600 acres of newly enclosed land, which is divided among 50 proprietors, viz.: the earl Manvers, who owns 2280 acres, William Booth, esq. the vicar of Beighton, Rev. Joseph Dixon, Rev. Thomas Mountain, Messrs. John Thomas and William Staniforth, William Potter, William Wragg, G. Wright, J. Jennings, sen. and jun. James Goodlad, Isaac Brunt, John Gabb, of Drakehouse, G. Shephard, J. Woodhead, W. and G. Inkersall, S. Bramhall, J. Sorby, E. Jenkin, G. Swinnerton, E. Hobson, Samuel Plant, &c.

A court Baron is annually held for Lord Manvers' manor of Beighton, at the rent day, which is usually about the middle of November.

All the land is titheable except Berley moor, where an allotment was given to the impropiator and vicar in lieu of tithes. The tithes are valued every fourteen years, and this valuation regulates both the vicar's and lord Manvers' shares: the latter possesses most of the rectorial tithes. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £5505. 5s. The average amount of the poor rates, including the constables' accounts, for the last seven years, is £407. 6s. 3d.; and the county rates, £72. 4s. 5d. per annum. The paupers are generally relieved at their own dwellings, except three or four, who are kept in the poor-house at Ashover. There is one endowed free-schol, one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and two public-houses in the township.

Within half a mile of Beighton, on the east bank of the Rother, is some ancient earth-works, supposed to have been a Roman station.

In Bectune were five ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed. Land to six oxen; two villanes have there one plough and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, value in king Edward's time 5s. now 6s. 4d. In Bectune, four ox-gangs of land to be taxed, land to as many oxen. Soke. It is waste. This belonged to Ralph, son of Hubert. In Bectune, Swain had six ox-gangs and a half to be taxed. There is land to one plough and a half: yet there are four ploughs, eleven villanes and two bordars. It was formerly worth 20s. now 32s. Roger holds it, and Lewin under him. This manor belonged to Roger de Busli. D. B. 299, 317, 325.

This manor was given, in the reign of king Ethelred, to Burton Abbey. At the Conquest, it appears to have been divided into two manors: one of which was held by Lewin, under Roger de Busli, and the other belonged to Roger de Poitou. Before 1276, Sir Gervase de Bernake was lord of Beighton, and was one of the benefactors to the abbey of Beauchief. In 1279, Walter de Furneux possessed the manor, and left it to his son William, who died seised of it in 1320: his sisters and co-heiresses married Latimer and Ravensworth, and on failure of issue from Latimer, the whole devolved to Henry Fitzhugh, son of Henry de Ravensworth. A co-heiress of Henry, the last baron Fitzhugh, brought Beighton to Sir John Fiennes, eldest son of Richard, the first lord Dacre, of the south. In 1570, Gregory lord Dacre sold the manor to Francis Wortley, esq. Before 1649, the family of Pierrepont possessed the manor. The sister and heiress of William Pierrepont, the last duke of Kingston, brought this estate into the family of the present possessor, Earl Manvers, of Thoresby park and Holme Pierrepont, co. Nottingham.

The ancient tower church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1455, Sir James Strangeways, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, gave this church to the priory of Mountgrace, in Yorkshire. In 1544, Henry VIII. granted the rectory and advowson to Robert and William Swift; one of the daughters of Robert Swift brought this estate to her husband, Francis Wortley, esq. and it has since passed with the manor. On an oak beam in the roof the date of 1100 is visible, which is only thirty-four years after William the Conqueror desolated the country. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. and yearly tenths 13s. 2¼d. The present income of the vicar is derived from a rent-charge of £10. royal bounty £200. and about forty acres of glebe land: the remainder from a composition, tithe corn rent, which is paid in money twice a year, and varies with the price of wheat. Earl Manvers is the patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Erskine, M. A. is the present vicar.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Two flag stones, bearing the following inscriptions, are in the vestry-room, adjoining the chancel.

Orate pro anima domini Johannis Tynker quondam vicari de Beighton: annos corpus hic jacet, animæ propitiatur Deus. An. D. Millessimo quadragintessimo octogessimo (1418.)

Hic jacent Ricardus Boswette (or Dowcett) armiger et Johanna uxor ejus Millessimo quinscentigesimo primo, animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen. (1501.)

Bassanoe's volume of church notes, says, there was a monument to Edward Dowcett, esq. who died in 1501.—Memorials for the family of Jermyns, of Drakehouse, in 1715, and 1777.—For John Drake, vicar of Beighton, who died 4th of April, 1745, and John Drake, vicar of Beighton, who died 4th February, 1763, and for the Marshalls.



M. Habershon del. Architect.

J. Carter sculp.

S.W. View of the NEW CHURCH, BELPER.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds.....	7 5 0	Clothing.....	Deed, 1817, Will, 1818.
Green Robert	Land, 1 a. 1 r. 20 p.	Interest	Poor.....	Will, 24th May, 1712.
Jessopp William	Land, 5 a. 0 r. 20 p.	14 5 0	{ Putting out one ap- }	Will, 18th April, 1666.
Morton Godfrey	£40.		{ prentice, and poor }	Will.
Newbold John	Land, 2 a. 2 r. 37 p.	5 15 6	Poor.....	Will, 18th Jan. 1699.
Worrall Richard	£20.		Poor and schoolmaster	
	{ The above £40. and }		Poor.....	
	{ £20. is laid out in }	9 0 0		
	{ land, 3 a 1 r. 13 p. }			

School.

Jessopp George	Rent charge	2 0 0	Schoolmaster	To teach five poor boys.
Newbold John, Hackenthorpe	Moiety of rent of close	2 17 9	ditto	To teach four poor boys.
Newbold John, Sothalls	Rent charge	0 6 0	ditto	To teach one poor boy.

The ancient family of Pierrepont is said to have derived their name from the lordship of Hurst Pierrepont, in Sussex, which was in possession of Robert de Pierrepont immediately after the conquest. Sir Simon Pierrepont was summoned to parliament 9 Edward II. Of this family was Sir Robert Pierrepont, who was raised to the peerage in 1627-8 by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, in the county of Nottingham, and Earl of Kingston upon Hull. Henry, his son, was created Marquess of Dorchester in 1645, but dying, in 1680, without issue, the marquissate became extinct. Evelyn, the fourth Earl, was created Marquess of Dorchester in 1706, and Duke of Kingston in 1715, which titles became extinct on the death of the third Duke, Sept. 1773.

Philip Meadows, esq. deputy-ranger of Richmond park, son of Sir Philip Meadows, knt. marshall of the king's palace, married in 1734 Frances, only sister and heiress of William Pierrepont, second Duke of Kingston, by whom she had five sons and one daughter, viz.: Evelyn-Philip, Charles, William, Edward, Thomas, and Frances. Charles, who, by royal permission, in 1788, assumed the surname and arms of Pierrepont upon succeeding to the estates of his uncle, the Duke of Kingston; was elevated to the peerage on the 23rd of July, 1796, by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, and Viscount Newark, and, on the first of April, 1806, to the dignity of Earl Manvers. His lordship married, in 1774, Anne Orton, youngest daughter of John Mills, of Richmond, esq. and had issue Evelyn, Henry, Frederick, born in 1775, died in 1801, Charles-Herbert Pierrepont, the present Earl, Henry-Manvers, and Frances-Augusta-Eliza, and died 16th June, 1816. The present Earl was born on the 11th of August, 1778, married, on the 23rd of August, 1804, Mary-Letitia, eldest daughter of Anthony-Hardolph Eyre, esq. of Grove Park, in the county of Nottingham, by whom he has issue, Charles, Viscount Newark, Sydney-William-Herbert, Mary-Frances, and Annora-Charlotte. His lordship is lord of the manors of Beighton, Calow, and Oldcotes, in this county, but his principal estate is in the county of Nottingham.

TITLES. Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont.

ARMS. *Argent*, semée of cinquefoils, *Gules*, a lion rampant, *Sable*.

CREST. On a wreath, a lion rampant, *Sable*, between two wings erect, *Argent*.

SUPPORTERS. Two lions, *Sable*, armed and langued, *Gules*.

MOTTO. *Pie reponne te.*

RESIDENCES. Thoresby Park, and Holme Pierrepont, both in the county of Nottingham.

Belp, in Whitwell parish.

BELPER is a market town, a township, constabulary, and parochial chapelry. It is situate in Beaupoire, the parish of Duffield, the deanery of Derby, and the hundred of Appletree. It occupies a delightful position on the banks of the Derwent; 134 m. N. N. W. from London, 53 m. S. E. of Manchester, 16 m. S. W. of Chesterfield, 8 m. S. E. of Cromford, 12 m. E. of Ashbourn, 7 m. S. W. of Alfreton, and 8 m. N. from Derby.

Belper township is bounded N. W. by Shottle, N. N. W. by Alderwasley, N. by Heage, S. W. by Hazlewood, S. E. by Holbrook, and S. by Makeney and Duffield townships. The township includes the villages of Broadholme, Chevin, Belper-Gutter, Belper-Lane-End, Hopping-Hill, Openwood-gate, Lound-hill, Common-side, Dalley, &c.

The houses are substantially built of excellent gritstone, with which the neighbourhood abounds.

The thoroughfare through Belper has become considerable, from the facilities afforded by the new line of road opened from Cromford in 1820. This road passes through the centre of the county, and is undoubtedly the best road for carriages of every description; and we need not scruple to say, it will ultimately, if not immediately, become the direct mail-road between Manchester and London. This road runs through the vale of the Derwent, and the scenery on the banks of this river is universally admired. Coaches from London and Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and Nottingham and Manchester, pass through, to and from those towns, daily. A horse-mail carries the letters from Bakewell, Wirksworth and Belper, to Derby, daily.

The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held here on the 28th of January, the 5th of May, or the day following Chesterfield fair, and on the 31st of October; the latter is a considerable cattle fair.

The petty sessions are held weekly, on Saturday, by the county magistrates.

Within less than half a century, Belper has attained its present magnitude and importance, having previously been an inconsiderable place, containing within the whole liberty scarcely more than a twentieth part of the houses now occupied by its numerous and busy inhabitants. According to the census taken in 1821, Belper contained 1239 houses, affording habitations for 3511 male and 3724 female (making in the whole, 7235) inhabitants. This was an increase on the census of 1811 of 1457 persons. In 1831, there were 1482 inhabited and 54 uninhabited houses, occupied by 1604 families, consisting of 3840 males and 4058 females, making a total of 7890 persons; being an increase on the last census, of 655. Of the 1604 families, 70 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1229 in trade or handicraft, and 305 variously. Of the 1825 males above 21 years of age, 20 were occupiers of land employing, and 21 of ditto not employing labourers; 49 were agricultural labourers, 936 were employed in manufacture, 373 in retail trade, 41 merchants, professional men or independent, 280 were labourers employed under the three preceding classes, and 98 were retired tradesmen, superannuated, or disabled in body or mind.

It may be considered at some future era, a curiosity to show what trades and professions most prevail at the present time in the town of Belper. When the census was taken, there were 1 auctioneer, 13 bakers, 2 besom makers, 6 barbers, 8 blacksmiths, 3 booksellers, 4 brass workers, 7 bricklayers, 6 brickmakers, 4 plasterers, 34 masons, 4 house painters, 30 butchers, 35 carpenters, 4 cabinet makers, 6 wheelwrights, 6 sawyers, 1 chandler, 1 cheesemonger, 6 chemists and druggists, 2 watchmakers, 7 drapers, 1 silk mercer, 2 coopers, 5 curriers, 1 dyer, 6 crate makers, 2 framesmiths, 4 filesmiths, 4 glaziers, 13 grocers, 1 harness maker, 6 hatters, 1 huckster, 1 ironmonger, 1 maltster, 2 millers, 1 pipe maker, 5 printers, 16 publicans, 1 rope maker, 2 saddlers, 66 boot and shoe makers, 1 chimney-sweeper, 1 spirit merchant, 5 sinker makers, 26 tailors, 1 tinman, 3 turners, 3 whitesmiths, 1 woolcomber, and many framework-knitters.

Remark. The males employed in agriculture appears but few, which arises from a many tradesmen having land, and partially employing themselves and others who are principally employed in manufacture, and returned as such.

The extraordinary accession of inhabitants and buildings is to be attributed to the establishment of the cotton-works belonging to Messrs. Strutt, and to the attention which the members of that public spirited family devote to the accommodation and general welfare of those employed by them. A third of the inhabitants of this town are occupied in their works; and to supply their operatives with clothes and food, a large proportion of the remainder has been induced to fix their residence at Belper. It is thus that towns become extensive and important, by means of a few intelligent individuals engaged in works that add to the wealth of the country. Belper,

which at a comparatively recent period was inhabited only by a few nail-makers, now ranks next to the capital of the county in extent, population, wealth and intelligence.

Of the 1418 families, in 1821, 65 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1309 in trade or handicraft, and 44 in professional pursuits, &c.

The manufactures of Belper are cotton yarn, silk and cotton hose, pottery, nails, &c.

The cotton-mills, which belong to Messrs. Strutt, are four in number; the first of which was erected in the year 1776. The principal of these mills is 200 feet long and 30 wide. It is six stories high, and is considered fire-proof, the floor being constructed on brick arches and paved with brick. The mills are worked by eleven water-wheels, principally composed of iron; six are used in the time of high water and five when the water is at the usual height. Two of these wheels were constructed by Mr. T. C. Hewes, an ingenious mechanic and engineer of Manchester; the other nine have been constructed on the same principle, by the Messrs. Strutt. These wheels are 21 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 15 feet long: each shaft is of cast-iron, and the arms which connect them with the sole (that part of the wheel to which the buckets or ladles are attached) are simply circular rods of iron, an inch and a half in diameter. The wheels are remarkable for their simplicity, strength and lightness of appearance. The large cylindrical water-wheel, chiefly composed of timber, has been removed to give place to the iron wheels.

Hosiery.—Messrs. Ward, Brettle and Ward, are the most extensive hosiers in the kingdom. We have already noticed their establishment in the first part.

The manufacture of nails was formerly carried on to a considerable extent in this town, and it still supports between three and four hundred hands, but it is thought to be in a declining state. There are also stocking-frames in the town, but they are not numerous. Pottery is made at Belper-Gutter, consisting of pitchers, pans, bottles, &c.: and there are also extensive cotton-mills and bleach-works, and an iron-foundry, at Millford, belonging to the Messrs. Strutt.

The extent of the township of Belper is 2858 *a. 2 r. 2 p.* of gritstone and coal land; the land in the valley, on the banks of the Derwent, is excellent, but the high land is cold and the soil is more barren. Land is let from £1. to £5. per acre: the average is about £2. The number of freeholders is 176, and the Messrs. Strutt are the largest proprietors. The tithes are taken by composition and the rate made annually. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £7338. 5s. Sir R. P. Jodrell, bart. is the lord of the manor, and holds Court Leets here at irregular periods.

The number of persons in this manufacturing place, employed in agriculture, scarcely exceeds one in twenty, in proportion to those persons employed in trade or handicraft pursuits. The wages of the agricultural labourers amount to 10s. or 12s. per week, or with victuals, to 6s. or 7s. Here no agricultural labourers are employed in house-row work, as the compulsory labour of pauperage is denominated, nor is any proportion of wages paid out of the poor-rates. The highways are kept in repair with the composition.

The average parochial expenses, during the last seven years, is £1402. 12s. 6d. but this includes poor-rates, church-rates, county-rate and constables' accounts. The pauper children obtain employment in seaming, nail-making, and at the cotton manufactories, but they are never apprenticed out. The cases of illegitimate children amount to seven or eight annually.

Belper poor-house was erected in 1803; there are about 17 paupers: idiots, old people and orphans in the house. The maintenance of the paupers averages about 2s. 9d. per week for each individual.

The name of this place was formerly written Beaupoire, and the town has some claims to antiquity, although it is not mentioned in Domesday-book.

About fifteen years ago, a gold coin of Augustus Cæsar, in high preservation, was found in this neighbourhood: and military weapons, generally thought to be Roman, have been dug up in various places. Several coins have been found; and two of them of silver, although much defaced, have been judged to be of the reigns of Stephen and Edward I.

In 25 Edward I. the manor of Beaupoire belonged to the honour of Tutbury.

The *Inquest post mortem* describes a capital mansion held at this place, by Edmund, earl of

Lancaster, surnamed Crouchback, who died in 1296; and as this is the first mention of the manor, it is, in the opinion of Lysons, not improbable that it originated in that nobleman's enclosing a park and building a hunting-seat, to which, from its beautiful situation, he may have given the name of Beau-repaire (or rather, Belle-repaire) which has been corrupted into Belper. In 1 Edward III. Thomas, duke of Lancaster, died, and left this manor to his son Henry.

It has been handed down by tradition, that John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. had a residence at Belper. Researches have been made to ascertain this fact, but the tradition remains unconfirmed. A few fragments of old walls, of great thickness, buried in the ground, are discoverable near the building denominated the Manor House; and this is the site, which, it is believed, was occupied by the Duke's castle or mansion. The same tradition asserts, that the chapel and the old bridge, which had on its front a shield with armorial bearings, were built in his time, and at his expense. Undoubtedly there has, at some period, been a residence of considerable importance on this spot, as the bulk and extent of the foundation walls sufficiently denote.

In 7 Henry VII. Ralf Pole of Radbourn died, and left to George, the son of John, the son of Ralf, his kinsman, an estate here. In 16 Henry VIII. Thomas Babington died, and left his son Anthony an estate here. In 2 Edward VI. Thomas Thacker left his son Gilbert an estate here; as did Rowland Babington to his kinsman Francis. In 5 or 6 Philip and Mary, Sir Henry Sacheverel knt. died here, and left an estate to his son John, who died 35 Elizabeth, and left it to his son Henry. In 42 Elizabeth, Anthony Lowe, of Alderwasley, left an estate here to his son Edward.*—The manor became attached to the Duchy of Lancaster at an early period, and having passed with Duffield, is now the property of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart.

The ancient chapel, which is still used for evening lectures and for a school-room, was so small that no more than three hundred persons could be accommodated in it. The service also, for the increasing population of the town, was accustomed to be performed on the alternate Sundays only. Marriages were not solemnized in it.

It was on account of this deficiency in the means of divine worship afforded to the friends of the establishment, that the erection of a new church at Belper was resolved upon about nine or ten years ago, and a subscription for that purpose was opened and greatly promoted by the active liberality of the Messrs. Strutt and their families; who, although from strictly conscientious motives they dissented in their mode of worship from the established church, were anxious that their work-people, tenants and neighbours, should be adequately provided with such religious instruction and discipline as was suitable to their received impressions or opinions. On the 31st of October, 1822, the first stone of a new church was laid, amid an immense concourse of people. It was on the day of a great annual fair, and the day was uncommonly fine. The Duke of Devonshire, who had announced his intention to officiate at the ceremony of laying the first stone, was met by the delighted multitude at an early hour: his travelling equipage was stopped by the crowd, the horses were taken from the carriage, and his Grace was drawn by the shouting populace to Bridge Hill, the residence of G. B. Strutt, esq. where he breakfasted. At about half past one, the noble Duke proceeded in his carriage to Long-row, from which place to the spot on which the new church was to be erected, the procession was on foot; his Grace being supported on the right and left by W. Strutt, esq. and G. B. Strutt, esq. After the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Barber, vicar of Duffield, delivered an address upon the occasion, and the noble Duke declared the satisfaction which he felt in such an opportunity for visiting a town, situate in the heart of a county to which he was warmly and deeply attached. His Grace returned in state to Bridge Hill, accompanied by a large cavalcade of his tenantry, and honoured Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Strutt by dining and remaining all night at their house.

The chapel at Belper, which is dedicated to St. John, is valued in the king's books at £3. with yearly tenths, 6s.

The new church was consecrated and opened on the 6th of September, 1824, by the bishop of

* Woolley's Manuscripts.

Lichfield and Coventry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Duffield. The curacy has been considerably augmented, viz.: with £500. subscribed; royal bounty £800.; and a parliamentary grant of £2000. The Rev. Matthew Tunstall is the present incumbent.

The style of architecture is the English gothic of the 13th and 14th centuries, and as it stands on a bold elevation, above the town, its appearance is strikingly ornamental. The design was by Mr. Habbershon, and the contract for the building was executed by Mr. Spicer Crowe, of London. The structure is of solid stone, obtained from a quarry about half a mile from Belper, called Hunger-hill. The gallery is supported by iron pillars. The intersections of the roof-beams and joists, which are elegantly moulded, form a handsome ribbed ceiling, divided into compartments. The height of the tower is 100 feet and the breadth 20, with strong buttresses at the angles, finished at the top with octagon minarets. The body of the church, including the two staircases, is 101 feet long and 56 feet wide, inside measure. The vestry and robing-room are each 13 feet by 10 feet. The height, inside, from the floor to the ceiling, is 30 feet. There are accommodations for 1800 persons, including 300 children, and two-thirds of the sittings are free. The cost of the erection was between 11 and £12,000.; about one-third being raised by subscription, to which the Duke of Devonshire, the Messrs. Strutt and several other persons, were large contributors: the remainder was defrayed by the commissioners for building new churches.

There are in this town chapels and congregations of Unitarians, Independents, General Baptists, Particular Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

The Methodist old connexion form a large and respectable body of protestant dissenters in this place, and have a handsome chapel on the south side of the town.—The Unitarian chapel was built chiefly at the expense of the Messrs. Strutt, in 1782. The Rev. D. P. Davies, author of a History of Derbyshire, is the minister.

Sunday-schools are held at the church and at each of the chapels. These are supported by voluntary contributions. A Lancastrian day-school, for children of both sexes, has been established on the premises of Messrs. Strutt, to which the scholars pay a penny a week, the remainder of the expenses being liquidated by the founders. These gentlemen have built a school-room capable of holding 500 children; about 650 children are taught, on the Lancastrian plan, every Sabbath-day, at their expense; 800 children are taught at the Sunday-schools supported by the Calvinists, Baptists and Methodists; and there is a charity-school belonging to the church establishment, consisting of about 200 children, making a total of 1650 children who receive instruction at these excellent institutions.

The number of Friendly Societies in Belper is five, comprising about 300 members.

Charities.

Smith's Almshouses.—Matthew Smith, by his will, bearing date 20th February, 1713, left two almshouses which he had built, and four closes of land, part freehold and part copyhold, lying in the Hoppings, near Hopping-hill, in the liberty of Belper, containing, by estimation, 13 acres: and a pingle, containing half an acre, to George Gregory, esq. of Nottingham, and Thomas Goodwin, esq. of Derby, and their heirs, to the intent that the yearly rents and profits thereof should be faithfully employed by them, for and towards the relief of two poor people, to be fifty years of age when placed in the said almshouses, the same to be paid to them quarterly.

This property is now under the management of Gregory Gregory, esq. of Hungerton hall, co. Nottingham, as the heir of George Gregory, esq. one of the trustees named in the will. The property belonging to the charity consists of two almshouses, situate in Belper, with small gardens adjoining thereto, and two closes and a pingle in Belper, with an allotment set out in respect thereof, at the time of the enclosure. These lands, containing in the whole 14 a. 0 r. 28 p. according to a late admeasurement, are in the occupation of Samuel Harvey, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £21. per annum. The Rev. Charles Nixon, of Nuttall, co. Nottingham, was the only person who appears to have claimed the right of appointment, of late years. The allowance made to each of the inmates of the almshouses has been £4. per annum.

The annual expenditure on account of this charity, from the year 1774, has consisted of the payments made to the alms-people, which were, up to Michaelmas, 1825, £8. per annum. And to the steward at Hungerford hall, for collecting the rents and keeping the accounts, 10s. per annum.

The only other expenses have been as follows: £. s. d.

In 1774, for getting possession of the hospital and almshouses	3	10	0
In 1789 and 1794, expenses relating to the enclosure, &c.	25	7	7
In 1793 and 1819, repairs	40	8	6
In 1824, 5, and 6, expenses of letting the land and making a plantation	4	4	0

At Lady-day, 1826, there was a balance in favour of the charity, amounting to £84. 6s. 5d. This sum, with the surplus rents for a short period, will be required to pay for the new almshouses, recently built.—A few years ago, a person of the name of Smith, a relative of the founder, died in the almshouses.

The first stone of the new almshouses was laid by Mr. George Henry Strutt, son of Jedediah Strutt, esq. on the 16th of May, 1829; they are now nearly completed, from a handsome design by Messrs. Hutton and Son, surveyors. The estimated cost is £130.

Sims's Almshouses.—In the parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated, that James Sims gave, by his will, to this chapelry, two almshouses and coals, and that the income of the charity was then 12s. per annum.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds ...	6 10 0	Poor	Will, 1818.
Locko John (Holbrook)	Land, &c.	6 13 4	Poor	{ By indenture, bearing date 16th July, 1676, to Anthony Bradshaw and others in trust.
Slater John	£40.....	Interest	Poor	This donation is lost.
Smith Henry	Land, &c.	15 0 0	Poor	By his will, in 1705.
Ditto	Land, &c.	15 0 0	Curate	Officiating in Belper chapel.
Taylor John	Land	0 19 2	Poor	By his will, in 1746.

Among the improvements that have taken place in this town, may be mentioned the new line of road through Cromford.—There is a stone bridge of three arches over the Derwent, which is kept in repair at the expense of the county; and near to it is a beautiful wear for working the extensive cotton-mills of Messrs. Strutt.

About one mile from Belper, seams of coal are worked to advantage.

Bridge-hill house, the seat of G. B. Strutt, esq. a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Derby, is built on a considerable eminence on the west bank of the Derwent. The situation commands some beautiful views, over an extensive valley through which the Derwent flows. The mansion is built of excellent freestone, obtained from the quarries of Messrs. Strutt; the grounds are laid out with great taste, the gardens are in the highest state of cultivation, and what was a few years ago a waste is now converted into a complete paradise.

Green-hill house is the residence of Jedediah Strutt, esq.

The Messrs. Strutt own several hundred houses, and a valuable tract of land on the banks of the Derwent, extending nearly three miles, in the townships of Belper and Makeney.

Of the remarkable events which have happened at Belper, there are but few on record.

A. D.

1545. On the 25th of June, 40 houses were destroyed, and Heage chapel blown down by a tempest.
1609. The plague raged here from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, of that year, fifty-one persons died by it, and were buried near the chapel.
1686. Some time prior, Thomas Bromfield, a travelling beggar, was gibbeted on Bridge-hill, for murdering an old woman with whom he lodged. This old woman lived in a house situate where Mr. John Gillott's house now is; and the gibbet was erected at no great distance from that place.

Matthew Harrison was killed in a coal-pit on Gibbet-hill, on the 11th of December.

- 1739. The Derwent was frozen over, and a match at foot-ball played upon it.
- 1765. Charles Birkin, the pugilist and champion of England, was born at Belper.
- 1776. First cotton-mill built at Belper.
- 1803. January 12; one of the cotton-mills belonging to Messrs. Strutt was destroyed by fire.
- 1820. Cromford road opened.
- 1822. First stone of Belper church laid, by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.
- 1829. Smith's almshouses re-built.

Among the celebrated natives, we may notice Harrison, the singer, brother to Mr. Harrison who has been master of the free-school, at Duffield, more than half a century.

John Holmes, a native of Belper, and brought up as a nailer, enlisted in his youth into the foot guards, but by good conduct and eminent services, rose to the rank of Quarter Master and Captain. The late Duke of York considered him the finest man in the army, and requested him to sit for his portrait.

BENTLEY FENNY, a village, township, constabulary and parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and in the deanery of Ashbourn, situate in a valley watered by a little trout brook that falls into the Dove; 2 m. N. of Ashbourn, and 9 m. W. of Wirksworth. It contained, in 1821, 49 houses, 51 families, and 242 inhabitants. Of the 51 families, 42 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 8 in trade or handicraft connected therewith. A new bridge has recently been built, at the expense of the county.

The township is bounded by Tissington and Kniveton N. Offcote and Underwood S. S. E. and Thorpe W. It contains about 1090 acres of good limestone (chiefly grazing and meadow) land, watered by Bentley, Tissington, and the Wash or West brooks. The hay tithe is fixed at a modus of 8d. per acre, and the average rental is about 30s. The principal proprietors are the Messrs. Jackson and Irving, the joint lords of the manor, who own 383 a. 2 r. 5 p. of land; 30 a. of which is planted. Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart. 280 acres, Mr. Hunt, of Bolehill, 125 acres, Mrs. Swinburne, 100 acres, Mr. John Buxton, 65 acres, John Donman Doe, esq. 40 acres, Mr. Robert James, Hartshorn, 25 acres, the Vicar, glebe land, 30 acres, John Goodwin Johnson, esq. 14 acres, and ten other small proprietors.

The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1800. 18s. 7d. The average amount of the parochial expenses during the last seven years is about £120. per annum. The tithes of wool and corn are taken in kind. The other tithes are fixed by a modus, viz. for hay 8d. per acre, a cow 1d. calf $\frac{1}{2}$ d. foal 4d. &c. The Duchy of Lancaster has jurisdiction over this township, and holds a court annually.

In Beneleie Uluiet and Ulchel had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste. Value in king Edward's time 20s. now 11s. Ralph holds it. D. B. 304.

The manor of Bentley, and several neighbouring places, was part of the king's lands at the Domesday Survey. In 25 Edward I. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, held it. In the reign of Henry VI. a younger branch of the ancient family of Beresford, of Beresford on the banks of the Dove, in the county of Stafford, settled here, and were for many generations lords of the manor. The elder branch of the Beresfords soon became extinct in the male line; the heiress married Edmund Beresford, of Beresford, esq. whose daughter and heiress married Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, knt. and the heiress of Sir John Stanhope married the celebrated Charles Cotton, esq. on whose death the manor came again into the Beresford family. In 13 Henry VII. William Basset, of Meynell Langley, esq. died seised of lands here, under the honour of Tutbury, which he left to his son William. In 13 Henry VIII. Humphrey Bradburne, esq. died, and left his son John an estate here, which descended to his son Sir Humphrey, who died 23 Elizabeth, and left it to his son William. In the reign of Henry VIII. we find two families of the Beresfords held considerable estates here. George Beresford, gent. died 37 Henry VIII. and left a capital messuage and forty others, and a great deal of land here, to his son Adam; and 31 Elizabeth, Anthony Beresford died, and left a good estate here to his son John, then one year old; the latter lived at Newton Grange, where his descendants resided for several generations.

The manor passed away from the Beresfords, and having been in various hands, is now the property of Samuel Irving, esq. and the Messrs. Jackson. Sir Simon Degge resided and held lands here.

The ancient hall was a castellated building, and the part now standing is converted into a farm house. Mr. Degge, who was living here at the time Wolley wrote his Manuscript History of Derbyshire, supposed that the Roman road passed through this village, for he had an urn, some medals, and other tokens of antiquity in his possession, which had been found here. Sir Simon Degge's name appears on the leads, of the date of 1680.

The church is an ancient structure with a square steeple, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £44. and yearly tenths 13s. 3½d. in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. The present value of the living is about £200. per annum, and the Rev. Jervase Browne is the rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

A curious altar-tomb in the chancel for Thomas Beresford, esq. who first settled at Bentley, and Agnes, his wife. On the top of the monument are the effigies enclosed in shrouds, and on the side and end of it twenty-one similar ones for their children, with the following inscription in Latin and English :

Thomas Beresford, esq. the son of John Beresford, late lord of Beresford, in the county of Stafford, esq. and Agnes his wife, the daughter and heir of Robert Hassel, in the county of Chester, esq. who had issue sixteen sons and five daughters. Thomas died 20th March, 1473; and Agnes, 16th March, 1467; also Heughe, third sonne of the said Thomas and Agnes.

As you now are, soe once were wee,

And as wee are, soe shall you be.

Quem tegat hoc marmor si forte requiris,

Amice, nobili Beresford tu tibi nomen

Habes, luce patrum clarus, proprio sed

Lumine major, de gemino merito nomine Luce capit

Largus militis.

Doctus, amans, alvi, coluit recreavit musas: ius vinctos sumptibus, arte domo excellens, strenuus dux, fortis et audax, Francice testatur, curia testis Agen.

This Thomas Beresford was a celebrated warrior, as appears from the above epitaph that he was at the battle of Agincourt, and there distinguished himself; he also served Henry VI. in his wars in France, and is reported

to have raised a troop of horse for the service of that king, of his sons with his own and their retainers, which he mustered at Chesterfield.

Tablets for the following members of this family are also in the chancel:

Franciscus Beresford, died 5th July, 1666, aged 38.

Francisca Beresford, died 18th Oct. 1688, aged 59.

Richard Beresford, son of John Beresford and Frances Fitzherbert, died 5th October, 1790, aged 58.

Gilbert Beresford, son of John and Elizabeth Beresford, died 10th June, 1770, aged 78.

John Beresford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Shallcross, of Shallcross, county of Derby: he died 1724, aged 70; and she died 21st March, 1746, aged 78.

John Beresford, son of the above, married Frances, daughter of John Fitzherbert, of Somersell Herbert, kn. by whom he had eleven children, viz. seven daughters and four sons, Richard, Edward, Francis and William. He died 10th February, 1755, aged 67; she died 30th July, 1765, aged 72.

Richard Beresford, merchant, third son of John and Elizabeth Beresford, died 7th April, 1733, aged 43.

Hewghe Beresford, gent. third son of Thomas and Agnes, died 1516. This Hewghe was the father of Lawrence, who died 11th February, 1577.

John Beresford, the son of Lawrence, born 9th May, 1539, died 17th September, 1607.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis ...	Funds	6	10	0	Poor	Deed, 1817.
Port Catherine		0	10	0	Poor	Will, 1722.

The ancient family of Beresford, which has flourished for many centuries in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Nottingham, Kent, Lincoln, London and Warwick, was originally of Beresford, in the parish of Alstonfield, in the county of Stafford. John de Beresford, the first mentioned in deeds, was seised of the manor of Beresford, or Bereford, in 1087; and from Thomas Beresford, the second son of John Beresford, in the reign of Henry the VIth. descended Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine, who by Charles IInd. was created a baronet in 1665. Sir Marcus Beresford, the fourth baronet, was created Earl of Tyrone, &c.; and Sir George de la Poer Beresford, his son, was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Waterford.

Beresford, Baron of Albuera, one of the titles conferred, in 1814, on the Right Hon. Sir William Carr Beresford, second son of Sir George de la Poer, the first Marquess of Waterford, for his signal services in Portugal. Lord Beresford purchased Beresford hall and estate, a few years ago.

ARMS. The same as those of the Marquess of Waterford, with the difference.

Beresford, another branch of the same family also enjoys, at present, a baronetcy, this dignity having been conferred, in 1814, upon Sir John Poer Beresford, rear-admiral of the Blue, another son of George, Marquess of Waterford.

TITLES. Marquess of Waterford, Earl of and Viscount Tyrone, Baron Beresford, of Beresford, a Baronet, and Baron Tyrone, of Haverford West, in Great Britain.

ARMS. Within a border, engrailed, *Sable*, field, *Ermine*, charged with three fleurs-de-lis, *Sable*.

CREST. Same as the Ashbourn Beresfords.

SUPPORTERS. Two angels, *Proper*, holding daggers in their hands.

MOTTO. Nil nisi cruce.

The pedigree, and further notices of this family, will be found under Ashbourn.

BENTLEY HUNGRY, so called to distinguish it from Fenny Bentley by Ashbourn, is a Beneleie, small village, township and constabulary in the parish of Longford, and hundred of Appletree, 5 m. S. W. of Ashbourn, and 12 m. N. W. from Derby. This village contains 13 houses, 13 families, and 92 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. There is no place of worship in this village, but there are the remains of a church. The township contains about 1050 acres of middling land; the average rental being about 32s. per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1268. 1s. The average parochial expenses are about the same as Alkmanton. The vicar of Longford holds the great tithes, and Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. is the proprietor and lord of the manor.

This manor was part of Ferrer's lands, held by Uluiet and Ulchil at the Domesday survey, after which it came to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward I. From the reign of Edward IV. to that of Charles I. it was part of the possessions of the Blount family; after which it came to the Brownes, who had here an old house and a large park. Thomas Browne (the son of Rupert, who was the son of Thomas, who was the son of Thomas, the son of Edmund, the son of Thomas, the first purchaser, in the time of Charles the First) sold the estate in 1748, to Edward Wilmot, esq. and afterwards resided at Shrewsbury. His brother Rupert, settled at Chesterfield, where the pedigree of this family will be found. There was formerly a family of the name of Bentley who resided here. Edward Bentley, esq. was tried and convicted of high treason at the Justices' hall, Old Bailey, London, 31 May, 29 Elizabeth, (1586.)

Bentley hall is now occupied by Mr. Oakden, who holds a large farm under Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

Bents, in Dronfield parish.

Berley, in Beighton parish.

BIGGIN is a small rural village and township, in the parish of Wirksworth, and hundred of Appletree. With Alton it forms a joint constabulary. In 1821, this village contained 30 houses, 31 families, and 162 inhabitants, who were chiefly employed in agriculture.

The township consists of 586 acres of land, on a clayey substratum; viz. 176 acres arable, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wood, 188 acres of meadow and $217\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pasture, divided between five resident and eleven non-resident freeholders, seven resident and fifteen non-resident copyholders. The land is watered by Sherburne brook and a strong spring, the water of which is similar to that of Kedleston well. The tithes are taken by composition, at an annual fixed rate. The average rental is about 23s. per acre. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £724. 7s. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £136. 8s. 10d. per annum. It is parcel of the manor and fee of Duffield, where Courts Leet are held by the lord of the manor, Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart.

There was anciently a chapel at Biggin, or as it was called New Biggin, which was esteemed to be in the parish of Kniveton, as appears by an old grant of a chantry in this chapel, to Sir Robert de Essebourn. It has for four centuries been deemed part of the parish of Wirksworth.

Biggin, in Tibshelf parish.

Biggin, in Hartington parish.

BIRCHOVER, a village, township, constabulary and chapelry in the parish of Yolgrave, in Barcoure, the hundred of High Peak and archdeaconry of Derby. It contains 21 houses and 101 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture. The annual rental is estimated at £719. 8s. 4d. The manor is the property of William Pole Thornhill, of Stanton House, esq.

In Barcoure, one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste. There are eight acres of meadow. Coppice-wood half a mile long and three quarentens broad; a third part is pasture. Value in king Edward's time 8s. D. B. 310.

The Rowter-rocks or stones, which we have already mentioned in the first part of this work, are in the neighbourhood of Birchover. These are a wonderful assemblage of huge gritstones, piled upon one another. In ascending the eastern end, prodigious masses of stone present themselves, and a passage six feet in height appears, which formerly went under part of them, but the middle of it has fallen in. Two caverns have been hollowed in these rocks. On every side are seen enormous blocks of stone, and one at the east end is supposed to have been a rocking-stone.—At the foot of the Rowter or Roo-tor rocks, is a house called Rowter hall, formerly the residence of Mr. Eyre, of Derby, from whom it descended to the lady Massarene, his daughter. The Rowter stones have been objects of much speculation and conjecture, but we may conclude them to have been one of the effects of that convulsion of nature, which has left so many marks of its violence in the northern regions of this county.

Inscriptions in the Chapel.

In Rowter chapel, are two mural monuments—
One of black marble, for the Rev. John Gresley, M. A. curate of this chapel, and rector of Aller, in Somersetshire, who died 10th Feb. 1795, aged 58 years.

The other, inscribed for John Bradley, of Rowter, gent. patron of this chapel, who died 12th April, 1795, aged 52 years.

The chapel was built by Thomas Eyre, esq. of Rowter (who died in 1717) and endowed by him with £20. a year.—It is exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the minister is appointed by the possessor of the Rowter estate. The chapel is kept in repair by the contributions of the inhabitants of the hamlet. The Rev. Benjamin Pidcock, vicar of Yolgrave, is the present minister.

Birchett, in Dronfield parish.

Birchwood, in Norbury parish.

Birchwood, in Pinxton and Alfreton.

Birkin Lane, in Ashover parish.

Birley, in Chesterfield parish.

Blackwall, in the township of Ireton Wood.

BLACKWELL, a village in the chapelry of Taddington, in the constabulary of Chelmorton, Blackwall, and hundred of High Peak, consists of 10 houses and about 69 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to William Peverel, who, in the reign of Henry I. gave it to Lenton Priory, in Nottinghamshire. It consisted of four ox-gangs of land, then valued at £1. 5s. per annum.

In 1552, the manor of Blackwall was granted to Sir William Cavendish. In 1641, it is included among the Duke of Newcastle's sequestered estates, and was then valued at £306. 0s. 4d. per annum. The ancient family of Blackwall had a manor and a residence here for many generations. The last of this family having become greatly involved in debt, an extent was issued at the suit of the crown, in the reign of Charles the Second, for the sum of £130,632. 7s. 10d. The estate of the Blackwalls having been then seized, passed to the family of Hope, either by grant or purchase. The manor, and the whole of the landed property in Blackwell, consisting of 1082 a. 0 r. 17 p. of limestone land, and roads 20 a. 2 r. 21 p. is now vested in his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

BLACKWELL, a village, township, constabulary and parish, is 3 m. N. of Alfreton, and 9 m. S. E. of Chesterfield, in the hundred of Scarsdale, and deanery of Chesterfield. In 1831, there were 99 houses, 100 families, and 432 inhabitants in the township, who were principally employed in agriculture, framework-knitting, and working the collieries.

The township, consisting of 1667 a. 3 r. 36 p. of land of various qualities, is divided among twenty-eight proprietors. Roads 43 a. 2 r. 29 p. and cottages 4 a. 2 r. 29 p. The Duke of Devonshire's estate is 882 acres, and his Grace is joint ord of the manor with Henry Howard Molineux, esq. M. P. who owns a good estate here. John Slater Wilkinson, esq. owns Hilcote hall and estate, which has been in the family since the beginning of the last century. Among the smaller proprietors we may mention the vicar of Blackwell, Messrs. George and Richard Adlington, William Downing, sen. and jun. William Sampson, Charles Rowland, and Timothy Woodhead, who reside chiefly at Newton, and Mr. Stephen Sampson, of Sanderlands. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2062. 16s.

The manor of Blackwell has been held by several noble families. In 21 Edward I. it was held by the Somervilles, under the Freschevilles. In 1 Edward III. Roger Somerville paid Ralph Frescheville 40s. for one knight's fee and its appurtenances in Blackwell. In the reign of Edward III. Rhees ap Griffith and Joan his wife, the heiress of Somerville, of the Chaworth family, held the manors of Blackwell and Alfreton. In the 15th century the Babington family were possessed of these manors. William Holles, the younger, gent. 29 Henry VIII. claimed against Ralph Longford and Dorothy his wife, the manors of Blackwell, Whitwell and Cresswell, in Derbyshire, and the advowson of the church of Whitwell. In 1590, Sir William Holles died seised of it. In 1710, Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and Sir John Molineaux, of Teversall, bart. were joint lords. The estate of the former was purchased, in 1742, of the Duke of Newcastle's trustees, by the grandfather of the Duke of Devonshire, the present proprietor; and the estate of Sir John, is the property of his descendant, Henry Howard Molineaux, esq. M. P. The Langfords and Sacheverells held moieties of the manor of Blackwell, 9 Richard I.

Iodonea de Blacquel, the wife of William, son of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, gave to the canons of Welbeck the whole part of her mill at Blackwell, with her body, half of that mill, and the whole suit and all customs belonging to that half, to sustain and make yearly the anniversary of Sir William Fitz-Ranulph her lord, and her own anniversary for ever. Isabella, their daughter, the wife of John de Oreby, confirmed the gift of her mother.

Mr. Isaac Bacon was ejected from this place for nonconformity.

The church, re-built in 1827-8, stands on a considerable eminence. It is a handsome gothic building, with a tower, dedicated to St. Werburgh. King Henry II. confirmed to the canons of Thurgarton (and inter alia) the church of Blackwell, which was in the gift of William Fitz-Ranulph, &c. The living, valued in the king's books at £12. and yearly tenths 10s. 5d. has been augmented by royal bounty £800. and is now worth about £120. per annum. It is a vicarage, and the impropriation is now vested in the Duke of Devonshire, who is patron; and the Rev. Thomas Cursham, D. D. of Mansfield, is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Against the pillars of the south aisle, over a large seat, are two mural monuments to the Wilkinson family; the upper one—Near this place lyes interred the body of Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, widow of Mr. John Wilkinson, who departed this life May the 27th, 1762, in the 82nd year of her age.

The lower one, of black and white marble, inscribed—To the memory of Stephen Wilkinson, esq. who died 16th October, 1793, aged 74. He was a man whose virtues were best known to his friends and to the poor: for his life was private, though not solitary; his piety was sincere; his manners amiable, and his benevolence truly christian. This monument is erected as a tribute to so good a man by his son in law, Charles Mellor.

South aisle pavement—Here lieth the body of John Wil-

kinson, who departed this life November the 3rd, 1725, in the 73rd year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Willoughby Wilkinson, who departed this life June the 21st, 1728, in the 17th year of his age.

In the chancel, a mural monument to Lucy Ann Boot, who died 5th September, 1780, in the 11th year of her age.

George Adlington, interred July 8, 1800, aged 53. Ann, his wife, interred January 5, 1799, aged 53.

Chancel step—Here lieth the body of the Rev. Richard Garnon, who departed this life February 2, 1728, in the 34th year of his age.

Parish Registers. Blackwell earliest register is a thin paper book with parchment cover, several of the earlier

leaves are wanting. The first entry—Mrs. Anne Wilkinson was buried 1685. Mrs. Katherine Wilkinson, buried 16th January, 1713. The Wilkinsons' burials are all entered Mr. John, Mrs. Anne, widow of the late Mr John Wilkinson, &c.; the earlier baptisms—son or daughter of Mr. John Wilkinson, of Hilcote, gent. and Mrs. Hannah, baptized, &c.

Marriages begin 1685: burials and baptisms together begin 1615: burials separately 1691.

In this register the name of Strutt occurs very frequently; but as the immediate family of Jedediah Strutt (though connected with others) were dissenters, we could not find his baptism—his marriage we found—Jedediah Strutt, of Blackwell, bachelor and farmer, aged 26, and Elizabeth Wollett, spinster, aged 26, married 25th September, 1755.

Charities.

Boot Samuel	1 a. 1 r. 13 p.	2 0 0	Poor	Will, 22nd May, 1736.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	6 10 0	Clothing	Will, 1818.
Ludlam John	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor	Will.
Strutt Thomas	£25.	Interest	Poor	Died about 1790.

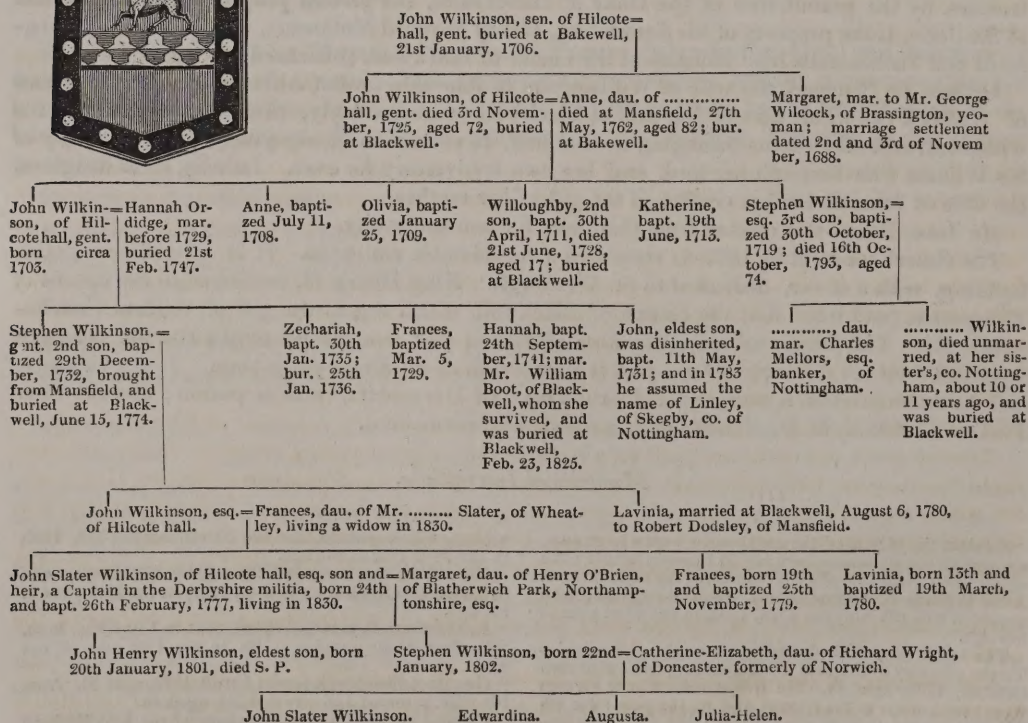
The latter sum was lent to Mr. Butcher, draper, Sutton, who became a bankrupt, and the principal and interest is lost.



Pedigree of WILKINSON, of Hilcote Hall, in Blackwell, county of Derby.

ARMS.—Gules, a fesse, vair, in chief, a Unicorn, passant, Or, all within a border, *Sable*, bezantee.

CREST.—A Fox's head, coupé, per pale, *Vert* and *Or*, holding in his mouth a dragon's wing, *Argent*.



Mr. Wilkinson's estates, consisting of about 700 acres, lie in the parishes of Blackwell, South Normanton and Pinxton. It is not unlikely but this family had lands in the parish of South Normanton, a generation or two earlier than the pedigree. Under Blackwell, in an abstract of land in South Normanton, now belonging to Messrs. Downing, and Mr. Blackwall, of Blackwell, we find that 14 Nov. 1646, Stephen Wilkinson and John Wilkinson, for £159. enfeoffed William Marriott of lands in South Normanton; and 9 Sept. 1662, John Wilkinson had an estate at South Normanton conveyed to him and another by Richard Verden, in trust.

Bolehill, in Barlow.

Bolehill, in Norton parish.

Bolehill, is a scattered village on the side of a hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N. E. of, and in the township of Wirksworth.

Bolehill, in Eckington parish.

Booth, *Over* and *Nether*, in Hathersage parish.

BOLSOVER, a market-town, township, constabulary, and parish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Chesterfield, and 155 m. N. by W. from London, in the hundred of Scarsdale, and archdeaconry of Derby. The parish consists of the township of Glapwell and the villages or places of Oxcroft, Shuttlewood, Stanfrey, and Whalley. The township of Bolsover contained in 1821, 228 houses, 228 families, 604 males, 641 females, or 1245 inhabitants. In 1801, 1091, and in 1811, 1043 inhabitants. Of the 228 families, 128 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 70 in trade or handicraft, and 30 in professional pursuits, &c.

In 1831, the number of houses was increased to 293, occupied by 329 families, consisting of 684 males, 646 females, or 1330 persons. Of the 338 males above 21 years of age, 144 were employed in agriculture, 143 in retail trade, &c. and 51 variously.

This town was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of steel buckles and spurs. These were made in a very superior manner of the best malleable iron, and then hardened on the surface only, that they might admit of a fine polish. The process of hardening used by the buckle makers is technically termed case-hardening, and is well known amongst those who are connected with the manufacture of articles of steel and iron; to those who are not, it may be useful to intimate that iron, properly so called, is incapable of receiving a very high polish; the buckles and spurs were therefore formed and filed into shape when in the state of iron only; the exterior surface was then converted into steel by a certain process, in which burnt bones, and ashes made from the leather of old shoes, were generally used: the manufactured article was now internally iron, and therefore not liable to be easily broken, but the exterior surface was converted into the purest steel, and fitted to receive the most brilliant polish that can possibly be imparted to this beautiful metal. Tobacco pipes is now the only manufacture carried on here.

The market-day was formerly held on Friday, but it is now fallen into disuse. There is a fair held on Easter Monday. The town is under the government of a constable and headborough.

Bolsover town and castle are built on a considerable ridge of yellow limestone rocks, and command an extensive, well cultivated valley; the capital mansions and grounds of Sutton, Hardwick, &c. which together form a group of objects rarely seen in one landscape. It is conjectured that Bolsover was a strong garrison of the Danes. On the east side of the town two large ditches or trenches were cut, and a bank of earth was thrown up for defence: these still remain, but at what period they were executed we have no authentic evidence. Bolsover has been considered an important station as a place of defence since the conquest, as will be shown in the history of the castle.

The township of Bolsover is bounded by Sutton, S. W. Searcliff, S. E. Cuckney, co. Nott. E. Staveley, W. Clown and Barlborough, N. It contains 4463 acres of tithe-free land, chiefly on magnesian limestone of middling quality, divided amongst 180 copyholders. The farms are from 400 acres down to 20, and the rents are considered moderate, the average being about 20s. per acre. Those farmers who are esteemed the best managers pursue the following system of alter-

nate husbandry : they lay down their land in fallow every four or five years, and generally get a crop of turnips at the end of the fallow : they have then, first year wheat ; second, clover ; the third wheat again, and the fourth oats. The land is chiefly arable. The commons were enclosed in 1780.

Oxcroft, a manor in the parish of Bolsover, containing 458 a. 0 r. 32 p. entirely belongs to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire : it is in the constabulary of Bolsover, and it is under the jurisdiction of the manor court of Totley and Dore, belonging to Lord Middleton.

The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £4798. 9s. The average parochial expenses for seven years is £706. 12s. per annum. The pauper children are apprenticed chiefly to farmers, the pauper adults are sent to Ashover workhouse. There are three sick clubs, two male and one female, consisting of about 320 members, seven public houses, a Sunday school, belonging to the church establishment, at which about 160 scholars attend, supported by voluntary contribution, an endowed parochial school, one Independent and one Wesleyan Methodist chapel in this township.

Shuttlewood Spa, in the neighbourhood, is of the same nature as Harrowgate, but weaker : it has been used as a bath, and bears evident marks of antiquity.

On the breaking a block of limestone, of a ton and a half weight, in Bolsover field, a toad was discovered alive in the centre, but died immediately upon exposure to the air : no fissure or joint was perceptible.

The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor, and holds a court at the Swan Inn on the Friday, every three weeks, besides two great courts within the year. George Walkden, of Mansfield, esq. is the steward of the court, to whom we are indebted for the following curious document relating thereto.

The Customary of Bolsover.

That every tenant of this manor, heirs males, may lawfully marry themselves at their free wills, without giving any thing therefor.

ITEM. Every tenant, greater or lesser, ought to do his suit at the court of this manor, from three weeks to three weeks, unless they have agreed with the bailiff of the court for the discharge of their suit, and not otherwise.

ITEM. The court is not to be kept or holden, but within the town of Bolsover, as it hath been used time out of memory of man, unless it be for mears and bounds within the lordship, and between the king and other lordships to him adjoining, and that they have a summons the evening before the court.

ITEM. It is lawful to every bailiff of the said court for the time being to keep two great courts at his own free will, so that all tenants have summons by fifteen days in the courts of churches ; that is to say, one court after the Feast of St. Michael the archangel, and another after the Feast of Easter, for pleas of the crown and keeping of the peace, and for all other customs of the manor aforesaid, at which courts all the tenants ought to appear, or to be essoigned by common suit, and also all other persons, being resident, under the age of threescore years, and above sixteen, ought to be presented at the third day, or cause themselves to be essoigned of that appearance.

ITEM. All lands and tenements within the lordship after the death of every tenant ought to be siezed by the beadle of the town, and to remain in the hands of our Lord the King, with all profits thereof coming until the next heir do satisfy our Lord the King five shillings and four pence for relief, and to do the lord his fealty in open court ; and no tenements of this manor are partable between heirs males nor females.

ITEM. So soon as a child is born and baptized, male or female, the same of lawful age to obtain his lawful inheritance, but the beadle of the town shall cause every such heir to come to the court, and shall present him to the bailiff of the court, for the time being, and by the

said bailiff seized is to be delivered to the said child ; and if the inheritance come by the father he shall be in the custody of the mother, or of the next of the blood by the mother ; and if the inheritance do come by the mother, then he shall be in the custody of the father, or of the next of the blood by the father, to hold at the will of the heir and of his guardian, doing to the Lord our King the service due, and accustomed in the name of children, and yielding a reasonable account to the said heir for the time they have had the custody of him.

ITEM. Every tenant of this manor may lawfully give, alien or sell at their own will all his tenements, which have been purchased within the manor, without cavil or impediment of the heirs of the blood or any other whatsoever.

ITEM. No tenant of this manor shall implead any out of this court of the manor, upon pain of a fine to our Lord the King, and to answer to the parties their damages.

ITEM. All complaints personal betwixt every tenant and sokeman first ought to be summoned, secondly attached, and thirdly distrained, and so to be distrained infinitely until they come to answer the party in the account by two pledges.

ITEM. All foreigners, not every tenant, may be attached according to the custom of the manor, to answer the party pursuant, and so to distrain by all his goods until he come to answer.

ITEM. In pleas of land any writ doth not lie in this manor of our Lord the King, but one little writ, called a Writ of Right Close, according to the custom of this manor, wherein all accounts which do touch freehold of tenements in fee and right, may be comprehended and determined ; and if it happen any such tenant of this manor be impleaded by any such writ, first it demandeth demandants in full court to have his writ of attachment, and to find pledges to prosecute, and a precept is to be made to the beadle of the town, assigned by the court for the execution aforesaid, to warn the party tenant to answer the party demandant in a plea of land ; and not-

withstanding the summons in court, but the tenant ought to have three summonses by three courts, and at three several days, to be distrained, and at three courts, and three several times may be essoigned by the court, according to the custom of the manor, and then he must appear by accustomed words, according to the custom of the manor, to defend his tenure, and to call his warranture if he will; and it is granted him at his will, and then at the next court, to answer the party demandant and his execution, unless he be licensed by the court to declare and to demand his law and right, and such pleadings have all tenants in pleas of land.

ITEM. If any one do put himself upon an inquisition, the court, instead of the great assize of our Lord the King, at the suit of demandant, by writ of our Sovereign Lord the King, of Right Close, according to the custom of the manor, upon the right demanded after the seisure, at the next court following the demandant shall recover the tenement demandant to him and his heirs for ever; and if the demandant make a default, his writ shall turn in default.

ITEM. If any tenant of this manor die, his first-begotten son and lawful begotten, shall have the inheritance, and shall give to our Lord the King five shillings and four pence for his relief. And if it happen to any tenant that he hath not a son, his eldest daughter shall have his inheritance, without partition, besides their dowry, and shall give to our Lord the King five shillings and four pence for relief, as his first-begotten son.

ITEM. For so much as the Lord our King will not have a mesne between himself and his sokemen, no tenant of this manor may sell any lands or tenements to any one but in open court, and this by surrender into the hands of our Lord the King by his bailiff for the time being, to enfeoffe whomsoever, according to the will of the donor, to hold of the Lord our King, according to the custom of the manor, by the services therefore due and accustomed, and the same before delivery shall be enrolled in the rolls of the court, so that the rolls thereof bear record who the tenant will call to warranture, and let seizin be delivered to the purchaser in open court by the hands of the bailiff, and let him make fine five shillings and four pence to our Lord the King for the favour of the court.

ITEM. The next of kin to any which surrendereth may challenge the bargain given in court, from the day of the court of such surrender until the next court in three weeks, at which day, if he challenge and will give so much as the purchaser or stranger should have given, he shall be admitted without contradiction of the purchaser.

ITEM. Any sokeman who demise his lands, he shall not demise above nine years, neither shall he hold it in court, but demise it by the license of the steward, and it shall be enrolled in the court by making fine.

ITEM. In all places of this manor, sokemen must repair and defend the mears and ditches between them and the Lord our King.

ITEM. If any make default he shall be amerced by his Peers.

ITEM. If any tenant will marry his daughter out of this soke, and out of his custody, he shall give to the Lord our King, five shillings and four pence for her redemption.

ITEM. No sokemen of this manor ought to swear upon the holy Evangelists but at the two great courts, or by writ of right of our Lord the King, or for judging the death of a man which always must be determined by twelve jurors and not otherwise, and all other complaints and pleas ought to be determined by six men of the court, which ought to be charged by their fidelity, made to our Lord the King, that they say the truth between parties.

ITEM. They shall have common of pasture in all woods of our Lord the King, except in parks and closes which are livered at all times of the year, and that they hold not goods, or any thing that doth not yield agistment, upon pain to make fine to our Lord the King.

ITEM. All gardens, tofts, crofts, and tenements in all places of this manor, are separable at all times of the year.

ITEM. Sokemen shall have the nuts and acorns fallen upon the ground, for their hogs, so that no tenant, nor his servants, nor any other shall or do shake by force any nuts or acorns, and that have not agisted, and if they have done, the bailiff thereof shall have advantage in court, they shall be amerced at the lord's will, and the bailiff shall gather at his own will for his own profit, and afterwards the sokemen shall gather, for their hogs, nuts and acorns.

ITEM. They shall have in the common woods of our Lord the King, thorns to burn and bake, and for their hedges when it shall be needful, and rods for their nursery uses, and dry wood, and wood blown down and riven up with the wind, as well within the land as without.

ITEM. All sokemen ought to enter common together with all the fields with their beasts yearly, at the Feast of St. Martin, the Bishop, in winter, until the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, except in places separately sown, and no longer, except it be by consent of the bailiff of the court and the sokemen.

ITEM. It is lawful for sokemen to dig for sea coal, marl, and quarries to their proper uses, without the view and delivery of the bailiff of foresters.

ITEM. Sokemen must answer yearly to our Lord the King, all rents and perquisites of court belonging to the aforesaid manor, for which the same and their heirs ought to have great timber for their buildings in the woods, so often as it shall be fit, without making waste, and at the will of the bailiff and view of the foresters.

ITEM. They shall have in the aforesaid woods great timber for carts, wheels, yokes, ploughs and chariots, at the bailiff's will and forester's view.

ITEM. Sokemen may hunt and take hares, foxes and fish in all places out of the park and ponds of the mills, to their own proper use.

ITEM. If any do draw blood he shall pay to our Lord the King five shillings and four pence.

ITEM. If any do draw sword or knife, doth make a fray, he shall forfeit the sword or knife, and shall pay two shillings.

ITEM. Every foreigner resident out of the manor, shall yearly give to the lord a sickle boon in harvest.

ITEM. That no tenant do carry any wood upon the court day upon pain to make fine.

ITEM. Every foreigner in all places is first to be distrained, and if he make default he shall be amerced, and if again he make default his amercement shall be doubled, and so infinite after the first distringas.

ITEM. As well tenants as foreigners, after the distringas shall be amerced to two pence, and if default be made again the amercement shall be doubled, and afterwards after the first distress until they appear.

ITEM. All fines for suit of court ought to be paid to the two great courts, or else he shall lose one penny for his negligence, and so from court to court it shall increase until that be paid.

ITEM. No heir nor tenant may give, bequeath, or alien his tenements, which he holds of the Lord our King, before he shall be of the age of fifteen years, and then he may will, give, or alien in open court, so that it be enrolled according to the custom of the manor, ratified and established to remain for ever, saving that the next heirs may recover by writ of Right Close, according to the custom, when they shall see it expedient.

ITEM. It shall be lawful for the bailiff of the court, for the time being, upon public proclamation in open court, to warn all and singular the tenants which do hold lands, tenements, or cottages, wasted of what sufficient distress cannot be found for the rents, and services due and accustomed to our Lord the King, there to do all services to our Lord the King, and those lands, tenements and cottages, so wasted, to seize in the lands of our Lord the King, and to demise to whomsoever at his will without cavil.

ITEM. It shall be lawful for every bailiff, for the time being, to surrender for term of life, or of years, or in fee simple, or in tail, tenements, cottages, and other places, of land wasted to be builded, which lie in the lands of our Lord, to hold of our Lord the King by such services, all

such surrenders so taken to be enrolled in the court rolls that it may remain to the parties as a record for ever.

ITEM. Every freeholder of the manor which is of full age and perfect memory, unless within five years next following after the death of his ancestor, he do come into the open court and make recompense to our Lord the King by what services he holds, then to demand his inheritance against the tenant of the land or tenements, let him be quit from all accounts of right and claim whatsoever.

ITEM. If the husband of any woman will sell her or his own tenements, and the wife, in full court, or before the bailiff which holdeth the court, will, upon her oath, in her husband's absence, confess that it is by her free will and mere from all account of right shall be barred for ever.

ITEM. It shall be lawful for all tenants and officers, in the absence of the forester, to arrest axes within the woods, and other trespassers, and to present them.

The Custom of Oxcroft, granted to the Tenants there at the will of our Lord the King, by his council.

All tenants of Oxcroft are licensed to gather chips within Shuttle wood to burn, and to get fern in the same, but he shall not carry any axes there.

ITEM. It shall not be lawful for the lord of Oxcroft, nor his tenants to have in the aforesaid wood any cattle which will or may eat acorns, from the Feast of St. Michael until the Feast of St. Martin in winter.

ITEM. That they pay to our Lord the King, for every beast there found, two shillings; and if one be found all the tenants must pay at that time to our Lord the King two shillings.

ITEM. Nevertheless they shall have their swine in the aforesaid woods all abroad and at large, for paining upon such condition that all the tenants there do come in at the Feast of St. Martin, the Bishop, in winter, to the manor of our Lord the King, before the steward and constable of the castle, with all their swine, to declare upon their faith how much they will kill or sell, and how much they will detain for their lardery without concealment; if they kill or sell ten, they shall give to our Lord

ITEM. Sokemen ought to do all their ground-works which belongeth to the mills, ponds, and houses, with all coverture and closure, saving the hurst, and the Lord shall find great timber and the mills, and the tenants shall do all carriages at their own proper charge and expenses in all places, and all tenants resident within this manor ought to grind at the said mills, allowing of mulcture the sixteenth part of all the grain which groweth within the soke aforesaid, and of the grain bought out of the soke they ought to mulcture the twentieth part of the grain, and to grind the same within the soke where they will or shall double the toll to the value of twelve pence for every quarter of grain; and every tenant with his grain shall do suit to the mills, and shall leave his own corn at the mill attending there by the space of six days, for default of water or over charge, upon pain of making fine at the will of the Lord, and if within the time aforesaid they cannot grind, then to go with their own elsewhere without any damage or fine.

the King one hog; if nine, one hog; if eight, one hog; if seven, one hog; if six, one hog; if five, half a hog, or four shillings and four pence; if three, three pence; if two, two pence; if one, a penny: and if any refuse to do so, they shall be grievously amerced. And also they shall grind at the mill of our Lord the King for the sixteenth part; and shall willingly do all other works, as all other tenants of Bolsover have been accustomed to do; and further, it is granted to the Lord of Oxcroft, that he and his heirs shall have, to their own proper use, common on Shuttle wood, and pasture for four oxen, two of his plough beasts, and one hundred sheep, throughout the year, from the Feast of St. Martin until the Feast of St. Michael they shall have one hog with his, and if any other of his beasts be found there they shall be attached, and remain until amends be made unto our Lord the King; and moreover they shall grind at the mill of our Lord the King, allowing the twentieth part of the grain, and it shall be next to him which he shall find in the mill, unless it be the King and his bailiffs.

A Copy of the Decree concerning the Commons of Bolsover and Clown.

THIS INDENTURE OF AWARD, made ye ffive and twentieth day of Aprill, in the twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Ffaith, &c. By Sir Christopher Wray, knight, lord cheif justice of England, Sir William Cordall, knight, master of the rolls, and Sir James Dyer, knight, lord cheif justice of the common pleas. Between the Right Hon. George, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Marshall of England, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, and one of ye Queen's Majesties Hon. privy counsell, and Gilbert Talbott, esq. second son of the same earl of the one part, and Robert Dawson, Richard Boleher, Humphrey Small, Robert Boleher, Henry Small, and Humphrey Thornelly, for and in their own names, and for and in the names of all the tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants of Bolsover, Over Woodhouse, Nether Woodhouse, Whalley, Stanfey, and Clown, in the county of Derby. In as much as in them lieth, and as they may lawfully doe by virtue of the power of attorney to them given, by the inhabitants of the towns aforesaid. Witnesseth that whereas the said tenants and inhabitants did, in most honourable wise, exhibite their supplications or bill of complaint, unto the Queen's most excellent Majesties, against the said Earl, for, and touching divers articles, and matters ensuing (that is to say) first to have them allowed and paid by the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, yearly for ever. Sixteen shillings to the greave of the manor and lordship of Bolsover, for the time being, for the collection of the cheiff rents of the copyholders,

tenants, sokemen, and the inhabitants, the perquisites, profits, coming to lords of manors by casualties, or uncertainty, escheats, heriots, releass, or strays, fforfitures, perquisites of the court of the said manor; and also for the making certain inclosures made by the said Earl in the said manor and lordship; and also for that the said Earl not only did eate up their comons, but also their corn, with a great quantity of conies or rabbits, where no conies before there ever were. And for eating up of their greatest part of the residue of their comons, with a great number of cattle: and also for denying the said tenants and inhabitants diging and getting of coles. And also for denying them to have and take thorns, to bake and brew with, and to repair and make their hedges. And also to take and have rodts, dry wood, and wood cast down with the wind, holes and such like house boot. And also to have and take timber to build with, timber for carts, wains, ploughs, harrows, and all other necessities for husbandry; and also to have nuts, accrons, and other feeding for their swine and geese. And also to have and take stone, marle and quarry. And for the redress of certain suits already had, and threatened to be had. And for vexation by distress, replevin sued; keeping the said distresses, and for divers americiaments, assessed by the steward and bailife, without being offred by the homage contrary to their ancient costome, had in writing, as in the said supplication or bill of complaint more at large appeareth. All which greifes and matters where by the Queen's most excellent Majestie, comitted to the hearing and determining of the said two cheif justices, and mas-

ter of the rolls; and by the indorcements of the said supplication, returned into the Queen's court of request may appear. And there upon ye said matters and griefs being solemnly and deliberately heard and examined by the said Sir Christopher Wray, Sir William Cordall, and Sir James Dyer, according to the Queen's Majestie's pleasure and command: the same Sir Christopher Wray, Sir William Cordall, and Sir James Dyer, by ye assent and consent as well of the said Earl, by his letters sent, by ye said Gilbert Talbott, esq. his son, and of the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. then being personally present, as by the assent and consent of the said Robert Dawson, Richard Boleher, Humphrey Small, Robert Boleher, and Humphrey Thornelly, for and in their own names, and for and in ye names of all the tenants, sokemen and inhabitants of all the lords, &c. of Bolsover afforesaid, for, and in as much as in them lyeth. And as they may lawfully doe by vertue and force of the warrant, and authority to them made as afforesaid, for a final and perpetuall concord and quietness to be had touching the said causes and greifes, have ordained and decreed ye same in manner and form following: first, that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs and assigns for ever. And all claimage by, from, or under them, or any of them, shall, and may, without let, suit, trouble, incumbrance or demand of the said tenants, or sokemen and inhabitants, and their heirs and assigns; and all and every other person and persons, claiming by, from, or under them, or any of them, or by their means, assent, or procurements, lawfully inclose, retain, keep, injoy, and have inclosed to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, to their ownly proper use for ever; as well in pastures, timber, woods and underwoods, as in all other profits and commodities whatsoever. Those two hundred and forty acres of waste ground, or comon lately, already inclosed in Shuttlewood, within the said lordship. And also that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs and assigns for ever, shall, and may lawfully take, inclose, have, use and injoy, inclosed in severally for ever, without let, suit, trouble, incumbrance or demand of the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, or any of them, their heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons clamage, by, from, or under them, or any of them, or by their assent or procurement. Six score acres of waste ground more, now parcel of the same Shuttlewood, and next adjoining to the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed in severally, the same six score acres to be measured and set forth according to the measure of sixteen foot and one half to the pole, and to be chosen by the said Earl, or Gilbert Talbott, esq. in such place, in one whole piece next adjoining to the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, as they or one of them shall think most meet. And the said Richard Boleher, Humphrey Small, Robert Boleher and Humphrey Thornelly, or some of them to be at the measuring thereof, upon four days' warning given to any of them, if they will. And if the said Earl, his said son, and there heirs and assigns thereof shall so sufficiently enclose, maintain, and keep enclosed the same two hundred and forty acres enclosed already, and also the said other six score acres to be inclosed in such manner, that if any of the beasts, swine or cattel of the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, at any time hereafter, for the time being, do in default of convenient inclosier thereof, for kine of themselves to break or enter into the said grounds already enclosed or hereafter to be enclosed as afforesaid, that they or any of them shall be taken, distrained or impounded, nor yet the owners or proprietors of the said beasts or cattel for the time being, molested, vexed or sued for, or touching the said trespass, breach or entrey. And also it is ordered, that the cottages now or lately builded or erected in Shuttlewood by the said Earl, or the tenants of the same, which shall happen after the said six score acres be chosen and set forth and inclosed by the said Earl and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. as afforesaid, to be and stand upon such part of the said waste ground called Shuttlewood, as is appointed and set down by this award and decree to be in comon for ever, shall be taken away before the Feast of Pentecost, which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand five

hundred seventy and nine. And no more houses upon the same wast intended and set down by this decree to lye in comon, to be hereafter builded. And in consideration of such improvement thereof, *it is further ordered* and decreed that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. there heirs and assigns, nor yet any that shall come after them shall have any right or interest, by, from, or under them, or any of them, in the said manner or lordship, or any part thereof, or by licence, them, or any of them shall not from henceforth have any manner of feeding, common, profit, commodity, or the gate or going of any beast of cattle within any of the residue of the wast grounds or common field of the said manner and lordship of Bolsover afforesaid; for, or in respect of the *demeans* of the said lordship, as by the using, getting, purchasing, excreating of any messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments within the said manner and lordship of Bolsover; but shall be utterly secluded and debared of the same for ever by these presents: saving what is ordered and decreed by these presents, that the assigns, farmers, tenants and occupiers of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments which shall hereafter excheat to the said Earl, or the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. or the one of them, their heirs or assigns, or any of them, or that shall be purchased or otherwise gotten by the said Earl or the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. or the one of them, their heirs or assigns, or any of them shall or may lawfully have comon gate and feeding for so many cattle, sheep, swine, and geese, in the said wast grounds and common fields *appointed to lye open* by this decree, as the owners, occupiers, tenants, farmers thereof have had and used most commonly to keep and to have comon for yearly for the most part upon and in the said wast grounds and fields, during or in the space of ten years that is last past before excheating, purchasing, getting thereof, and no more, and saving also that the said tenants, farmers, and occupiers of the said lands, commons and hereditaments, which shall excheate or be gotten, as is afforesaid, may and shall have timber to build withall; and timber for plows, harrows, and other booty of husbandry, thorns, dry wood and wood cast down by the wind, nutts, acrons and holles, and other boots in the said wast grounds appointed to lye open in as large a manner as the said tenants, farmers, owners and occupiers of the same had for the most part during the said ten years then last past, before the said purchasing, excheating, or getting thereof.

Saving also, and is ordered and decreed, that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and either of them, their heirs and assigns, and every of them shall and may have the liberty of getting of coals, of, and in all the said wast grounds, appointed to be open and in comon by this decree, and in every parcel thereof; and to set, sink, dig pits, and to have, use and enjoy his colmine, in the same and as ample and large a manner, as the said Earl now heath, or ever had; and to have place and places there, for the laying of his coles upon the same, or to make, or cause to be made or sunk, one sough or more soughs, for the getting of coles in the said wast grounds appointed to lye open, and also free passage for his servants, workmen and overseers, wayns, carts and carriages, and people; and for all other carts and carriages which shall come to fetch coles at the said pitt, at all times. *And also it is ordered* and decreed, that the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants of Bolsover, Wayley, Over Woodhouse, Nether Woodhouse, Stanfrey and Clown afforesaid, and their heirs and assigns shall soley and only have, use and enjoy, and take to their sole and proper uses for ever, all the commons, profits, commodities and feeding of the said residue of the said wast grounds and comon fields, within the said manner and lordship of Bolsover, with all manner of their cattle and beasts (except goats only) and that the lands and grounds lately inclosed by the said Earl, being part of the comon fields in the said lordship within thirty years, in which the said tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants have had comon of pasture, shall be laid open; and the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, soley to have, use, and enjoy, comon of pasture herein at such times only, as they have used to have the same before inclosier hereof, except al-

ways one close, late parcel of the said arrable ground in the middle ffield of Bolsover aforesaid, lying toward the east, and joyning to Packman Lane, and toward the west, buting on a gate going between Bolsover aforesaid, and Elinton, and containing thirty acres or more, which close it is ordered and decreed that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. there heirs and assigns, and all claiming by, from, or under them, or any of them, shall, and may keep inclosed to his and there own proper use. And it is ordered and decreed, that therein the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants shall never hereafter have any comon, paster, or commodity. And if the close do not contain thirty acres, then it is ordered and decreed that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and there heirs and assigns, shall have, and may take and enclose so many acres more, parcell of the said arrable ground in Bolsover ffield next adjoining to the said thirty acres, as shall make up the said close to the number of thirty acres, to be holden in severally to their own use, within the said close for ever. And it is also ordered and decreed, that in consideration of the said thirty acres to be inclosed as aforesaid, that the said tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants, may lawfully inclose any of their arrable grounds in the said fields, and keep them inclosed without let or impediment of the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and their heirs and assigns. PROVIDED always that neither the said Earl, nor the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. nor their heirs, neither any their assigns, shall be bound by this decree, to fell, pull up or distroy, any the quick set hedges already set in or upon the said arrable grounds, saving only one way going from the moor field gate, overtward the land towards the place called the little horse head. AND PROVIDED also and it is ordered and decreed, that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and there heirs and assigns, and all others claiming by, from, or under them, or any of them, may, notwithstanding this award, keep the residue of the arrable grounds in Bolsover fields, or any parcle thereof in pasture, and have the same to their own use, dureing only such times, as the fields wereof such arrable grounds be or were parcle, are yearly sown with corn, and untill the same fields be rid and free of corn yearly, and then to lye open as aforesaid. AND also it is ordered and decreed, by the assent of the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. that ye connies within the wast called ye moor, shall be removed from thence before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God next ensuing after ye date of this decree, and the clappers there utterly destroyed and cast down before the said Feast; and the house there builded taken away before ye said Feast, and no more houses there to be builded, neither on the moor or elsewhere, upon any of the wast grounds reserved to the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen or inhabitants. And if the said Earl, or his said son, or their assigns do not remove the said connies and cast down their said clappers at or before the said Feast, that then it shall be lawful to the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, or any of them, to have, take, distroy the said connies, and cast down the said clappers without let or impediment of the said Earl or the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs or assigns, or any of them. And that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs nor assigns, nor any of them, nor any other person or persons having any right or interest to the said manner or lordship, or any part thereof, by, from, or under them, or any of them, shall not hensforth plant any new borrows for connies in the said moor, nor elsewhere, within the said lordship, to the annoyance of any the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants, or there heirs and assigns for ye time being. AND also it is ordered and decreed, that the greaves of the said manner and lordship of Bolsover, yearly for the time being, shall have allowed them for ever, for ye collections of the chief rents of the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen and inhabitants within the said manner and lordship of Bolsover aforesaid, and the perquisites of the court of the same manner, sixteen shillings as they have had time out of mind. AND also it is ordered and decreed that the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen and inhabitants of the said manner and lordship of Bolsover, and their heirs and assigns for ever, shall have and take

timber to build with in all the said waste grounds called Shittlewood, and all other the waste grounds of the said manner and lordship of Bolsover (except in the aforesaid two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and the aforesaid six score acres to be inclosed as is aforesaid) so often as need shall require, without waste making at the sight of the wood ward, and delivery of the bailiff of the said manner for the time being. And in default of delivery thereof, it shall be lawfull for ever, to and for all ye said copyholders, tenants, sokemen, and their heirs and assigns and every of them for the time being, to have and take the same at their liberty in all the said waste grounds of the said manner and lordship, except in the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and ye said six score acres to be inclosed as aforesaid. And also it is ordered and decreed, that the said copyholders, inhabitants, tenants, sokemen, and their heirs and assigns, and every of them for the time being, shall from hensforth for ever, have and take competent timber, and sufficient for their carts, wains, yokes, ploughs, harrows, and all other necessities of husbandry; thorns to bake and brew with, all dry wood and wood cast down with the wind, hollies, and such like house boot; and also to have and take nuts and acrons, and other feeding for their swine and geese, and in all the waste grounds within the said manner and lordship of Bolsover. Except always and it is ordered and decreed by these presents, that neither ye said tenants, inhabitants, sokemen, nor any of them, their heirs or assigns, nor any of them, or in their tytle or right, or by their means or procurement, consent or assent, shall not at any time or times hereafter have, take, clame, challenge, demand or enjoy, any timber, trees, wood or hollies, cole, stone, marl quarres, nuts, acrons, or any common commodities or profits whatsoever, of, or within the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and the said six score acres to be inclosed, or any parcle thereof, but shall be from hensforth for ever debard and excluded from having, clameing, taking or enjoying any timber, common, thornes, wood, hollies, nuts, acrons, cole, stone, quarry marle, profits or commodities, of, or within the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and the said six score acres to be inclosed as aforesaid. And it is decreed and ordered by these presents, that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. his son, their heirs or assigns, nor that any that shall be owners of the said lordship and manner, shall not from hensforth have, take, sell, give, fell nor cut down, or cause to be had, taken, sold, given or felled, or cut down, any the timber, trees, thornes, hollies, nor any other wood, growing in or upon the said waste grounds, reserved, and appointed to *lye open as comon for ever*, to and for the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, and their heirs and assigns for ever, for the time being, or any other proffit, commodity, whatsoever, except coles, and getting of coles; except that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and their heirs and assigns, shall and may fell, take, and carry away and convert to their own use, all or any part of the wood, underwood, trees, timber, thornes, hollies, growing in the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and the said six score acres to be inclosed, any thing by the said tenants, inhabitants, to be clamed or alleged, done or comited to the contrary notwithstanding. AND also it is ordred and decreed, that the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants aforesaid, shall have and take at their liberty, stone, marl, quarry, according to the affect and meaning of their antient custom, in that case used in all places of the said wast grounds of the said lordship: except only the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and the said six score acres to be inclosed; in which two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and the said six score acres to be inclosed, the same tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, their heirs nor assigns, shall neither have stone, marle or quarry. AND also it is ordered and decreed, that the said tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants, and their heirs for the time being, shall have for ever, necessary coles digged and gotten for them in Shittlewood, at the cost of the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and their heirs and assigns. For sixteen pence the rook or load, yearly to be taken by the

said tenants, sokemen, and inhabitants, at their pleasure, at all times of the year. And if the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. and their heirs or assigns, or any that shall from hensforth be owners of the said manner and wast grounds, shall not provide or procure necessary and sufficient coles for them, as is afforesaid, that then the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, and their heirs or assigns for the time being, shall and may for ever, dig for coles in such manner and form as before they have used, without let or impediment of the said Earl, and ye said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs or assigns, or any other that shall have any right, title, or interest in the said manner or lordship of Bolsover; or in the said wast grounds, either in any place of the said Shittlewood, or elsewhere within the said manner or lordship of Bolsover. Except only in the said two hundred and forty acres already inclosed, and ye said six score acres to be inclosed, wherein it is decreed, that the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, there heirs or assigns, shall not dig or get coles. AND also it is ordered and decreed that the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, their heirs nor assigns, shall not dig, get coles, within ten perches of the sough which the said Earl hath made there for drawing water forth of his said cole mine, neither the said Earl, nor the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. nor their heirs nor assigns shall set any pits *within ten perches of such pit or pits* as the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, shall make, or dig, or cause to be made or digged in the said Shittlewood, or any other the said wast grounds within the said manner and lordship for coles getting as afforesaid. And also it is ordered and decreed that the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, nor any of their heirs, executors, administrators nor assigns, nor any of them in any wise be taxed, molested, sued or troubled, for any manner of trespass or offence heretofore had, made or done, within the said manner or lordship against the said Earl, or for any suit or bill against the said Earl, or woods heretofore used against the said Earl, nor yet for any pennalties forfitures or amercements, already heretofore taxed or sessed by force of any statute, or taxed or sessed by the bailiff or steward without offering by the homage, but shall be of all and any ye said trespasses and offences, suits and bills, word and pennalties, forfitures and amercements whatsoever, clearly acquitted and discharged from ye beginning of the world, untill the day of the date of these presents. AND also it is ordered and decreed by the assent afforesaid, that from hensforth, if any of the copyholders, tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, comit any offence or make default, that he or they so often offending or making default, to be amerced by their peers, according to their antient custome. AND also it is ordered and decreed, that neither the said Earl, nor the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. nor their executors nor administrators, shall be in any thing charged or chargeable at any time hereafter, with, or to the payment of any arerages of the said sixteen shillings yearly, before this decree due to the said greave, but shall be of all the arerages discharged, untill the day of the date of these presents. AND that neither the said tenants, sokemen or inhabitants, nor any of them, shall not at any time or times hereafter, vex, molest, sue, trouble, or incumber ye said Earl, or the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. or any person or persons that now are or have been heretofore ser-

vants, tenants, factors or officers, to, or for them, or one of them in the said lordships, for any manner of cause or matter whatsoever, from ye beginning of the world to the date of this order and decree. ALSO it is ordered and decreed that the said Earl shall remove his sheep, and all other his cattall, of and from the said wast grounds, divided and limited to the said copyholders, tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, to lye in common as is afforesaid, before the Feast of St. John Baptist, next ensuing after the date of this award. ALSO it is ordered and decreed that the said tenants, sokemen and inhabitants, shall not have any common pasture in the said arable grounds lying in the said fields, and belonging to the said demands, before all ye corn be gotten and carried away, of, and from the same, and every parcle thereof. ALSO it is ordered and decreed, that the said tenants of the said cottages builded in Shittlewood, shall have common with their own cattle in the said waste grounds appointed to lye open and in common, unto ye said Feast of Pentecost, in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred seventy and nine. AND that neither ye same tenants of the said cottages, neither any other tenants of the same cottages, shall have any common in ye said wast grounds after ye said Feast of Pentecost, in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred seventy and nine, at any time or times for ever thereafter, but shall be debard and taken away, as though they had never been. ALSO it is ordred and decreed that the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs and assigns, shall, and may lawfully keep in tillidge, and plough and sow all or any part of the said arrable grounds belonging to the demene of the said manner in the said common fields of Bolsover, and use the same in tillidge, with the ffield whereof they were parcel before they were inclosed, according to the antient order of husbandry used in the said lordship. And to have and take all kind of grain and corn that shall grow on, or spring hereafter upon the same to their own use, any thing in this decree notwithstanding. Except and always resarved to the parson for the time being, of the parsonage of Bolsover afforesaid, is accustomed tythes. ALSO it is ordered and decreed, that neither the tenants, sokemen nor inhabitants, nor their heirs, servants, nor assigns, nor any of them, shall licence or suffer any to take away to any person or persons, any timber, wood, trees, stone, cole, quarry, marl, common, thorns, acrons, nuts, or any kind of commodity or profit whatsoever, of, in, or upon the said commons or wast grounds, or any parcel thereof. AND also it is finely ordred and decreed, that not any thing herein contained shall or may be at any time or times hereafter prejudicial or hurtful, to any thing contained in their antient customes in writing, in any other thing there in any other matter than is in this decree declared and ordred. In witness whereof, as well to the one part of these presents remaining with the said Earl, and the said Gilbert Talbott, esq. their heirs and assigns, as to the other part remaining with the said sokemen, tenants and inhabitants, their heirs and assigns. The said Sir Christopher Wray, lord chief justice of England, Sir William Cordall, knight, master of the rolls, and Sir James Dier, lord chief justice of the common pleas, have set there hands and seals. Geoven the day and year first above written. Finis.

Written by John Carter, in the year of our Lord 1750.

In Belisoure, Leuric had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and fourteen villanes and three bordars having four ploughs, and eight acres of meadow. Wood-pasture two miles long, and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 60s. Robert holds it. D. B.

At the conquest, the manor of Bolsover was conferred by William I. on his natural son, William Peverel. It is probable that the castle was erected during the life of William Peverel, who did not die until the seventh year of the reign of Stephen. A road, still called the Peverel road, commences at Bolsover, in a direction to South Winfield, where the Peverels had another residence. The castle was built on the western brow of a range of limestone rocks, at a great eleva-

tion above the valley. It was held in conjunction with the Peak castle under the same constable or governor. William Peverel the younger having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in 1153, the castle and manor of Bolsover, together with his other possessions, were forfeited to the crown. In the reign of Richard I. Bolsover was bestowed upon John, afterwards king of England, but then Earl of Mortaigne; and during the absence of Richard in the Holy Land, the castle of *Bol-sofres* was committed to Richard del Pec. Soon after John's accession to the throne, an expenditure of £30. was ordered for the enclosure of Bolsover park for the king, and in 1204 the government of the castle was bestowed upon William de Briwere. In the ninth year of the same reign, Bryan de l'Isle was constituted governor, and in the ensuing year Nicholas de Chevet held the command. Afterwards it was seized by the disaffected barons, who retained it until 1215, when it was retaken for the king, by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who in compensation of this service was appointed the governor. In the seventeenth year of the reign of John, the castle of Bolsover was held by Bryan de l'Isle, who received a mandate in the following year to fortify it against the insurgent barons, or to demolish it. The castle was made a place of defence, and, in the same year, the king appointed Gerard de Furnival to make it his family residence for the better preservation of the peace of the neighbouring districts. Soon after the accession of Henry III. the custody of the castles of Peak and Bolsover was given to William, Earl of Derby, who retained the government about six years. The following are the names of the castellans during the subsequent twelve years.

In the 7th Henry III. Bryan de l'Isle was re-appointed. In 8 Henry III. Robert de Lexington; and in the same year William de Briwere again obtained the command.

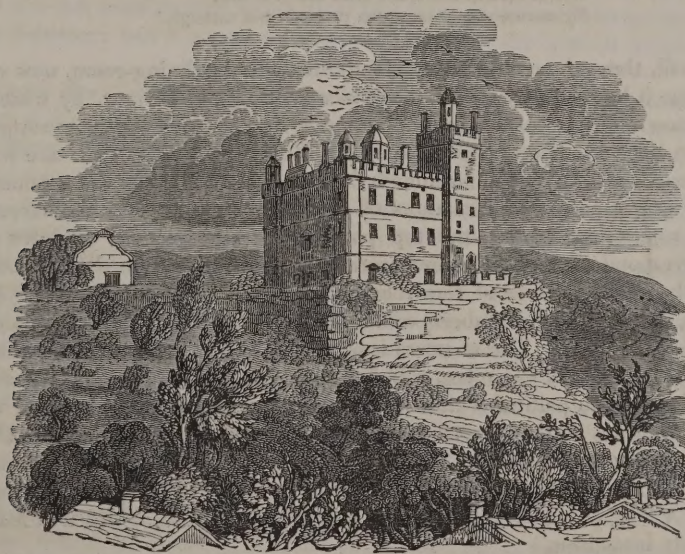
It was while William de Briwere was castellan, that a conference being held with the barons, in the presence of the king, the archbishop of Canterbury urged the concession in full of the charter obtained during the preceding reign; and upon this, William de Briwere, who was one of the king's council, stood up, and declared that "those liberties having been by force extorted ought not to be observed." The archbishop immediately replied, "William, if thou didst love the king, thou wouldst not be an impediment to the peace of the realm." The young king observing that the archbishop was much moved, said, "We have sworn that they shall be observed, and we will keep our oath."

In 10 Henry III. Robert de Tateshall was governor. 13 Henry III. to the 17th of the same reign, Bryan de l'Isle again held the castle: and in that year it was for a short time in the hands of Hugh Despenser. It was then governed by Gilbert de Segrave, and afterwards by William, Earl of Derby.

About that period, the manor and castle of Bolsover were conferred, as an inheritance under the crown, upon John Scott, Earl of Chester; and he dying without issue, it passed to Ada his fourth sister and co-heiress, who married Henry de Hastings, Lord Abergavenny. In 1243, it was resumed by the crown, an equivalent being made to the possessor; and twelve years afterwards, the government was bestowed on Roger, son of Nigel de Lovetot, then sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby. In 1301, Ralph Pipard held Bolsover and Hareston castles for life. Sir Richard Stury also held Bolsover for life. In 1456, Edmund of Hadhum, Earl of Richmond, and father of Henry VII. died possessed of Bolsover and Hareston. Henry VIII. granted those castles to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; but they reverted to the crown on the attainder of his son, the second Duke. On the 10th of April, 5 Edward VI. a lease of Bolsover castle, for fifty years, was granted to Sir John Byron, and two years afterwards, the fee-farm was granted to George Talbot, knt. Lord Talbot; and in 1608, Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, granted a lease of the manor for one thousand years to Sir Charles Cavendish, knt. for a rent of £10. per annum; and five years subsequently the same Earl, in consideration of a certain sum of money, sold the manor to Sir Charles, who immediately commenced the erection of the castellated mansion at the north end. The son of Sir Charles, who was so eminently distinguished for his loyalty during the reign of Charles I. entertained that monarch three times at Bolsover castle. The expense of the first reception was £4,000. of the second nearly £15,000. and of the third, which was considered as a slight affair, about £1,500. At the second

entertainment, the queen was present. Lord Clarendon, speaking of the first royal visit, says, "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before, and would be still thought very prodigious, if the same noble person had not, within a year or two afterwards, made the king and queen a more stupendous entertainment (which, God be thanked) though possibly it might too much whet the appetite of others to excess, no man after those days imitated." This magnificent host of royalty, had been previously ennobled, and is distinguished in the history of the civil wars, as Earl and Marquess of Newcastle, and at the restoration he was created Duke of Newcastle. The Duchess, in her celebrated memoirs of her illustrious consort, says of the second entertainment, that it was held in the year after the first, which the king liked so well that "a year after his return out of Scotland, he was pleased to send my Lord word, that her majesty, the queen, was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare the like entertainment for her majesty, as he had formerly done for him, which my Lord did, and endeavoured for it with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to that feast, which both their majesties were pleased to honour with their presence. Ben Jonson he employed in fitting up such scenes and speeches as he could best devise, and sent for all the gentry of the country to come and wait on their majesties, and, in short, did all that ever he could to render it great, and worthy of their royal acceptance. This entertainment he made at Bolsover, in Derbyshire, some five miles distant from Welbeck, and resigned Welbeck for their majesties' lodging. It cost him between fourteen and fifteen thousand pounds." The table linen on this occasion is stated by the Duchess to have cost £160.

The transactions of that period in which the Earl of Newcastle, as commander-in-chief of the king's forces in the northern and midland districts, was so constantly employed, belong to the general history of the county, and will be found in the preceding portion of this work. His grandson Henry, the second Duke, died in 1691, without issue, and his estates devolved to his sister and co-heiress, Margaret; this lady married John Holles, Earl of Clare, who, in 1694, was created Duke of Newcastle. Their only daughter, Henrietta, married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose sole heiress, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, brought the manor or barony of Bolsover to William, Duke of Portland, the grandfather of the present noble Duke.



Not a vestige of the ancient Norman structure, erected by William Peverel, is now remaining. It is supposed that the present structure, a square building of brown stone, is erected on the same site on which the ancient castle stood: it is situate at the north-west end of the town, on the brink of a high limestone rock that commands a great extent of country. This building, erected at different periods, is of considerable extent, and, from its great elevation, serves as a land-mark for the surrounding country. The oldest part of the present structure (which is now occupied) was erected by the command of Sir Charles Cavendish, about the year 1613, who designed it evidently more for a place of abode than a fortification. The interior of this portion of Bolsover castle exhibits a curious specimen of the domestic arrangements and accommodations of the age when it was built. The rooms are small, and the walls are wainscotted and fancifully inlaid and painted. The ceilings of the best apartments are carved and gilt, and the floors are generally of plaster.

Bolsover castle, as it now appears, is of singular architecture. Upon passing through some large gates, observes an ingenious writer in the *Topographer*, "we soon enter upon the noble terrace (high raised by nature and by art) that forms the western side, and overlooking a fruitful valley, commands the park and seat of Sutton, and a rich circle of country. Along this terrace stands the range of building, now reduced to a shell, built by the Duke of Newcastle. Passing this we come to the house built by his father. A broad flight of steps leads to the entrance, on each side of which are porters' lodges. Having passed these, we enter into a high enclosed paved court, where a regular front presents itself in the form somewhat of the letter E: viz. two small wings and a lesser in the centre; in the latter is the porch, and over the door is a kneeling figure of an Hercules, who supports on his shoulders a heavy balcony; two lions, sculptured in stone, stand by his side; above are the arms of Cavendish and a coronet; and through it a passage leads to the hall, which is not large, but perfectly consonant with the building, being supported in the centre by two pillars, from whence, and from brackets on the side of the wall, issue the ramifications of the ribbed roof. In the hall there are some old portraits of little or no value, and the labours of Hercules are painted in different compartments. Here is a polished marble slab, and an old oak table, with gilt edges

'Perforated sore,
And drilled in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious, eaten through and through.'

"From the hall, through an ante-room, is the entry into the dining-room, now called the drawing-room, a name it has recently assumed in place of the pillar parlour, by which designation it was formerly known. A circular column of stone in the centre of the room supports the ceiling, similar to that in the hall; round this pillar is the dining-table; the walls are wainscotted, and richly ornamented with many old-fashioned devices, partly gilt, in the manner of James the First's time. Emblematical representations of the five senses, all very indifferently painted, occupy various compartments round the top part of the room. The windows are formed and fashioned to correspond with the interior decorations; the views from the windows are extensive and pleasing; the chimney-piece of this room is very shewy and expensive (as indeed are those in all the rooms, even the bed-chambers) and as elegant as the ponderous (yet surely magnificent ones) in this reign could be. The staircase is of stone, somewhat in the castle style, though not circular. Above stairs is a noble room, called the star-chamber, rich in all the ornaments of the day, carved and gilt, with painted wainscot, a deep cornice adorned with arms, a rich chimney-piece, fine old furniture, and numerous windows, from whence are varied and almost boundless prospects; the walls are decorated with the portraits of twelve Roman emperors. The many bed-chambers and other apartments are all of the same date and taste, but few have any remaining furniture. A long and narrow flight of steps leads to the roof, which is of lead, from whence the view is nearly boundless.

"From houses singular, like this, the mind is furnished with new ideas, the imagery and

fashion of past ages crowd upon the fancy, and the most pleasing of our intellectual faculties are gratified with a delightful exercise.

"At the head of the first staircase a door opens to the garden wall, which is very broad. It is wide enough to allow three or four persons to walk a-breast, and commands a delightful prospect."

In the passage, on a pillar under the dome, are these lines, written by the Rev. W. Tinsley, the present inhabitant of this castle.

"Let not each conceited fribble,
Whose fingers itch his name to scribble,
Dare to pollute these time-tried walls:
Bethink thee, how have passed thy fleeting days?
If void of honour—undeserving praise:
On thee nor time, nor fame has calls,
Unnoticed mayst thou live—unnotic'd die,
As weeds that spring, weeds only to supply.

"But you! ye nobly great! ye truly wise!
Though virtue, and not fame, you prize,
Find here fit tablet for a deathless name:
This pile, like you may well defy
Each storm that howls along the sky;
Its base remains the same,
And proudly on its native rock
Shall long resist the tempest's shock."

"What was wanting in these rooms seems to have been supplied by a range of buildings, which is now in ruins, standing on a noble terrace commanding a magnificent prospect in its full extent; the side walls and the floor of the apartments, which were entered from the terrace by a grand flight of steps, are all that remain, the roof having been taken off long ago. The proposed extent of this structure may be conceived from the dimensions of the gallery, which is 220 feet in length by 28 feet wide. The dining-room was 78 feet by 33 feet. In it was a picture of the Duke of Newcastle upon horseback. The with-drawing-room was 39 feet by 33. The lodging-room was 36 feet by 33. In it were several portraits, viz. king Charles II. another of the same when a boy; Sir Charles Cavendish, father of the first Duke of Newcastle; Henry, the second Duke of Newcastle; Elizabeth Basset, daughter of William Basset, of Blore, mother of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, and Charles, Lord Mansfield. There were two entrances into this noble range of buildings. Out of the great court entering the dining-room was a stately door-case. Over the door were cut three coats of arms within the garter. In a scroll were under-written the words '*Cavendo tutus.*'

"The stables, riding-house, and smithy, erected about the same time, and which form two sides of the outer court, are spacious. The whole range is 276 feet from the east corner of the house. Perhaps it is not possible now to ascertain the exact situation of the ancient castle, which was first built at Bolsover; but it is probable that it stood near the spot on which the present is erected."

It has already been observed that Bolsover castle was taken by assault from the rebellious barons, in the reign of king John: whether much resistance was made, on this occasion, does not appear. It is, however, very probable that there was a sharp engagement near this fortress, at this or some other time; for several human bones were found a few years ago on the north-east side of the town. Moreover, there are two crosses wrought into the wall which supports the terrace on the west side, about five feet from the ground, and near the first gate-way. The larger is five feet long, and one foot three inches broad; the other, three feet long and one foot two inches broad. These once lay flat on the ground as gravestones, and it is more than probable that they were the sepulchral tokens of christians, that, falling in action, were interred at the foot of the wall. Whether there was a chapel then in the garrison, as there was afterwards, is not known; but supposing the affirmative, these parties, as assailants, were not likely to receive burial there. The crosses are evidently of the same form and style, of a rude sculpture in relief, very ancient, and introduced into the wall at some later period. The small fastening stones, along the top of the longer one, are a plain argument of this.

The first of the masques prepared by Ben Jonson, is entitled *Love's Welcome*. *The King's entertainment at Welbeck*, in Nottinghamshire, a house of the Right Honourable William, Earl of Newcastle, Viscount Mansfield, Baron of Bothal and Bolsover, &c. at his going into Scotland, 1633. —Gifford, in his edition of Jonson's Works, says, "The object was merely to introduce, in a kind of anti-masque, a course of *Quintain*, performed by the gentlemen of the county, neighbours to

this great Earl, in the guise of rustics, in which much awkwardness was affected, and much real dexterity probably shown." The game or diversion of Quintain is thus described by Dr. Kennet: They set up a post perpendicularly in the ground, and then placed a slender piece of timber on the top of it, on a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end and a bag of sand on the other. Against this board they rode with spears. Dr. Plott writes that he saw it at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, where only strong staves were used; which, violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they made not good speed away, it struck them on the neck and shoulders, and sometimes perhaps knocked them off their horses."

The entertainment is for the most part quaint and ludicrous, and the contest at Quintain is given in honour of the union of the Lord-Lieutenancy of the two counties of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in the person of the Earl of Newcastle. This union is represented by a marriage, with Bold Stub, of Sherwood, and Pem, the daughter of Father Fitz-Ale, herald of Derby. From the introductory part we quote the following verses:

"We come with our peers,
And crave your ears,
To present a wedding,
Intended a bedding
Of both the shires.
Father Fitz-Ale
Hath a daughter stale
In Derby town
Known up and down
For a great antiquity:
And Pem she hight,
A solemn wight
As you should meet
In any street
In that ubiquity.
Her he hath brought
As having sought
By many a draught

Of ale and craft,
With skill to graft
In some old stock
Of the yeoman block
And forest blood
Of old Sherwood.
And he hath found
Within the ground,
At last, no shrimp
Whereon to imp
His jolly club
But a bold *Stub*
O' the right wood,
A champion good;
Who here in place
Presents himself
Like doughty elf
Of Greenwood chase."

The combatants, or rather, riders at the Quintain, are named Red-hood, Blue-hood, Tawny-hood, Motley-hood, and Russet-hood. It is probable that in these characters some general allusion was intended to the parties into which the politics of the state were then divided; but we will not pretend to decipher these mummeries, although we may venture to surmise, that by Tawny-hood is meant the Presbyterians or the puritans.

Tawny-hood's course (at the Quintain.)

Well run, Tawny, the abbot's churl,
His jade gave him a jerk,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk.
But he was wiser, and well behest,
For this is all that he hath left.

The piece concludes with an eulogium on Charles, in blank verse, from which we extract the following fine passage, the very flattery of which ought to have taught the unhappy monarch what he ought to have been.

"————— such a king
As men would wish, that knew not how to hope
His like, but seeing him! A prince, that's law
Unto himself; is good for goodness' sake.
And so becomes the rule unto his subjects!
That studies not to seem or to show great,
But be:—not drest for other's eyes and ears,
With visors and false rumours, but makes fame
Wait on his actions, and thence speak his name."

The masque performed, the next year (30th July, 1634) at Bolsover, at the grand entertain-

ment before King Charles and his Queen, was entitled *Love's Welcome*. This little piece seems to be given very imperfectly in the works of its eminent author. It commences with a piece sung "by two tenors and a bass," while the king and queen sat at banquet. After the banquet their majesties were entertained with dialogues and dances of mechanics, in which Ben Jonson vents his spleen against Inigo Jones, the architect, whom he introduces under the appellation of Colonel Vitruvius. A second banquet was then set down before the king and queen "from the clouds by two Loves, Eros and Anteros: one as the king's, the other as the queen's, differenced by their garlands only: his of white and red roses, the other of lilies interwoven, gold, silver, purple, &c. with a bough of palm in his hand cleft a little at the top; they were both armed and winged; with bows and quivers, cassocks, breeches, buskins, gloves and perukes alike. They stood silent awhile, wondering at one another, till at last the lesser of them (Eros) began to speak." Their conversation, which is fantastical and metaphysical, is in rhyme; and is interrupted by Philalethes, who tells them, that should they swear to these refined reasons and proportions of the affections, they "would hardly get credit above a fable, *here, in the edge of Derbyshire, the region of ale.*" The same character concludes the masque with a complimentary address to their majesties in prose.

The fountain at Bolsover is situate in a small garden adjoining the old house, or what used to be called the little house, at Bolsover: it stands in an octagon reservoir six feet deep, which received the water from the images and heads placed in the angles and sides. Four of these figures resemble griffins standing upon semicircular pedestals; they are made of stone, and well executed: in the other four angles are figures like satyrs sitting astride on birds, probably eagles; but they are now so mutilated, that their precise shape is not to be made out; on the sides are arched niches, in which are busts of eight of the Roman emperors, made of alabaster. In the centre is a square rusticated pedestal, with ornaments projecting from the angles. Towards the middle, is a cistern which was to receive the water from the masks on the sides of the pedestal, through which pipes are conveyed: the sides of this cistern are ornamented with good sculpture; in the centre is a marquess' coronet over the Cavendish crest; on each side of it hangs a bunch of fruit, which two birds are pecking at; at the corners are heads of eagles, which spouted out water; on the top of the pedestal is a statue of Venus in alabaster; she has wet drapery in her hand, with one foot on a kind of step, in the act of getting out of a bath. The water that supplied this curious fountain was brought by pipes from a spring about two hundred yards north of the garden, and which filled a leaden cistern adjoining to the garden wall, whence it was conveyed by pipes to the fountain.

In the civil wars the houses of the Duke of Newcastle were pulled down and disfurnished, of which the furniture here, and at Welbeck, was particularly rich, and one suit of linen alone, bought for the king's entertainment here, cost £160. At this period Bolsover castle was a garrison under the command of Colonel Muschamp. The following account of its capture by the parliamentary forces, is given in a Parliamentary Chronicle, published by Vicars, entitled the *Burning Bush not Consumed*. "Shortly after August 16, 1644, the noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfax's, and a party of foot in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the most noble Earl of Manchester, advanced towards Bolsover castle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another strong house of Marquesse Newcastle's, in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen pound bullets, others nine pound, and it had strong works about it; yet this castle also, upon summons, was soon rendered up to my Lord's forces, upon fair and moderate articles granted to them. It pleased God to give us, in this castle of Bolsover, an hundred and twenty muskets, besides pikes, halberts, &c. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our soldiers, and some plunder."

The parliament, who had seized it on account of the delinquency of its noble proprietor, William, Earl and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, sold it, and part of it was pulled down, but Sir

Charles Cavendish, his younger brother, finding means to re-purchase it of the parliamentarians at an advanced price, prevented the total demolition of it.

Huntingdon Smithson, an architect who has been honoured with the notice of Horace Walpole, is understood to have furnished the designs of Bolsover castle, but he did not live to witness its erection. He collected his materials from Italy, where he was sent by the Duke of Newcastle for the purpose. Smithson died at Bolsover in the year 1648, and was buried in the chancel of the church, where there is a poetic inscription to his memory, in which his skill in architecture is a principal feature. Walpole says, that "Many of his drawings were purchased by the late Lord Byron from his descendants, who lived at Bolsover:" hence it appears that he was a man of considerable eminence in his profession. The immense pile of building that his genius contributed to produce, is gradually, though slowly, wearing away. Trees now grow in some of the apartments, and the ivy creeps along the walls; but there is nothing strikingly picturesque in any part of the structure which is now in ruins. The best view of Bolsover castle is from the road, on the north-east entrance into the town, from a place called Iron Cliff. From the Chesterfield road below, a good view of the whole structure may be obtained, but the almost total want of majestic trees and luxuriant foliage, renders it but an indifferent subject for the pencil.

"A broad terrace commences at the northern extremity of Bolsover castle, and extends along the whole front of the building; it then sweeps round the southern side of the village, and inclines towards the east. On the right border of this terrace four watch-towers yet remain; they stand on the brow of a natural rocky rampart, that terminates against the ridge of hill along which we had just passed in our walk from Hardwick through Glapwell and Palterton. Where this junction takes place an artificial rampart, with a deep ditch, commences and spans the other half of Bolsover from the south to the north-east."

Bolsover church is a plain Norman structure, with a tower terminated by a low spire, dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a vicarage, of the clear value of £14. and yearly tenths 11s. 11½d. It has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £10. per annum rent charge, given by the Earl of Oxford in 1716, Royal Bounty £400. in 1728, and a Parliamentary grant of £200. and is now worth about £130. per annum. There was a church at Bolsover in the reign of Henry II. It was then given by William Peverel, of Nottingham, to the Abbey of Darley. The present patron is the Duke of Portland, and the incumbent is the Rev. William Tinsley.

In the church is an ancient sculpture, discovered about 120 years ago, which served as a step to the north door of the church. On the lower side of the stone was discovered an ancient rude sculpture of very high relief, representing the nativity of our Saviour. The Virgin Mary appears to be sitting in a stable, with a mutilated figure of the infant Jesus in her lap, who seems to have had one hand on a dove. The three figures standing round the Virgin Mary are probably intended to represent the wise men of the East, when they fell down and worshipped the infant Jesus, and opened their treasures, presenting unto him gifts; gold, frankincense and myrrh. The two camels' heads are looking over or into the manger; the great projection of these heads is very singular. The stone is five feet by three, and appears, from the drapery and other parts of the sculpture, to be the work of the twelfth or thirteenth century. It was then probably held in high estimation; and from the situation in which it was found, we are led to suppose it was put there as a place of safety during the frequent attacks that were made on Bolsover castle.

In a small chapel on the south side of the church, which has been added to the original building, there are some costly monuments. On the entrance into the monument room, over the door, is the date when it was built, A.D. 1618; and above are the Cavendish arms and crest. On the outside of the church, on the battlements, is cut in wrought iron, in capital letters, the family motto, *Cavendo tutus*—Secure from Caution. On the dexter side are the Cavendish arms, three Stags' heads caboshed, a crescent for difference. On the sinister side the arms of Ogle, a fesse between three crescents, and above the last, on a wreath, a rose. Within this room are two fine monuments, one in memory of Sir Charles and Lady Cavendish. Under a Grecian arch, is an altar-tomb, on which is an effigy of a knight in armour, his own hair, hands in a praying pos-

ture, &c. On an altar-tomb, lower placed, is the effigy of his Lady in her gown, in full proportion, with her hands in a praying posture. Under them, the effigies of their children, viz. three sons, Charles Cavendish, esq. William Cavendish, knt. and Charles Cavendish, esq. kneeling on cushions in the attitude of prayer. The figures about these are of alabaster, and all the parts are richly ornamented.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Charles Cavendish to his sons.

Sonnes, seek not me among these polish'd stones,
These only hide part of my flesh and bones;
Which did they nere so neat or proudly dwell,
Will all be dust, and may not make me swell.

Let such as have outliv'd all praise,
Trust in the tombs their careful friends do raise;
I made my life my monument, and yours,
To which there's no material that endures.

Nor yet inscription like it, write but that,
And teache your Nephews it to emulate,
It will be matter loude enough to tell,
Not when I died, but how I liv'd, farewell.

His Posteritie of Him to Strangers.

Charles Cavendish was a man whom
Knowledge, zeal, sincerity, made religious;
Experience, discretion, courage, made valiant;
Reading, conference, judgment, made learned;
Religion, valour, learning, made wise;
Birth, merit, favour, made noble;
Respect, means, charitie, made bountiful;
Equitie, conscience, office, made just;
Nobilitie, bountie, justice, made honourable;
Counsell, ayde, secrecie, made a trustie friend;
Love, truth, constancie, made a kind husband;
Affection, advice, care, made a loving father;
Friends, wife, sonnes, made content;
Wisdom, honour, content, made happy.

From which happiness he was translated to the better, on the 4th April, 1617, yet not without the sad and weeping remembrance of his sorrowful lady, Katherine, second daughter to Cuthbert, late Lord Ogle, and sister to Jane Essent, Countess of Shrewsbury. She of her piety, with her two surviving sons, have dedicated this humble monument to his memory, and do all desire, in their time, to be gathered, expecting the happy hour of resurrection, when these garments here putting off, shall be put on glorified.

Another monument to the memory of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, &c. is composed of different coloured marbles. In design it is architectural; from the base rises four columns, which supports a magnificent pediment, ornamented with two white marble figures; emblematic devices, inscriptions, and a variety of decorative sculpture are scattered about this splendid monument.

To the memory of these, her ancestors and relations, this monument was erected by the direction of the Right Hon. the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford, and Countess Mortimer, 1726.

In this vault underneath are deposited the remains of the Most Noble Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, who died at Welbeck, 12th August, 1691, aged 60 years.

Frances, his wife, died at London, 23rd September, 1695.

Margaret, third daughter, and heir to the above, and wife to the Most Noble John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was interred 5th January, 1716.

In the same vault lyeth the body of Charles, Lord

Viscount Mansfield, eldest son of William, Duke of Newcastle.

Within this vault doth likewise lie the body of Sir Charles Cavendish, younger brother to the renowned William, Duke of Newcastle.

On a brass, in the chancel, for Frances and Thomas Barker, are these arms—Per pale 1 per chevron engrailed, *Or* and *Sable*, a lion rampant, counterchanged on a canton, *Gules*, a fleur-de-lis, *Or* (Barker) impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Parker, of Norton Lees, *Gules*, a chevron between three Leopards' faces, *Or*, 2nd, Gotham, of Lees, per fesse, embattled *Or* and *Sable*, three Goats trippant counterchanged.

On Dame Barker's hatchment are the following arms: quarterly 1 and 4. Barker, 2 and 3, *Gules*, a chevron between three besants, over all an escutcheon of pretence. Quarterly of the arms of Hallowes and Woodhouse, of Glapwell, 1 and 4 *Azure*, on a fesse, between three crescents, *Argent*, as many torteaux (Hallowes) 2 and 3 per pale, *Azure* and *Sable*, a chevron engrailed, *Ermine*, between three plates (Woodhouse).

There are some memorials for the Woolhouse family, 1633—1667. Bassano's Church Notes, taken in 1710, mentions a tomb of William Woolhouse, esq. 1411, and others for the Barkers, of Norton Lees hall, 1659, &c. Lady Barker, relict of the late Sir Robert Barker, bart. the last of this family, and heiress of Brabazon Hallowses, esq. was buried at Bolsover in 1806.

Near the chancel is the tomb of Huntingdon Smithson, esq. architect, who died in 1648. The first four lines of the epitaph are:

"Reader, beneath this plaine stone buried lie,
Smithson's remainders of mortality,
Whose skill in architecture did deserve
A fairer tomb his memory to preserve."

Here also lyeth the body of John, son of the said Huntingdon Smithson, who died February 24th, 1716, aged 78 years.

Here lyeth the body of John Smithson, gent. who departed this life on the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1734.

Here also lyeth the body of Huntingdon Smithson, gent. who departed this life May 25th, 1721, in the 47th year of his age.

Bassano mentions the monument of Anthony Lowe, who died 1643. This was Anthony Lowe, son and heir of Edward Lowe, of Alderwasley, esq.: he was in the service of the king, and probably with the Earl of Newcastle's forces, in 1643, when he died.

On the right hand wall of the chancel is the figure of a female kneeling, and underneath is a Latin inscription—

Hic jacet Helena Deane, uxor Georgii Deane, magistri in arte Chirurgicae et Anatomica de civitate Eboracensi nuper ibidem questores Urbini in arte Medica exercitavit obiit mortem the 24th die Maii, anno dom. 1627, aetatis suae 58, mascimar et morimare.

At the west end of this church is a black tablet to William Rogerson, of Ravenston Dale, in Westmoreland, aged 53 years, who departed this life April 1st, 1696.

On the south wall of the chancel, there is a brass, inscribed—

Near unto this place lyeth the body of William Chappell, who died the 22nd of May, MDCCXXX, aged 85. He had served the illustrious family of the Cavendishes 61 years.

Charities.

Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, in 1755 left a sum of money to build a school, and the parishioners giving their assistance, a school-room was erected, and a surplus remained out of

the donation of £50. which sum was invested in the hands of the Duke of Portland, who pays to the school-master £3. per annum, for the instruction of six poor children.

Dowker Samuel	£10	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 25th Sept. 1738.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ..	Funds	7 5 0	Clothing	Will, 1818.
Johnson Richard	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 2nd March, 1714.
Leach Francis	Rent charge	0 3 6	Poor	
* Smithson Isabella	{ £3308. 4s. 3d. con- sols, 3 per cent. }	99 5 0	Marriage portions and Poor	Will, 14th April, 1759.
Stone Anne	£10	0 10 0	Poor	
Tompkin Francis	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Bolsover and Whalley.
Wilkinson William	Rent charge	0 6 8	Poor	
Youle Richard	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 30th June, 1699.

William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, settled an annual rent charge of a mark of silver on the chaplain of the chapel in Bolsover castle.

There had been for many years a presbyterian meeting-house at Bolsover, which, after having been long shut up, was re-opened in 1813 by the Independents. The Methodists have erected a small chapel here.

Pedigree of the descent of Bolsover, through the noble families of CAVENDISH, HOLLES, HARLEY, and BENTINCK.



TITLES. Duke of Portland, Marquess of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron Cirencester.

ARMS. 1st and 4th, Quarterly. *Azure*, a Cross moline, *Argent*, Bentinck. *Sable*, three Harp's heads caboshed, *Argent*, Cavendish, Earl and Duke of Newcastle. 2nd and 3rd, *Or*, within a border, engrailed, *Gules*, a bend, *Azure*, charged with two crescents, *Argent*, and a mullet of six points, *Or*, Scott.

CREST of the Duke of Portland.—Out of a Marquess's coronet, *Proper*, two Arms counter embowed vested, *Gules*, gloved, *Or*, holding in each an Ostrich feather, *Argent*.

SUPPORTERS. Two Lions double queued (tailed) the dexter *Or*, the sinister *Sable*.

MOTTO. Craignez honte. (Fear disgrace.)

SEATS. Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire, Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, and Bulstrode, Buckinghamshire. Town residence, 19, Cavendish Square.

Note. The Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle, used the same Arms and Crest as the Duke of Devonshire now uses, with due difference. And for Supporters, on the dexter side a Bull, *Or*, gorged with a ducal coronet, *Gules*; on the sinister, a Lion parti per fess, *Or* and *Gules*, ducally crowned, *Gold*. Holles, Duke of Newcastle's Arms were, *Ermine*, two Piles, *Sable*: Crest, on a chapeau, *Gules*, turned up, *Ermine*, a Boar passant, *Azure*, bristled, hooved, and armed, *Or*: Supporters, dexter, a Lion, *Azure*, sinister, a Wolf, *Or*. Harley, Earl of Oxford, *Or*, a bend, cottized, *Sable*.

Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, co. Derby, knt.—Elizabeth, daughter of John, and sister and co-heir of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, co. Derby, esq.

Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, ancestor of Lord Waterpark, of Doveridge.

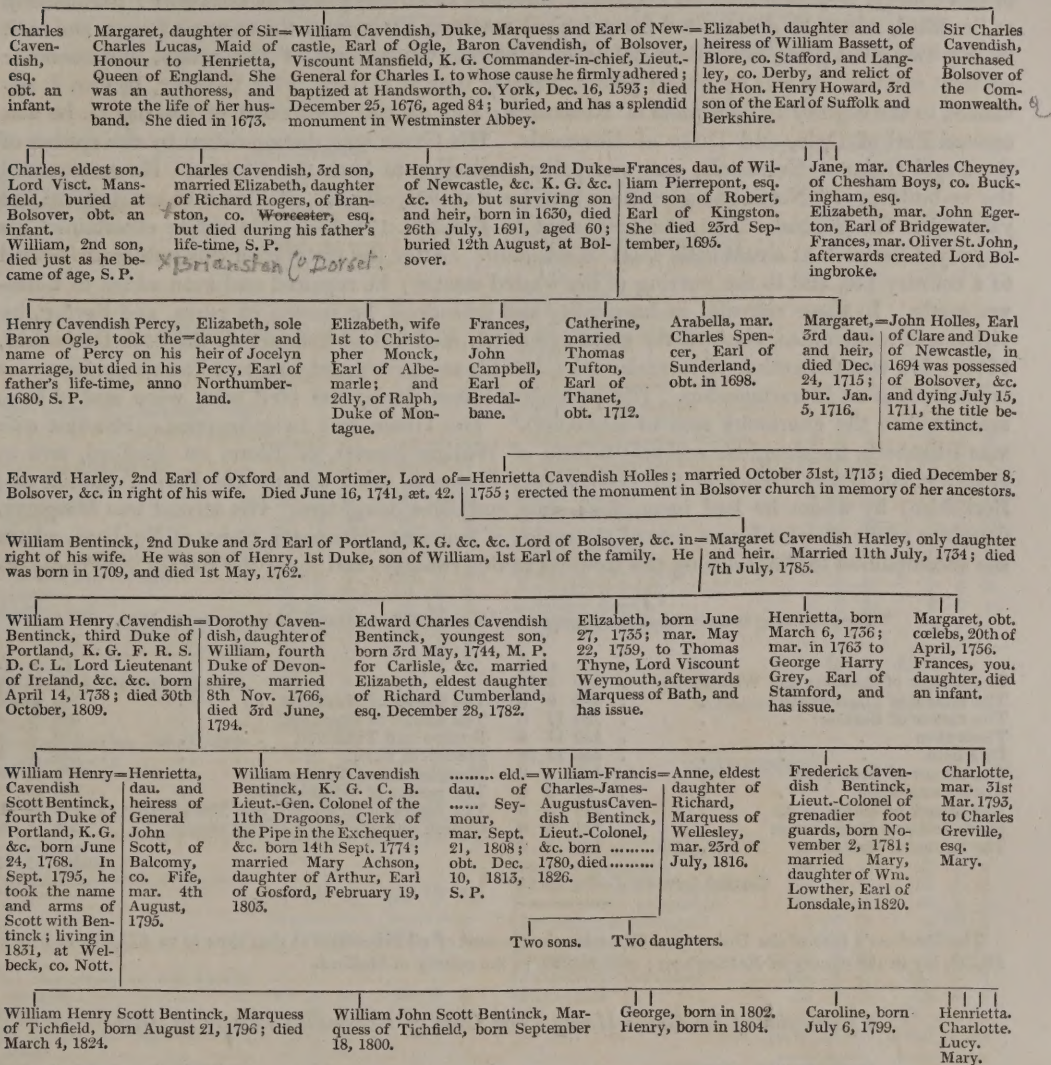
William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire.

Margaret, 1st ux. dau. and co-heir of Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, knt. obt. S. P.

Sir Charles Cavendish, of Bolsover, co. Derby, knt. 3rd son, purchased Bolsover in 1615, and there died, April 4, 1617, two years after the completion of the present castle.

Catherine, 2nd ux. dau. and co-heir of Cuthbert Ogle, Baron Ogle; declared Baroness Ogle, in her own right, anno 1628.

* Mrs. Isabella Smithson, who died in 1761, supposed to have been granddaughter of John Smithson, esq. son of the architect, who died in 1716, aged 78, bequeathed the sum of £2000. to the poor of Bolsover; her executors having refused to pay it, a suit was commenced, and the money was recovered, together with £956. interest, in 1770. The interest of this money, which has been laid out in bank annuities, is now appropriated, under the direction of the court of chancery, under the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and four trustees. It has hitherto been given (in sums not exceeding three guineas annually) to persons upwards of 55 years of age, not possessed of any property, and never having received parochial relief.



Lineage of the Newcastle branch of the Cavendish family, possessors of Bolsover, &c.

Sir Charles Cavendish, knt. third son of the first Earl of Devonshire, purchased the fee of Bolsover castle, in 1613, of the crown; and having rebuilt it, he made it his residence, and died there two years after its completion. His son, Sir William Cavendish, knt. was created a baron of the realm, in 18 James I. by the title of Lord Ogle: he was subsequently made Viscount Mansfield, and on the 17th of March, in the third year of the reign of Charles I. his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne; and was appointed governor of prince Charles. In the beginning of the contest between the King and Parliament, his lordship fortified and garrisoned the town of Newcastle, Bolsover, &c. for his majesty's service. Ever active in the service of his sovereign, his lordship obtained considerable advantages over the parliamentary troops at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, and at Chesterfield,

poused her in 1645. She died three years before her illustrious consort, leaving among her works as an authoress many volumes of Poems and Plays, and the Life of the noble Duke.

The second Duke of Newcastle was Henry Cavendish, the fourth, and only surviving son of

LINCOLNSHIRE.

	<i>Michaelmas.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.
Wellingore	60	5	0
Ingham Meales	9	0	0
Per ann.	£69	5	0

DERBYSHIRE.

	<i>Michaelmas.</i>			<i>Lady-day.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The rents of Bolsover, the cheifes, Whalley mill, and Clowne	48	12	5½	48	12	5½
Bolsover domaines	51	13	3	51	13	3
Bolsover tithes	58	15	0	58	15	0
The coppice	82	10	6	82	10	6
Oxcroft	17	3	4	17	3	4
Woodthorpe	100	0	0	100	0	0
Barley rents, cheife rents, tithes, and cole pitts	276	2	2	276	2	2
Linacre	31	0	0	31	0	0
Rufford hall	23	10	0	23	10	0
Cosehall	48	1	0	48	1	0
Cosehall cole pitts not wrought	5	0	0	5	0	0
Newbold	18	10	0	18	10	0
Coldaston	13	6	8	13	6	8
Dunston	28	0	10	28	0	10
Dronfield	9	14	2	9	14	2
Cosehall cheifes, due at Martlemas only	0	17	6½			
	£812	16	11	£811	19	4½
Per ann.	£1624	16	3½			

Chesterfield with its appurtenances	159	13	5½	133	16	2½
Per ann.	£293	9	8			

For the rents of the Peake fforrest	55	11	6	36	6	6
Ridding house	4	0	0	4	0	0
For the lot and coape of Grinlowe	1	0	0			
Tithe wooll and lambe of Blackwall	8	13	4			
Buxton tithe	8	0	0			
Haddon tithe	3	0	0			
Tithe of Middleton besides Yolgrave	17	0	0			
Bradwall domaines tith corne	2	6	8			
Crich tith wooll and lambe	6	13	9			
Flagg and Chelmarton oblations	1	10	0			
	£107	15	3	£40	6	6
Per ann.	£148	1	9			

Wyndley hill	105	0	0	105	0	0
Per ann.	£210	0	0			

Derbyshire in toto. per ann. £2276 7 8½

STAFFORDSHIRE.

	<i>Michaelmas.</i>			<i>Lady-day.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The rents of Bloore	130	6	8	130	6	8
The joyst of the parke	37	6	8			
Caldon tenements	49	18	3	49	18	3
Swinscoe and Woodhouse	8	12	6	8	12	6
Cheadle rents, cheifes and cole pitts	98	7	9½	98	7	9½
Ible cheife	0	9	1			
A flarme in Thorpe	6	0	0	6	0	0
Coldeaton cheifes	0	13	4			
Mappleton	2	0	0	2	0	0
Cheifes there	0	1	4	0	1	4
Elliston tenement	4	0	0	4	0	0
Another tenement there, wherein one Robert Johnson hath an estate for life	0	5	0	0	5	0
Waterfall tenements	26	10	0	26	10	0
Cottages there	0	2	3	0	2	3
Cheifes there	0	14	6½	0	14	6½
Cauldon chiefes	1	4	7½	1	4	7½
A stone pitt there	1	0	0	1	0	0
A cottage there	0	0	4	0	0	4
Kingsley tenements	4	2	6	4	2	6
A colemine there	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kingsley chiefes	2	2	2½	2	2	2½
Kingsley cottages	0	2	10	0	2	10
	£374	19	11	£336	9	6

Staffordshire per ann. £711 9 5

YORKESHIRE.

	<i>Michaelmas.</i>			<i>Lady-day.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Rents of Northings	87	10	0	87	10	0
Slingsby domaines	26	4	2	26	4	2
Tenements and cottages there	135	0	0	135	0	0
Hoveingham tenements	68	7	0	68	7	0
Hoveingham cottages	2	16	2	2	16	2
Hoveingham tithes	47	13	4	45	10	0
Cottage tithes	0	5	10	0	5	10
Fryton with the tithes	148	2	8	148	2	8
Wath rents	32	0	0	32	0	0
	£547	19	2	£545	15	10
Per ann.	£1093	15	0			

Pontefract 225 5 8

Yorkshire in toto. per ann. £1319 0 8

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	£.	s.	d.
Bothall domaines and other little things	171	9	9
Old moore	16	10	0
Northseaton	6	0	0
Newbiggin	0	16	0
Chappington cottage	0	2	6
Cambose	1	13	4

Carried forward £196 11 7

his father. His Grace completed Nottingham castle in 1679: he was a privy counsellor to James II.; but on the accession of William III. disapproving the principles of the Revolution, he retired from public life and died at Welbeck in 1691. This nobleman married Frances, grand-

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	196	11	7
Pegsworth and the colliery	100	19	6
Bothall mill	16	10	0
Langhurst	54	3	4
Hebborne	55	15	0
Morpeth	1	0	0
Cockle parke	70	0	0
Cawsey parke	1	0	0
Tritlington	35	5	0
Earsden	41	6	3
Earsden forest and parke with Pyehills	25	0	0
Ffenrother and Gorfin cottage	35	5	6
Bothall Barony	£632	16	2

Ogle domaines	85	0	0
Ogle tenements	108	10	0
Twisley tenements	80	0	0
Saltwark tenements	62	10	0
Shilvington tenements	99	10	0
Whalton tenements	5	0	0
Ogle Barony	£440	10	0

Hepple domaines and chartnes	20	0	0
Cheifes	1	13	4
Hepple 6 tenements	27	0	0
Hepple tith	7	10	0
Warton rents	10	10	0
Great Tosson, greens, cottage and mill	50	12	4
Newhall and Sheepbancks	10	0	0
Fflosterton	28	0	0
Sharperton	10	0	0
Lurbottle mannor	48	5	0
Rymside	3	10	0
Hepple Barony	£217	0	8

Hexham and cheife	30	15	6
Bearle	25	0	0
Brunton	7	10	0
North Middleton mannor	48	10	0
Jesmond and Elswirk	28	0	0
Newton Hall	13	0	0
Morraley and tithes	20	0	0
Thornegrafton and Matfin cheifes	1	18	0
Other lands	£174	13	6

The total of the rents in Northumberland,
half yearly, which differ not at all . £1465 0 4

Doubled comes to per annum . £2930 0 8

Nottinghamshire	3309	11	0½
Lincolnshire	69	5	0
Derbyshire	2276	7	8½
Staffordshire	711	9	5
Yorkshire	1319	0	8
Northumberland	2930	0	8
Sibthorpe to retorne to your Grace	574	4	10

Whole rent £11189 19 4
Out of which deduct as certain deductions 443 11 4

So there will remain in clear rent £10746 8 0

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Vicar of St. Mary's, in Nottingham, for gleab land in Nottingham meadows	1	10	0
Rate tith out of Kirkeby	2	13	4
Queene's rent out of Cotham	1	5	0
Assart rent out of Clipston and Lingclose	0	7	8
Fee farme out of Clipston park	8	1	8
The like out of Kirkeby mannor	2	3	4
Welbeck pryory	2	16	2
Mannor of Edwinstowe	4	10	0
The honor of Nottingham castle	10	0	0
Norton fee farme rent	126	6	8
	£159	13	10

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Paid out of Wellingore and Ingham meales,
a cheife . £1 1 0

DERBYSHIRE.

Bolsover fee farme	43	16	4
The rectory of Bolsover	23	11	2
A fee farme rent of Newbold	0	11	9
Greave of Bolsover, his allowance	0	16	0
A cheife rent out of Bolsover	0	2	0
To Mr. Eyre, out of Barlow	100	0	0
A watercourse	1	0	0
Chesterfield chauntry rent	3	1	4
Rate tithe out of Wyndley hill	3	6	8
Cheife rent there	1	16	9½
	£178	2	0½

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A cheife to Sir William Boothby, out of Cheadle 0 14 3
King's rent out of Cauldon . 0 3 6
£0 17 9

YORKESHIRE.

Fee farme rent out of Northings	46	5	0
The like out of Hoveingham	29	18	9
Rate tithe out of Slingsby	10	0	0
The like out of Northings	1	0	0
King's rent out of Pontefract lands	5	0	0

Per annum £92 3 9

Out of lands in Northumberland, for quit
rents, rate tithes, fee farmes and Vicountell
rents . 11 12 11½

Nottinghamshire deductions per ann. which are certain	159	13	10
Lincolnshire	1	1	0
Derbyshire	173	2	0½
Staffordshire	0	17	9
Yorkshire	92	3	9
Northumberland	11	12	11½

Total £443 11 4

daughter of the Earl of Kingston, but his only son dying during his life-time, the title became extinct. His third daughter, Margaret, had espoused John Holles, Earl of Clare, who was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; and became possessed of Bolsover castle, &c. He died at Welbeck, in consequence of a fall from his horse, on the 15th of July, 1711, without male issue, and the title again became extinct. His Lordship left an only daughter and heiress, Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, who married Edward Harley, the second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, whose only daughter and heiress, married William Bentinck, the second Duke of Portland, and brought Bolsover and other estates to that Nobleman.

Lineage of the Bentinck family.

This family is of eminent Dutch descent, and possessed estates at Dipenham, in Over-Yssel. William Bentinck, the son of Henry Bentinck, Lord of Dipenham, attended William, Prince of Orange, to England, in the year 1688, as his first page of honour and confidential secretary. On the accession of his royal master, he became privy-counsellor, groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed-chamber. On the 9th of April in the following year, he was called to the English House of Peers, by the titles of Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland. He commanded the Dutch regiment of horse-guards, and was Lieut. General at the battle of the Boyne. In 1697 he was honoured with the order of the Garter. His Lordship was a man of valour and talent: devoted to the principles and interests of the promoters of the great revolution, he showed himself attached to the liberties of the country that had adopted him. His Lordship married first, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight marshal, and sister of Edward, Earl of Jersey, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; and, secondly, Jane, Lady Dowager Berkeley, sixth daughter of Sir John Temple, bart. of East Sheen, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The Earl was high in the favour, and constant in the service of king William, both in the council and in the field, and, after taking a leading part in all the wars at that time, closed an active and honourable life on the 23rd of November, 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son. Henry, second Earl, was created Marquess of Tichfield and Duke of Portland, on the 6th of July, 1716. His Grace married, in 1704, Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Wriothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, by whom he had issue William, second Duke, George, a colonel of foot, Anne, and Isabella. His Grace was Captain-General and Governor of the island of Jamaica, and died there on the 4th of July, 1726, in the 45th year of his age. The second Duke, William, eldest son of the former, added to the possessions of the family, the castle and lordship of Bolsover and other estates of Derbyshire, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, the daughter of Edward Harley, the second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and who was by her mother, Henrietta Cavendish Holles, the sole representative of the Newcastle branch of the Cavendish family, the titular honours of which had become extinct in 1711. The third Duke of Portland was also the eldest son of his father, to whose honours he succeeded in 1762. His Grace took a considerable share in the political affairs during the long and interesting reign of George III. and was twice at the head of the administration. The present Duke, the fourth who has possessed the title, succeeded his father in 1809: his name and titles are William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, F. R. S. and S. A. Duke of Portland, Marquess of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton; Earl of Portland, in the county of Dorset; Viscount Woodstock, of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, and Baron Cirencester, of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester. His Grace was born 24th June, 1768, and married 4th August, 1795. His Grace is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and one of the trustees of the British Museum. As an agriculturist his Grace has distinguished himself by converting wastes into fertile enclosures, and by giving employment to the labourer he has at once improved his estates and benefited his country. William Henry, Marquess of Tichfield, his Grace's eldest son, died on the 4th March, 1824, in the 28th year of his age, greatly lamented, and William John, the second son, is now Marquess of Tichfield.

BONSALL, a village, township, constabulary and parish, situate in a romantic valley, amidst Bunteshall, abrupt limestone rocks, and watered by a beautiful trout stream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Cromford, and 3 m. N. W. of Wirksworth, is in the hundred of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn.

The township includes the little villages of Brightgate and Slaley, and contained, in 1821, 302 houses, 326 families, and 1396 inhabitants. Of the 326 families, 49 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 241 in trade and handicraft, and 36 variously. The trade carried on here is smelting of lead, framework-knitting, lace-running, manufacturing colours, combs, &c. Framework-knitters, of which there are fifty, mining, and the Cromford cotton-mills, employ the majority of the labouring class.

The township consists of 2384 acres of limestone land, including 1203 a. 1 r. 8 p. of newly enclosed, by Acts of Parliament obtained in 1774 and 1776, divided among about 150 copyholders. The land, which is principally meadow and pasture, is divided into small farms, at an average rental of £2. per acre. The average of seven years parochial expenses is £524. 13s. ; this includes the poor and county-rate, constables' accounts, &c. The church-rate averages about £50. per annum. The highways are assessed separately. There is no work-house, consequently the paupers are sent to Alstonfield, in Staffordshire. The pauper children are seldom apprenticed out. The copyholders pay the rector £100. per annum in lieu of tithes.

Besides the endowed free-school, there are Sunday-schools at the church and Baptist chapel, supported by voluntary contributions. There are three Friendly Societies, consisting of 240 members, and six victuallers in the township.

In the Domesday Survey, Bonteshall is described as a hamlet, of the manor of Metesford (the site of which is not known) and was part of the king's lands or field.

In 25 Edward I. Edward, Earl of Lancaster, held the manor ; he died in 1296, seised of the manor of Upper Bonsall, formerly belonging to the crown, and Nether Bonsall, which had been parcel of the honour of Tutbury. These manors became united, and continued annexed to the earldom and duchy of Lancaster until 1630, when Charles I. granted them to Charles Harbord, esq. and others, reserving a fee-farm rent. In 1632 they were sold to Henry, Earl of Dover ; and in 1633 he sold his interest in them to the copyholders, subject to the same fee-farm rent. In 10 Henry VIII. Thomas Babington died, and left an estate in Bonsall to his son Anthony. In 19 Henry VIII. Francis Leech died, and left his son Francis an estate ; and 4 Edward VI. Ralf Leech died, and left the same to his three daughters, Joan, Elizabeth and Margaret. In 18 Henry VIII. Roger Foljambe, esq. died, and left his estate here to his son Godfrey ; the said Godfrey dying, 5 Edward VI. left the same to his son Godfrey. Sir William Cavendish, knt. left an estate here to his son Henry. Sir Henry Sacheverell left an estate here to his son John. 10 Elizabeth, Richard Blackwall, esq. died, and left to his son William an estate at Bonsall. The family of Hopkinson had a considerable freehold and copyhold estate in this parish, as early as the reign of Henry V. They became extinct the latter end of the seventeenth century. The Fernes were also a family of name and substance here. Robert Ferne, esq. who built the school-house, with a dwelling-house for the master, in 1718, was ancestor of Henry Ferne, esq. Receiver General of the Customs ; the latter possessed considerable property in this parish, and also the largest share of the manor, which descended to his daughter and co-heir, Elizabeth, the wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, in the county of Lincoln. Isabel, their daughter, married Major General Alexander Dury (killed at the siege of St. Cas, in 1758.) and it is now the inheritance of his son and heir, Alexander Dury, esq. of Hadley, in the county of Middlesex.

In 1620. It is decreed that the freeholders and copyholders of Bonsall, time out of mind, paid an ancient rent, called Weanemolle or Weanmill rent, of £3. 18s. 6d. to his Majesty, which was not in charge to the reeve, but in charge of his Majesty's bailiff and receiver of his soccage rents, within the wapentake of Wirksworth. The king's copyhold tenants in Bonsall and Slaley, claimed and allowed, by same decree, to have for every ox-gang, common of pasture for 40 sheep ; and after the same proportion, common of pasture for all manner of cattle, on, &c. called Moor-butts, Blackemeare, Leys-yate, White-low, to Grange-edge, Tow-meare, Cotter-slacke, Shot-

walls, Gorsie-dale, Long-tor end, Smaleshorn-edge, Blacklow-tower, Wensley-side, Breach-yate, Crow-stones, Blacklow-slack, Ball-ley, Stow-low, Finnes, Latter'd way, Ewen-slack, Fennyford, Stony-way, Monks-wall, Hember, Masson-eves, alias March-den, Cockshut-low, and the Upper-dale, and all other commons, wastes, heaths and common-ground whatsoever, in the manor or lordship of Bonsall or elsewhere, wherein or whereupon the said copyholders of Bonsall aforesaid and Slaley, or either of them, used to have common, &c.—The same decree regulates the steward's fees. See Wirksworth.

In 1620, the following copyholders of Bonsall compounded with the king's commissioners for the confirmation of their customary estates here: Henry Hopkinson, William Woolley, William Buckley, Edward Woolley, Henry Bowne, George Beastowe, William Hopkinson, John Tooke, William Needham, William Colton, Adam Simpson, Francis Alcocke, Robert Downes, William Else, George Greensmith, Thomas Chatsworth, Edward Hopkinson, John Gratton, Thomas Bennett, John Needham, William Lowe, John Hopkinson, Thomas Needham, John Harding, John Hall, Thomas Marple, Anthony Shaw, George Bird, Margery Cooke, Edward Beastall, John Hartley, Richard Wiglie, Edward Eliat, Richard Smith, Henry Ferne, Roger Columbell, gent. James Hall, and the heirs of Anthony Greensmith.

In 1625, Peter Bradshaw, citizen and merchant tailor, of London, devised Bontesall, otherwise Bonsall mill, which he had purchased of his Majesty's contractors, to his fourth son, Paul.

About the latter end of the 17th century, Mr. Thomas Statham, steward of this manor, incurred a bill of upwards of £30. in attempting to obtain a Charter for a market here, but did not succeed. At this time it is probable the stone cross and steps were erected in the town street, in the large open place where they now stand.

The following particulars relating to this manor are extracted from a brief in possession of Mr. T. N. Ince, of Wirksworth.

In a cause in Chancery, 1719, between Henry Ferne, of Snitterton, esq. and the trustees and copyholders of the manor of Bonsall. Inscribed brief for defendants in original cause and for plaintiffs in cross cause. *Ferne v. Wilcock and others.* And Duke of Devonshire and others *v. Ferne.* To be heard in court, April 16, 1719.

In the bill of Mr. Ferne, exhibited to the Lord Chancellor, he says he has been Lord of the manor of Bonsall, &c. for 8 or 9 years. That he had appointed a steward (William Turner, of Derby, attorney) but he was hindered, and Gervase Balguy, attorney, a defendant, of Wirksworth, had been, by or for defendants, appointed steward, &c. That defendants, John Beresford, esq. and Arthur Dakeyne, esq. pretended to have no title, but pretended they were trustees, &c. Prays that a discovery of writings, papers, &c. may be made.

Defendants deny plaintiff's right to the manor, &c.

That King Charles I. was seised thereof and granted the same to Charles Harbord, esq. and some other persons and their heirs, on which grant a certain yearly rent was reserved to the crown. That it was afterwards purchased from the grantees by the copyholders of Bonsall, who raised and paid proportionate sums of money for the same, and so they became seised thereof. That by several mesne conveyances it is now in Beresford and Dakeyne, in trust, &c. Have heard that plaintiff Ferne hath endeavoured to prevail on the trustees to convey it to him, &c.

Charles I. in right of the crown or duchy of Lancaster, was seised of the manor of Bonsall, &c. and by letters patent, under the great seal and duchy seal, dated 4 October, 1630, in consideration of (inter alia) £15. 4s. 3³/₄d. rent, did grant and convey the said manor to Charles Harbord, esq. Christopher Fewell and Thomas Young, gentlemen, and their heirs, as a fee farm.

The said Charles Harbord, esq. by deeds duly enrolled in chancery, dated 17 May, 8 Charles I. did grant and convey the manor of Bonsall, &c. except the said rent and some other things then mentioned, to Henry, Earl of Dover, and his heirs, with provision for payment of the said rent of £15. 4s. 3³/₄d. Which said Henry, Earl of Dover, by deed, enrolled 20 May, 9 Charles I. for and upon certain considerations and agreements then mentioned, and particularly in consideration of £300. to him paid by George Hopkinson, Henry Statham and Francis Granger, did grant and convey the said manor, &c. to them, the said Hopkinson, Statham and Granger, and their heirs,

with the like provision as to the fee farm rent. Which was so conveyed to them in trust, and on the behalf of all the copyholders of the said manor, or such of them as should pay their proportion of the purchase money and expenses, which defendants believed they all did. And on 9 October, 14 Charles I. articles of agreement were entered into between the said Hopkinson and Granger, of one part (Statham being dead) and Dorothy Hopkinson, on behalf of her infant son Anthony (the son of Henry Hopkinson deceased) William Woolley, and others, of the other part, which agreement recites the Earl of Dover's conveyance to the said trustees, &c.

George Hopkinson, surviving trustee on request, as aforesaid, did, on 6 October, 13 Charles II. for considerations then mentioned, and especially for the sum of £61. 13s. 7d. paid proportionably, &c. convey the said manor to William Keys, Joshua Hill, Roger Newton, Thomas Beighton, Henry Ferne and Richard Buxton, and their heirs on said trusts, who entered on a similar agreement (the same day) as above-recited. They continued to act as Lords until about 1695, when all but Henry Ferne being dead, Henry Ferne of Kniveton, gentleman, John Beresford of Ashbourn, esq. Arthur Dakeyne of Stubbing Edge, gentleman, Cornelius Dale of Flagg, gentleman, William Hodgkinson of Overton, gentleman, Henry Balguy of Derwent, esq. and Anthony Alsop of Cowley, gentleman, were nominated trustees, and had the same assigned to them by the said Henry Ferne, 24 October, 1695. (Most of the deeds, &c. are enrolled, and were in the hands of different individuals named in the brief.) That Gervase Balguy had been steward 3 or 4 years, having been clerk to Sir John Statham, the previous steward. That plaintiff Ferne got Dale and Hodgkinson to convey the interest to him, but without the consent of the copyholders, and thereupon appointed Mr. W. Turner his steward, &c. That Balguy and Alsop, two of the trustees, were dead, &c.

By the proofs—It appears by William Hopkinson's evidence that Mr. Thomas Statham, when steward, had a bill of £30. in attempting to make Bonsall a market town. Sir John Statham, son of Thomas and great-grandson of Henry, who was steward in the reign of Charles I. confirmed the evidence of Hopkinson.

Anthony Bradshaw proves execution of Dale and Hodgkinson's deed to Henry Ferne, also Samuel Eccles proves execution of the deed bearing date 30 October, 1703, from Mr. Robert Ferne, father of the plaintiff, deceased. William Hopkinson stated himself to be the grandson of George Hopkinson, first trustee, and that when his grandfather assigned the trust, 13 Charles II. as aforesaid, the £61. 13s. 7d. was not paid to him as a consideration for his so doing, but in discharge of what was due to him for business done for the town's use.—In the brief is an account of the different sums, and by whom paid, towards the £61. 13s. 7d. to George Hopkinson, 13 Charles II.

The manor or royalty of Bonsall belongs to the proprietors of the copyhold property within that manor, proportionably according to the amount of a certain fine or copyhold rent, payable by each person for his copyhold tenement, the whole amount of which fine or rent is about £15. The copyholders or lords of the manor being in consequence very numerous, trustees are appointed by them for transacting the business of the manor with greater facility, and in whose names the Courts Leet and Courts Baron are held. James Milnes, of Matlock, esq. is the steward.

The church stands on a hill, and is a gothic structure, with a tower, terminated by a handsome spire, dedicated to St. James. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16s. 0½d. and yearly tenths 19s. 7½d. The glebe land belonging to the living is 61 a. 1 r. and the parishioners pay to the rector £100. in lieu of tithe. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron. The Rev. Thomas Still Basnett is the present rector.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In the church of Bonsall, Mrs. Shore has lately erected a monument of white marble to her father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, and others of the Evans's family.

In memory of Edmund Evans, gent. of Upper Bonsall, and of Rebecca, his wife; he died 25th December, 1746, aged 56 years. She died 10th June, 1767, aged 78 years,

and were interred near this place. Also of Mary Evans, their daughter, who died at Cromford bridge, 29th November, 1794, aged 74. And of George, their son, also of Cromford bridge, who died 26th March, 1808, aged 82. And of Anne, his wife, who died 7th February, 1815, aged 82. Also of George, their son, who died an infant, and was interred 3rd April, 1769. And of Henry Evans,

son of Thomas and Barbara Evans, of Derby, who died 27th October, 1772. In the same place are deposited the remains of Ann Shore, eldest daughter of William and Mary Shore, of Tapton grove, and granddaughter of the above George and Ann Evans: she died 2nd February, 1799, aged 3 years and 24 days. This promising and lamented child had so greatly endeared herself to every individual of the domestic circle in which she passed her short life, that her sorrowing parents would hope they may be indulged in recording her death and their deeply felt loss. May their grief on this occasion have been sufficiently mingled with resignation to God, without whose permission "not a sparrow falleth to the ground."

On a wall, in the body of the church, is a beautiful white marble monument, highly embellished, and ornamented with cherubim and ferne branches, on which are the following inscriptions: In memory of Henry Ferne, esq. of Snitterton, in this county, Receiver General of the Customs in the reign of King William, Queen Ann, and George the First. He died July 12th, 1733. And of his wife, Elizabeth Ferne, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Dayrel, esq. of Kings Clear, in the county of Southampton. She died, May 7th, 1723: their issue was one son, Robert, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Isabella and Frances. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, in the county of Lincoln, who died, December 4th, 1763; in conformity to whose last will and testament, her daughter and executrix, Diana Langton, widow of B. Langton, esq. of Langton, in the county of Lincoln, has caused this monument to be erected.

ARMS. Painted at bottom: Ferne and Dayrel, quarterly, 1 and 4. Per bend, indented, *Argent* and *Gules*, two lions' heads, erased, counter-changed, crowned, *Or*, (Ferne) 2 and 3, *Azure*, a lion rampant, *Or*, crowned, *Argent*. (Dayrel)

CREST. A garb, *Or*, banded, *Gules*, on a mount of ferne, *Proper*.

In the chancel are two monuments to the family of Lomas and Hobson, successively masters of the free-school there, with the following inscriptions:

Near this place lie the remains of Samuel Lomas, and Hannah, his wife.

He { died } 14th March, { 1777, } aged { 57 } years.
She { died } 18th August, { 1777, } aged { 50 } years.

To the memory of Robert Hobson, XLIV years master of the free-school in this place. This tribute of respect to the best of fathers, is dedicated by his affectionate widow and eight children. He died on the III. of April, MDCCCXXI, aged LXIX years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Another, of white marble: To the memory of James Hadley Cox, M. A. 14 years rector of this parish, of excellent and well cultivated abilities, of a signal urbanity, with its attendant endowment of the heart of a rare felicity, in the love and respect of friends, acquaintances and dependants. His sisters erected this mournful monument of sisterly affection and esteem. Obt. February 28th, 1795, aged 39.

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass plate, with this inscription: In memoriam Henrici Hopkinson, generosi quondam Hospitii Lincolnensis in respiriti qui ex uxore sua Dorothea (filia Anthonii Allsopp, de Allsopp in le Dale, armigeri) tres filios suscepit, Anthonium, Guilielmum, et Johannem, et obiit quarto die Decembris anno Domini, 1634.

A Barrester, a Bachelor of Arte,
A practiser that chose the better parte;
He pleaded more for just defence than gain,
That for the poore and common good took pain,
That councelled peace, for hee did plainly see
Too much decrease by suites that trivial bee:
That knewe the lawe, yet soe lov'd neighborhoode,
Noe man did know him sue, or to be sued;
He's burried here, his soule in heaven doth rest,
Without all feare, for peacemakers are blest.
Amici Amantes debentes et dolentes amores hoc monumentum possuerunt.

On the right hand of the middle aisle is a mural monument. In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Adam Simpson, who died 12th January, 1782, aged 55 years. Also of the above Adam Simpson, who died 14th October, 1782, aged 65 years.

Another, inscribed Robert Greensmith, gentleman, died March 8th, 1753, aged 59.

Two others, to the family of Twigge and Wodiwiss.

Parish Registers.—The early church registers have by some means or other disappeared. The present register does not begin quite so early as 1740.

Charities.

FREE SCHOOL.—William Cragge, and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed of 20th December, 1704, gave a house and lands in Bonsall, to two trustees, for the purpose of bringing up and instructing such poor children as they in their discretion should think most fit and convenient.

TURNOR'S CHARITY.—Elizabeth Turnor, wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. in 1737, gave lands to trustees, of the yearly value of £40. for the support and maintenance of a charity school, formerly erected at Bonsall, by her grandfather, Robert Ferne.

The trust property consists of messuages and lands in Bonsall, Matlock and Tansley; comprising three houses, a corn mill, 58 a. 3 r. 26 p. of land, which now lets for £98. 19s. 6d. The school premises, with a house and garden, is now occupied by the schoolmaster, who receives £7. 13s. 6d. from Cragge's charity, and a salary of £40. a year. In respect of these emoluments, the schoolmaster instructs 50 poor boys and girls in writing, reading, arithmetic and the church catechism, whom he admits as vacancies occur: 45 of the parish of Bonsall, and 5 of the township of Wensley and Snitterton. The children are furnished with bibles, testaments and spelling-books out of the rents; and such boys as are educated in this school (who are desirous) are apprenticed out, with a premium of £5. There is a surplus vested in the trustees of upwards of £500.

Annuities	2	18	0	Poor	In clothing | Will 1817, Deed 1818.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis...	7	5	0	Poor	

At Bonsall Upper Town resides John Harding, gent. who has made a large fortune in trade;

he is descended from Mr. John Harding, living here in 1620. This family are famed for longevity: Mr. Harding is above 70; Robert Harding, his father, and grandfather, both lived to an advanced age; the latter being the son of another Robert Harding, living in 1698.

The General Baptist connexion have a neat chapel here.

BORROWASH, a village 5 m. E. of Derby, stands on the turnpike road from Derby to Nottingham; it is chiefly in the parish of Ockbrook, and partly in the parish of Spondon. The Messrs. Towle have built a cotton-mill on the Derwent, and they employ many of the inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have built a handsome chapel here on a plot of land given to them by the Messrs. Towle. There is also an ancient water corn mill on the Derwent at this place, which formerly belonged to Dale Abbey. The principal land owners are John Rose Swindell, esq. and the Messrs. Towle.

BOULTON, a small village, township and parochial chapelry, 3 m. S. of Derby, situate on Boletune, the right of the London road, from Derby, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, in the constabulary of Alvaston and parish of St. Peter's, Derby. This township contained, in 1831, 38 houses, 39 families, and 175 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.

The township or manor of Boulton consists of 742 a. 3 r. 24 p. which includes 98 a. of newly enclosed land; the land is principally meadow and pasture, of good quality, at an average rental of £2. per acre. At the time of the enclosure, land was given in lieu of tithes. The principal proprietors are Sir George Crewe, bart. who is lord of the manor, the Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, Mr. George Wootton, Mr. Henry Meakin, and Mr. Luke Pym, of Chellaston, John Chatterton, of Derby, gent. Henry Holdsworth, esq. Mr. John Coxen, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. William Williams, and Mr. Joseph Radborne, of Boulton, Rev. Henry Peach, of Derby and Langley hall, the Derby Canal Company, &c.

The land and buildings are valued with Alvaston. The parochial expenses (including all except the highways, which is about one shilling in the pound upon the valuation) is £112. 9s. 3d. per annum. The parishioners send their paupers to Shardlow House of Industry.

In Boletune, Levenot had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne, and two sokemen and three villanes have one plough. There are ten acres of meadow. Pasture, four quarentens long and three quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. D. B. 319.

The family of Sacheverell possessed the manor at an early period. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Agards acquired a moiety of the manor by purchase from Shelly. It is now the property of Sir George Crewe, bart.

The church is a very ancient structure. The living is a curacy; it has been augmented by £400. subscribed and £400. Royal Bounty, and is now worth £130. per annum. In 1271, an agreement was made between Robert de Sacheverell, who claimed the patronage of Boulton as a parish church, and the Abbot of Darley; the former agreed to give up his claim for the consideration of 20 marks to be paid to him by the Abbot, and admitted Boulton to be a chapelry to St. Peter. It was further agreed that the Abbot should nominate and appoint a fit minister, who should have three ox-gangs of land, nine *sellions*, and 12s. rent, besides the small tithes. The inhabitants appoint their own minister, and the Rev. Henry Peach is the present incumbent.

Bowden Edge, or Chapel Bowden, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith; for particulars see that town.

BOYLSTONE, a rural agricultural village, township, constabulary and parish, situate on the Boilestune, banks of a brook of the same name, that falls into the Dove, 7 m. S. E. of Boilestone, Uttoxeter, and 13 m. W. by N. of Derby (which is the post town) in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar. This township includes the village of Harehill, and contained, in 1831, 61 houses, 63 families, and 330 inhabitants: 48 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 15 in trades or handicraft connected therewith.

The parish contains about 1400 acres of good land, upon a substratum of red marl, sand and gravel; about one-third is arable, the other two-thirds meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2048. 1s. 8d. Land has been given to the rector in lieu of tithes. The farms are of a middling size, and the average rental is about £2. per acre. The average of seven years' parochial expenses, including all payments except highways, is about £195. per annum. There is no house of industry, consequently the parishioners join Tutbury, in Staffordshire. The principal proprietors are John Broadhurst and Henry Tatham, esqrs. who are joint lords of the manor; Lord Vernon, Mr. Robert Stone, of the Forest, co. Stafford, Rev. Thomas Gell, rector, Mr. John, Mr. George, and Mr. John Moorcroft, and Mr. Fearn. The land is drained and watered by Boylstone brook. There are two chapels, one the Wesleyan, and the other the Primitive Methodists, one men's club, consisting of 50 members, one endowed free-school, and one inn in the township.

In Boilestune, Godric and Levenot had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and eight bordars having three ploughs and one mill 12d. and six acres of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and half a mile broad. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. Roger holds it. D. B. 307.

The manor of Boylstone has been held by many good families. At the Domesday Survey it was part of the extensive possessions of Henry de Ferrers. Oliver de Ayncourt, and Matilda, his wife, held a fourth part under a military tenure for 10s. rent. In 15 Edward I. Stephen de Grendon held one half of the manor under the Duchy of Lancaster, after Ferrers forfeited his lands, and left it to his daughter Joan. Roger de Ridware, who had married the other co-heiress of Reginald, held the other half. In 36 Edward III. Margaret Zouch died, and left Roger, the son of Roger de Saperton, her heir, half of the manor, and the advowson of the church, and Walter de Ridware held the other half. Ridware conveyed his part to John de Bassinges, whose heiress married Waldeshelf; one of the co-heiresses of the latter brought this estate again to the family of Ridware; the heiress of Ridware brought it to the Cottons. The latter family were in possession of the estate for several generations. In 21 Henry VII. Thomas Cotton, son and heir of Richard Cotton, esq. died and left Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, his half of the lordship. In 1609 Sir Humphrey Ferrers died seized of this portion of the manor. In 1664 the latter sold it to the Challoners: from the Challoners it passed by marriage to the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, who, in 1743, sold it to John Gilbert Cooper, esq. Mr. Gilbert re-purchased it in 1746; and, in 1751, re-sold it to Henry Tatham, esq. who devised it to the Rev. Thomas Manlove, on the death of whose widow it again returned into the family of Tatham, and Henry Tatham, esq. is the present proprietor.

The other part of the manor passed from the Sapertons to the Agards. In 7 Eliz. Clement Agard, esq. died, and left his half of the manor to his son William, and it continued in that family until the reign of Charles II. when the male branch became extinct. It was purchased by John Gisborne, of Derby, esq. and his son John owned it in 1712. The family of Bate afterwards possessed this portion of the manor. Brownlow Bate, esq. sold this estate in 1761 to Mr. Broadhurst; and John Broadhurst, of Foston hall, esq. is the present proprietor.

In 26 Henry VIII. William, Lord Mountjoy died, and left his son Charles, Lord Mountjoy, an estate here.

The parish church is an ancient and humble structure, with a tower, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. and yearly tenths 12s. One hundred and five acres of land were given at the time of the enclosure in lieu of tithes, now let for about 30s. per acre. The Rev. Thomas Gell is the patron and rector.

Monumental Inscriptions.

In the nave of the chapel, on a flag—In memory of William Challoner, son of William, died 9th September, 1675, aged 45.

John Challoner, died 8th June, 1701, aged 31.
Thomas Chawner, late of Lees hall, son of John, son of Thomas, son of John; he died 30th March, 1773, aged

73. Elizabeth, his wife, died 3rd August, 1778, aged 72. They left issue eight sons and five daughters, John, Henry, Ann, Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Anthony, William, Dorothy, Mary, George, Rupert and Charles; these are all dead except Rupert, who is a surgeon at Burton upon Trent, and has a numerous family.

Herbert Croft, esq. late of the Six Clerks' Office, London, by his first wife, Elizabeth Young, of Midhurst, Sussex, he left issue four children, Herbert, Grace, Mary, and Richard; by his second wife, Mary Chawner, of Harehill, in this county, one child, Elizabeth; he died on the 7th of July, 1785, aged 64.

Rev. Carter Fletcher, B. A. patron and rector of this church, died 11th July, 1803, aged 76. Dorothy Fletcher, died 4th December, 1796, aged 56; and Sydney Wheatman, widow, died 21st December, 1805, aged 57: also of the grand children of his sister, Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gell, M. A. rector of Edlaston, in this county, John Gell, died 12th April, 1813, aged 1 year, and Elizabeth Gell died 8th February, 1814.

Thomas Allsopp, rector of Boylstone 40 years, died in 1715, aged 75. Grace, his wife, died in 1714, aged 76.

Christopher Allsopp died 11th February, 1673.

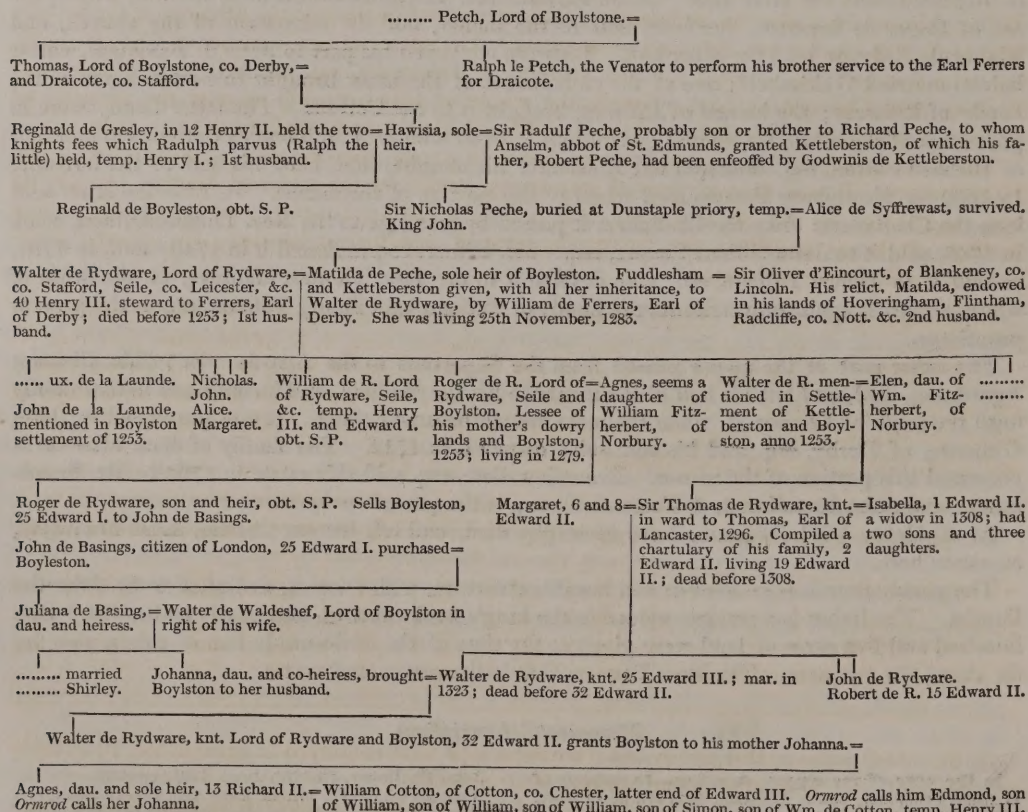
Christopher Allsopp died 14th July, 1691.

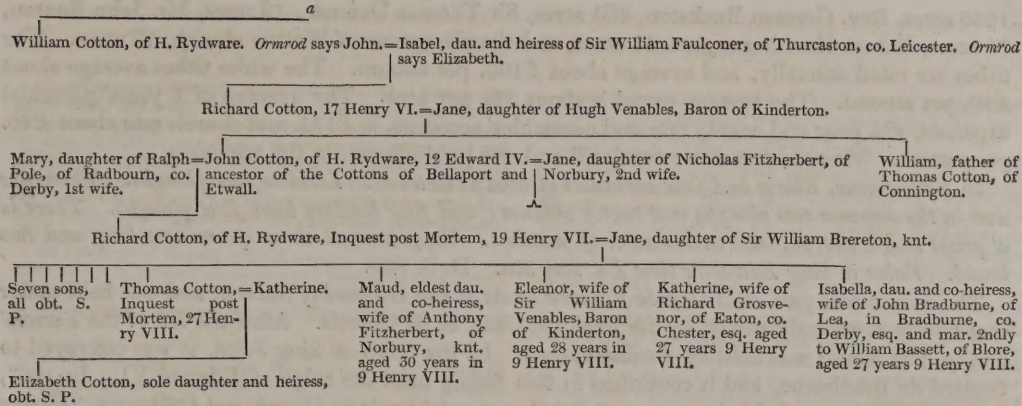
Charities.

Allsopp Thomas, rector of Hatherne	Lands	0 16 0	Poor in bread ...	Died in June, 1682.
Allsopp Thomas, rector of Boylstone.....	Lands	0 16 0	Poor in bread ...	Died in 1715.
Bayley	Lands	0 12 0	Poor in bread	
Challoner William ..	£9.	Interest	Poor and church	Died in 1675.
Challoner Robert	£6.	Interest	Poor	Will, 6th December, 1703.
Challoner John		6 doz. of bread	Poor	Died in 1705.
Harpur John		0 8 0	Poor in bread ...	Will, 22nd February, 1686.

Allsopp's charities are secured on land, now the property of — Clough, esq. Bayley's charities are secured on land, now the property of John Broadhurst, esq. Nothing is now known of the Challoners' gifts.

Pedigree of PECHE, RIDWARE, and COTTON, Lords of Boylstone.





Boythorpe Manor, in Hasland, is the property of W. B. Thomas, esq. of Chesterfield.

BRACKENFIELD, a village, chapelry and township in the parish of Morton and hundred Brakenthwayte, of Scarsdale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Morton; contained, in 1821, 68 houses, 68 families, and 352 inhabitants. Of the 68 families, 50 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade or handicraft. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2651. 12s.

In the reign of king John the manor belonged to the family of Heriz. In 1369, Sir Richard Willoughby held it under the Deincourts. It shortly after this became the property of the Revels, who resided at Ogston hall for many generations. The sisters and co-heiresses of William Revel, esq. who died in 1706, married Richard Turbutt, of Doncaster, esq. and Sir Paul Jenkinson, of Walton, near Chesterfield, bart. Nearly the whole of this township is now the property of William Turbutt, esq. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. is the lord of the manor.

The ancient chapel, situate about three quarters of a mile from the village, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was formerly served only once a month by the rector of Morton, but having been augmented by the Royal Bounty, it is become a distinct benefice, and has regular service weekly. It is not parochial, not having the right of sepulture or baptism; the minister is appointed by the rector of Morton.

BRADBOURN, a small village, constabulary, township and parish, in the wapentake of Bradeburne, Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn, 6 m. N. E. of the latter, and 5 m. W. of Wirksworth, is pleasantly seated on the N. bank of a small trout stream, and surrounded by limestone hills. The parish includes four chapelries and one township, of which the following table forms the enumeration, with the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811 and 1821, with the acreage and estimated annual value of each.

BRADBOURN PARISH.	POPULATION.					Acreage.	Estimated		
	1801.	1811.	1821.				Annual Rental.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Persons.		£.	s.	d.
Aldwark township	68	74	15	15	92	900	724	14	0
Atlow chapelry	137	159	34	34	197	1300	1539	1	0
Ballidon chapelry	80	92	17	19	102	1894	2382	10	0
Bradbourne vicarage	157	190	39	33	210	1550	3624	13	4
Brassington chapelry	560	650	143	149	689	4017	4662	10	0
Tissington chapelry and Lea Hall hamlet	455	484	74	77	496	2730	5327	5	10
	1457	1649	327	332	1786	12391	18,310	14	2

Of the 258 families in this parish and townships, 218 were employed in agriculture, 70 in trade or handicraft, and 65 in mining and various other pursuits.

The extent of the township of Bradbourn is about 1550 acres of good dairy land, chiefly limestone, divided among six proprietors, viz. Philip Gell, esq. the lord of the manor, who owns about

1250 acres, Rev. German Buckston, 260 acres, Sir Thomas Denman, 16 acres, Mr. John Buxton, 11 acres, Robert Hartshorn, gent. 11 acres, and the clergyman of Wetton church, 16 acres. The tithes are rated annually, and average about £100. per annum. The white tithes average about £30. per annum. The average rental is about 35s. per acre. The average of 8 years' parochial expenses, viz. poor and county rate and constables' accounts, is £135. and church rate about £10. per annum. There is one water corn mill and one public house in the township.

In Bradeburne, Eluric had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now in the demesne two ploughs and twelve villanes: and four bordars have four ploughs. There is a priest and a church, and twelve acres of meadow. Coppice-wood three quarentens long and two broad. Value in king Edward's time £4. now 30s. D. B. 300.

The manor was part of Henry de Ferrers' lands at the Domesday Survey, and was held under that family at an early period by the family of Caus, or de Cauceis. After the fall of the Ferrers' family, this manor was held by the Bakepuzes. In the reign of king John, it was conveyed to Godard de Bradburne, and it continued in this family until the reign of Edward VI. In 1207, Roger de Bradburne held the manor of Bradburne, and lands in Hough and Offdecote. Henry de Bradburne, eldest son of Sir Roger, was executed at Pomfret, in 1322, for his adherence to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, when the manor passed to his younger brother, John, and his descendants. In 13 Henry VIII. Humphrey de Bradburne, esq. died, and left Hough and Bradbourn to his son John. In 23 Elizabeth, Sir Humphry Bradburne died, and left Hough and Bradbourn to his son William. Here was anciently a seat of the family of Bradburne, of whom the last Sir Humphry lies buried under a handsome altar-tomb in Ashbourn church. His co-heir, Jane, marrying Sir Humphry Ferrers, of Tamworth, was mother of Sir John Ferrers, who died in 1633, from whom this estate descended to the Baroness de Ferrers, who married George, Marquess of Townshend; the latter family sold this manor, in 1809, to Philip Gell, of Hopton hall, esq. for £85,000. and he is the present proprietor.

The ancient church has a Norman square tower, embattled, with sculptured heads round the string-courses. It is dedicated to All Saints. This church was given to the priory of Dunstable,* in 1205, by Sir Geoffrey de Cauceis, whose gift was confirmed by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, as chief lord of the fee. It was appropriated to the priory in 1278, and a vicarage was endowed in 1330.

In 1608, the rectory was granted to Rogers and another, who sold most of the tithes to the several land owners. In 1609, the rectory house and glebe lands were purchased by Mr. George Buxton, ancestor of the Rev. German Buckston, the present vicar. The living is a vicarage, of the clear value of £32. 3s. and yearly tenths, 16s. 4d. The present value is about £120. per annum. The Duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The font is ancient: and a part of an old cross, on which some rude figures are sculptured, is now converted into a gate-post. On one of the pews, which is said to have belonged to the Bradburne family, there are some curious carved heads, animals and grotesque figures, on the oak pannels, worthy of remark. The chancel is kept in repair by the owners of the white tithe. The windows have been ornamented with stained glass. In one of the chancel windows are these arms *Argent*, a chevron, between three horse-shoes, *Sable*.

*Lysons gives the following extract from the Chronicle of the Annals of Dunstable. "When the church was given to the priory, it had a rector and two vicars. In 1214, the Prior had a suit in the court at Rome, with the rector and vicars, with a view, as it is supposed, of displacing them. It was alleged, that Robert, the rector, was son of Godfrey, a former rector; that Henry, one of the vicars, was son of John, his predecessor, in one mediety of the vicarage; and that William, the other vicar, kept a concubine publicly, and went a hunting, forsaking his tonsure and clerical duties. When the church became vacant, the convent sent one of their canons, who resided at Bradbourn, under the name of a custos or warden, accounted with the priory for the profits, and provided for the cure of the church and its chapels, many years before the rectory was actually appropriated to the priory." The Prior kept a great flock of sheep in this parish, and in the Annals before referred to it is stated, that 800 died in the year 1243.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Thomas Buckston, esq. who died in the year 1811, aged 87, many years captain in the Royal Marines, during which period he served in many engagements, and lived to be one of the oldest officers of his Majesty's service. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 30th regiment of foot, and was at the battle of Culloden, in 1745; a man warmly attached to his family and friends, charitable and religious in his principles and conduct. Elizabeth, his wife, died 27th August, 1810, aged 75.

In memory of Sarah, wife of George Buckston, esq. of this place, a woman of exemplary meekness and piety; she died 9th February, 1793, aged 75, leaving one son and one daughter; another son and daughter died in their infancy.

Here also resteth in humble hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of George Buckston, esq. whose truly christian piety and cheerfulness, together with a warm and benevolent heart, will long endear his memory to his surviving friends. He married Sarah, one of the co-heiresses of Richard Peacock, of Rodgley, and died 8th April, 1810, aged nearly 89.

John Buxton, of Ballidon, died 23rd August, 1783, aged 63; and Elizabeth, his wife, sister to Rev. Mr. Roe, died 12th February, 1806, aged 80.

John Buxton, of Ballidon, died 1st Mar. 1805, aged 48.

Parish Registers.—The earliest Register is a small parchment book, beginning 1713, and ending June, 1729. The Rev. Robert Gettiffe (who was vicar of Bradbourn during this period and for several years after) in many instances made entries in this Register after the manner of the Quakers, denoting the month by its number instead of its name; reckoning March the 1st month—for instance—"Sarah, daughter of Thurstan and Hannah Dale, baptized 10th 13th 1721," means that she was baptized 13th of December, or 10th month. These remarks would almost be superfluous on a Quaker's Register, but as very few church Registers were kept in this manner, it has been deemed necessary to state thus much for the information of those who may have occasion to consult this Register, or any other made up in a similar manner.

Charities.

Buxton George	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Deed, 31st December, 1655.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis...	Funds	5	10	0	Poor	Will, 1817, Deed 1818.

Pedigree of the family of BUCKSTON, of Bradbourn, &c.

ARMS—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Sable*, two bars, *Argent*, and three mullets, *Argent*, between the bars; on a canton, of the second, a buck, trippant, of the field, Buckston. 2nd and 3rd, *Argent*, between a chevron, *Gules*, three Peacocks' heads, Peacock.

CREST—A Pelican vulning itself, *Or*.

MOTTO—"Fructum habet, Charatas."

John Buxton, =
of Buxton, in
the county of
Derby, anno
10 Elizabeth.

Note. John, son of John Buxton, granted his lands in Buxton to Henry Buxton and his heirs, by deed, dated anno 4 Richard II. which was produced at the Herald's Visitation, in 1634; when John Buxton, of Buxton, grandson of William Buxton, below mentioned, entered and certified his pedigree.

William Buxton, of Buxton, son and = Anne, dau. of
heir, was father of Richard, father of George Bux-
John Buxton, who entered his pedi- ton, of Hob-
gree at the visitation, in 1634. See knowle.
the above note.

Henry Buxton, of dau. of
Bradbourn, co. of Beres-
Derby, esq. second ford, of Newton
son. Grange, co. of
Derby.

George Buxton, of Bradbourn, eldest = Joan, dau. of Robert Woodward, of
son and heir, living anno 1609. Kniveton, in the county of Derby.

Thomas Buxton, Alice.
second son.

Henry, eldest son, died before 1609, S. P.
George Buxton, of Bradbourn, second son, but eldest surviving son, heir apparent, 1609; died in 1662.
Margaret, dau. of Humphrey Pegge, of Osmaston, in the co. of Derby.

German Buxton, of = Millicent, dau. of
Kirk Ireton, co. of John Buxton, of
Derby, third son, Carsington, in the
died in 1665, leav- county of Derby.
ing issue.

Grace, married to John Gould, of Parwich, co. of Derby.

Margaret, married to Edward Buxton, of Long Eaton, county of Derby.

Henry Buxton, of Bradbourn, son and heir, aged 52 in 1662, and then had no issue.
Anne, dau. of Richard Wigwell, of Wigwell Grange, co. of Derby.

Mary, dau. of John Lowe, of Hasland, in the county of Derby; living in 1665; first wife.

German Buxton, of Tarden, = Martha, dau. of Wil-
and afterwards of Brad- liam Ridge, of Mar-
bourn, in the county of ple, in the county of
Derby, second son. Chester.

Joan, married to John Watson, of Derby.

Sarah, mar. before 1670, to Birds, esq.

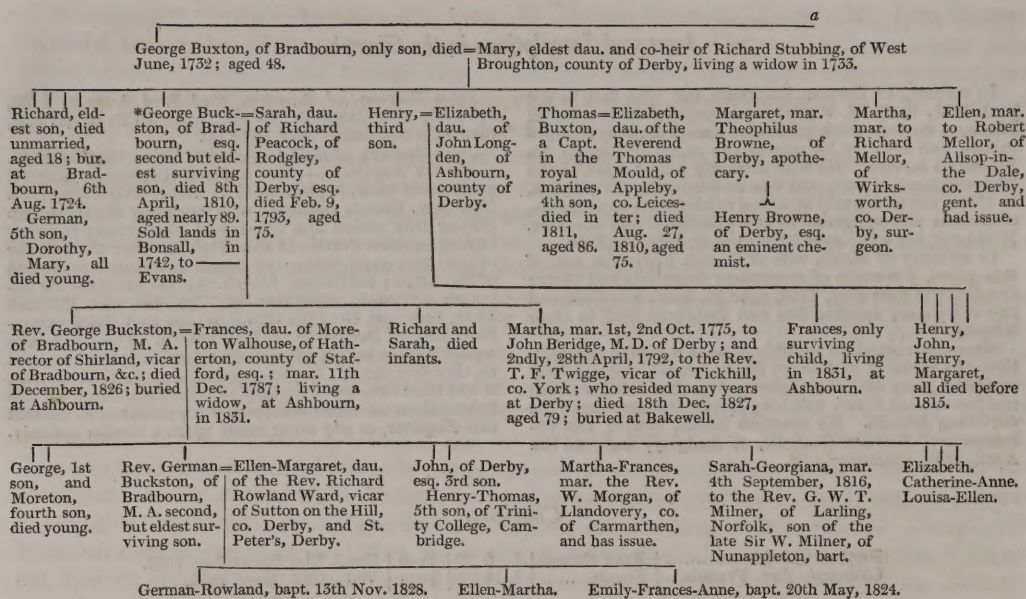
Prudence, unmar. in 1670.

Elizabeth.

Patience.

Henry Buxton, of Bradbourn, died in 1721, aged 51.
Dorothy, dau. of Richard Levinge, of Parwich, esq.

a



It appears from a Deed, of the year 1256, that the Buxton family then spelt their name de Bawkestone; they were originally settled at Buxton, but removed to Brassington in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Lane; and about two centuries ago, from Brassington to Bradbourn. In the first edition of Camden's Britannia, in the margin, are the arms. Several of this family have been benefactors to the poor. In the mysteries of York, 3 Henry V. (1415.) one of this family, Mr. Thomas Buxton, walked in the procession as a principal person, and among those who had been sheriffs for that county. Some part of the family removed into Norfolk in the 12th or 13th century: and we believe Sir Robert John Buxton, of Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk, bart. is the representative of that branch. The Buxtons of Buxton are also, we believe, a branch of the same family; the late Dr. Buxton was a celebrated physician at Buxton, and his son, the present Mr. Buxton, practises as a surgeon there.

BRADLEY is a village, township, constabulary and parish, seated in a valley 3 m. E. of Ash-braidelei, bourn, in the hundred of Appletree, and archdeaconry of Derby. In 1821 this Braideley, parish consisted of 62 dwelling houses, containing 63 families, and 320 inhabitants. At the present time there are 60 dwelling houses, and 323 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.

The extent of the township is about 2800 acres of freehold land, a great part of which is of an inferior quality, divided among six proprietors. Godfrey Meynell, esq. the lord of the manor, owns 2715 acres, of which about 80 acres are woods and coppices; the Rector, glebe land, 55 acres; Thomas Hartshorn, esq. Mr. William White, Mr. William Thorneley, and Mr. Joseph Weston. The average rental is about 30s. per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2799. 15s. 9d. The annual amount of the rates collected for the use of the poor for the last seven years is £188. 10s. The paupers are sent to Brassington House of Industry. There is a Sunday-school, for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. There are no dissenting chapels, no friendly societies, and but one public-house in the parish.

In Braidelei, Aluric and Lewin had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs.

* This George Buckston altered the manner of spelling the name, from *Buxton* to *Buckston*, on the recommendation of his kinsman, Sir Richard Levinge, bart.

Eleven villanes and six bordars have there four ploughs and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. This manor then belonged to Henry de Ferrariis. D. B. 305.

The manor belonged to the Ferrers from the Domesday Survey till the fall of that great family, when it became part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, under whom it was held, 21 Edward I. by Ralph de Shirley. In 4 Edward I. Ralph de Okeover held lands here. At a very early period it became the property of the ancient family of Kniveton. After the elder branch of the Bradley Knivetons became extinct, this manor passed to Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Mercaston, bart. whose father had been created a bart. in 1611, and whose ancestors had been settled at Mercaston for several generations.* Sir Gilbert removed to Bradley, his son and successor, Sir Andrew, who had suffered much in his fortune by the civil war, sold Bradley, in 1655, to Francis Meynell, esq. alderman, citizen, and goldsmith of the city of London, in whose family it still remains; and Godfrey Meynell, esq. is the present proprietor and lord of the manor.

The old hall at Bradley, the seat of the Knivetons, and afterwards of the Meynells, was pulled down many years ago, and stables and offices built for an intended new mansion. The late Hugo Meynell, esq. a noted fox hunter, father of the present Mr. Meynell, fitted up part of the stables as an occasional dwelling house, and it is now in the occupation of the Misses Meynell.

The church is an ancient structure, with a square steeple, dedicated to All Saints. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19s. 9½. and yearly tenths 11s. 11½d. The present value, arising from 55 acres of glebe land, &c. is about £270. per annum. Within the church there is a fine old circular gothic font. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron; and the Rev. William Skinner is the present rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In the chancel.

This tablet was erected to the memory of Emma Harriet Scambella, one who scarcely needs a monument to perpetuate her memory amongst those who knew her, and no marble can convey an idea of what she was to those who knew her not. She died 21st November, 1821, aged 9 years.

Near this place lies William Byrom, of Byrom hall, in the county of Lancaster, gent. he died 17th February, 1673. Also Thomas Byrom, gent. and Dorothy his wife, son of the above William Byrom; he died November 1, 1714, aged 62; she died 28th June, 1730, aged 78.

Francis Meynell, esq. citizen and alderman of London, was buried at Bradley on the 27th October, 1696.

Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Bradley, died in 1708.

Mrs. Meynell, wife of the above, died 19th May, —

ARMS. Vairy, *Argent* and *Sable*, Meynell, in a scutcheon of pretence, 1st, Quarterly, *Argent*, a chevron between three escallop shells, *Sable*, 2nd, *Or*, three bars, *Gules*, 3rd as 2nd, 4th as 1st, for Littleton and Poyntz, Mrs. Meynell.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	6 10 0	Poor, clothing	Will, 1818.
Walker John	Lands, &c.	1 0 0	Poor widows	Will, September, 1691.

The latter is paid out of lands in Turnditch, the property of Mr. William Statham.

* Wolley gives the following Pedigree of the Kniveton family: viz. Matthew Kniveton, of Bradley, married Elizabeth; had Henry, who married 23 Edward I. Isabel, and had William, who, 9 Edward II. married to Isabel, and had Sir Henry, who, 5 Edward III. married Isabel, and had John, who was living 42 Edward III. this John married Catherine, and his son, Sir John, married Alice, and had issue Henry, who married, 10 Edward IV. Joane, and had Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield, and had Richard, who married Ellen, and was living 27 Henry VI. and had then a son Richard, who married Katherine, and had Matthew, who married twice, first Katherine, daughter of Sir John Byron, 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Leigh, of Egginton, who had William, born 5 Edward VI. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston, esq. and had Francis, who died without issue. The Arms of this family were *Gules*, a bend *vairy*, *Azure* and *Sable*.

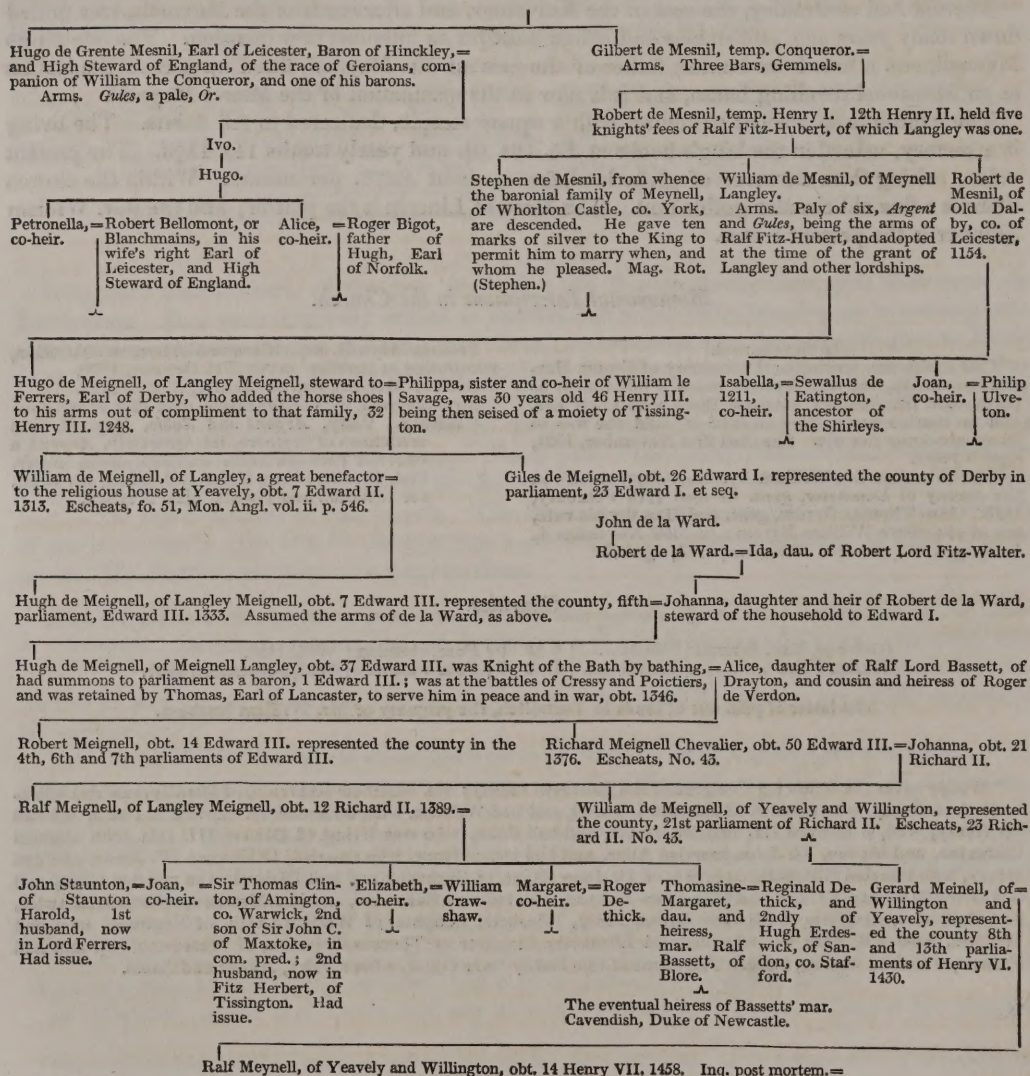


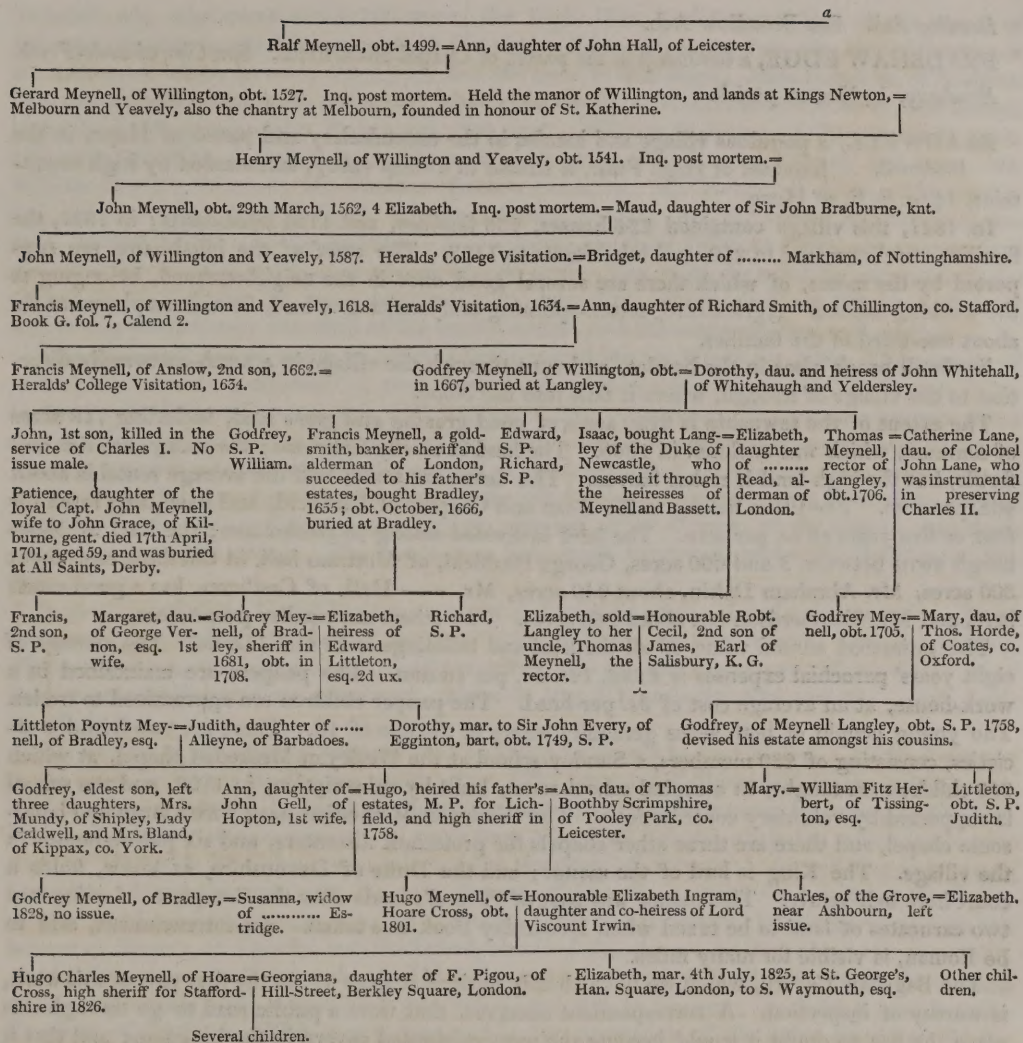
Pedigree of the family of MEYNELL, of Meynell Langley, Willington, and Bradley, in the county of Derby.

ARMS. Vaire, *Argent* and *Sable*.

CREST. A Horse's head, erased, *Argent*.

N. B. These arms were originally borne by the family of Ward, or de la Ward, and adopted by the Meynells of Derbyshire after the marriage with the heiress of that family, temp. Edward III.





The family of Meynell, Meinell, or Meignell, is of Norman origin. The name is found in the roll of Battel Abbey, and other ancient documents. The existing branches are descended lineally from Gilbert, the younger brother of Hugo, who is called the Earl of Leicester. In the time of Henry III. this family became connected with that of Ferrers, whose armorial bearings they assumed. In the earliest state of parliamentary representation, namely, in the reign of Edward I. different members of the Meynells were knights in parliament for this county. Hugh de Meynell, in the reign of Edward III. was an eminent warrior, and was present at the victories of Cressy and Poitiers. In the time of Charles I. John, the eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, was slain in the service of that unfortunate prince. His three brothers became the heads of two of the branches now existing; the eldest of whom, Francis Meynell, sheriff and alderman of London, purchased the manor of Bradley, in 1665. The Yorkshire branch of the Meynells may be traced to Stephen, the grandson of Gilbert, who accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy, and elder brother of William, from whom the two branches already mentioned are derived.

Bradley Ash. See Broadlow Ash.

BRADSHAW EDGE, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith. See *Chapel-en-le-Frith*.

Bradway, in Norton parish.

BRADWELL, a populous village and hamlet in the constabulary and parish of Hope, in the Bradewell, hundred of High Peak, is situate in a deep valley, surrounded by high mountains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of Hope.

In 1821, this village contained 234 houses, 238 families, and 1130 inhabitants; in 1831, the families were increased to 252, and inhabitants to 1153. The chief of the inhabitants are supported by the mines, of which there are several good ones in the neighbourhood, belonging to the working miners. Agriculture, cotton-spinning and smelting of lead, furnish employment for about one-third of the families.

Bradwell brook rises in the hamlet, and runs through the village in a north-eastwardly direction to the village of Brough, where it falls into the Nooe.

The extent of the township is 2220 acres of good grazing and grass land, including 718 acres of common, which was enclosed in 1806. The land is chiefly limestone; the valleys are rich and fertile, but the high land is rather barren. The farms are small, and the average rental is about 40s. per acre. The tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and have been rated for four or five years at 4s. per acre. The land is divided among 93 freeholders; the Earl of Newburgh owns between 5 and 600 acres, George Hadfield, of Mottram hall, in Cheshire, esq. about 300 acres, Mr. Abraham Dakin, about 250 acres, Mr. — Hall, of Castleton, has a good estate here, and Mr. Shepherdson has about 280 acres. The others are smaller proprietors.

The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £1818. 12s. 6d. The average of eight years' parochial expenses is £333. 12s. 6d. per annum. The paupers are maintained in a work-house, at an average cost of 3s. per head. The pauper children are apprenticed to trades. The young people of both sexes generally marry at the age of 18. There are two friendly societies, consisting of 280 members, a Sunday-school at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, at which 300 children are taught, in a capital school-room, built by subscription, in 1828, and the school is supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a large and handsome chapel, and there are three other chapels for protestant dissenters, and six public-houses in the village. The King is lord of the manor; and the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee, holds a court here half yearly. This manor was part of Peverel's lands after the Conquest. Leving had two carucates of land to be taxed when Domesday Book was taken. An intrenchment, said to be Roman, is visible for many miles.

The Bagshaw Cavern, which we have already noticed at page 17, in the first part of this work, is worthy of inspection. A correspondent observes, that were a public road to go through this place, he has no doubt it would become the most celebrated cavern in the kingdom: and that it would vie with, if not exceed, the grotto of Antiparos.

About a quarter of a mile from the village there is a salt spring, which is worthy the attention of the faculty, as we believe the water has never been analyzed.

BRAILSFORD, a village, township, constabulary and parish in the archdeaconry of Derby Braillesford, and hundred of Appletree, is situate on the turnpike road from London to Manchester, 6 m. S. of Ashbourn, and 7 m. N. W. from Derby.

This parish includes the villages of Burroughs, Culland and Ednaston, and contained, in 1821, 132 houses, 155 families, and 724 inhabitants, now increased to about 760, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, and trades connected therewith. Lysons says, the parochial chapelry of Osmaston is in the parish of Brailsford.

The extent of the township is about 400 acres of land, of various soils, some on a fine marl substratum, and some of a gravelly and peat nature, which is not so productive: a small brook waters a few meadows. The parish of Brailsford is divided among 22 proprietors, viz. William Evans, esq. the lord of the manor, owns about 600 acres; the executors of the late John Rose

Swindell, esq. who owns about 700 acres; the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, lord of the manor of Ednaston hamlet, in which he owns about 660 acres; Edward Soresby Cox, esq. lord of the manor of Culland, of which he owns about 150, and 300 acres in Brailsford; John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq. Ednaston hall farm, 295 acres; Miss Eliza Toplis, of Wirksworth, 295 acres; the Rector, glebe land, 60 acres; John Boden, esq. 200 acres; William Osborne, of Burrows hall, gent. 100 acres; the Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, 100 acres; Mr. Thomas Haynes, 105 acres; Mr. William Haynes, 63 acres; Mr. Thomas Holmes, 125 acres; Mr. Thomas Webster, of Mercaston hall, 92 acres; Mr. John Hulland, 80 acres; Henry Brough, gent. 67 acres; Mr. Bowyer, surgeon, and four other small proprietors. A few farms are from £200. to £400. per annum, and the rental of the land varies from 15s. to 45s. an acre. The tithes are rated by composition, the greater part is on lease, the lesser portion is rated annually. There are about 100 acres of wood and young plantations; one-sixth of the land is arable, and the other meadow and pasture.

The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £6859. 0s. 10d. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is, poors' rate £300. county rate and constables' account £170. highway rate £70. and church rate £40. together £580. per annum. The paupers are sometimes sent to Alstonfield House of Industry. The pauper children are generally apprenticed to trades. There is a parochial, and one Sunday-school, at the latter about 60 scholars attend, who are instructed free, by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists erected a chapel here in 1821. There is one bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and three public-houses in the village. The roads have been much improved, under the direction of Mr. Mac Adam.

In Brailsford, Earl Wallef had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now in the demesne two ploughs, and twenty-four villanes, and three bordars have five ploughs. There is a priest, and half a church, and one mill of 10s. 8d. and eleven acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and one mile broad. Value in king Edward's time 60s. now 40s. Elfin holds it. D. B. 305.

The manor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Earl Wallef. At the Conquest it was given to Henry de Ferrers, under whom Elfin, ancestor of the ancient family of Brailsford, held it. In 25 Edward I. Ralph de Bakepuze had this and other estates belonging to the Ferrers' family, under some agreement, to cover them after Earl Robert's attainder, which lands were held by Henry de Brailsford, who was fined in the reign of Edward I. for refusing to be made a knight. About the year 1380, Sir John Bassett, of Cheadle, married the heiress of Sir Henry de Brailsford, and became possessed of the estate. Sir Ralph Shirley, by his marriage with the heiress of Bassett, of Cheadle and Brailsford, obtained the manor: he died about the year 1443, and left it his son, Sir Ralph, who died in 1469, and was buried at Brailsford, where the remains of his monument, with a mutilated inscription, are still to be seen; he held it under Duke Clarence, of Tutbury. This manor remained in the possession of the noble family of Shirley until within the last half century. Earl Ferrers sold the manor and several farms to Mr. John Webster, a banker in Derby: on his becoming a bankrupt, this estate was purchased of the assignees by William Drury Lowe, of Locko, esq. and has since passed by purchase to William Evans, of Allestree hall, esq. who is the present proprietor.

Over Burroughs hall and estate formerly belonged to the Bradburne family. Early in the seventeenth century it was sold to the Ferrers' family, of Tamworth, who appear to have not held it long, for the family of the present possessor, William Osborne, gent. have been proprietors of it for nearly two centuries.

Culland. In 13 Henry VII. Thomas Shaw died and left this manor to his brother, Robert Shaw, a lunatic. In 11 Henry VIII. Joan, widow of Sir Ralf Shirley, died and left it to her son Francis. Some time after it came to the Drapers. In 1646, Robert (only son and heir of James Draper, of Culland) died, his son and heir Robert had only one child, who died young. He died in 1689, when this estate, consisting of 421 acres, descended to his three sisters and co-heirs (or their children) two of which married to Jason and Bate, and the other to John Rowe, of

Windle hill, gent. whose daughter and heiress, Prudence, married George Newall, esq. who ultimately became possessed of the whole. He died in 1740. His eldest son, Rowe Newell, in 1725, took the name and estate of Port, of Ilam, by bequest from his mother's kinswoman, Catherine, sole daughter and heiress of John Port, esq. He died in 1749, and was succeeded in this estate by his brother George, who took the name of Port. In 1769 this George died, being succeeded here by his nephew, John Sparrow, who took the name of Port, and sold Culland, in 1794, to Mr. William Cox, and it is now the property of his eldest son, Edward Soresby Cox, esq.

The manor of Ednaston, which had been given to the priory of Tutbury, by Robert, Earl Ferrers, the elder, was granted, in 1540, to Sir John Gifford, who, in 1542, conveyed it to Francis Shirley, esq. ancestor of the present proprietor, Earl Ferrers.

The ancient embattled tower church is a Norman structure; round the string-courses of the tower are some rude sculptures, and in the chancel three stone stalls. Between the nave and the chancel is a round Saxon pillar, with an enriched capital; behind which there appears to have been a passage to a confessionary. In the centre of the chancel there are several alabaster flags, on two of which are effigies, in scroll lines, of knights in armour; and on a third, a priest in his vestments: the inscriptions are so effaced that only a few words of each can now be made out. Round the edge of one are these words, *Gentleman and Bailiff unto the Most Worshipful baronet Shirley, and Worsh-* At the foot of another, *Rauf Shirley, esquire, and Dame Alice, his third wife, on whose soules God have mercy.* Lysons says, this Sir Rauf Shirley, son of Ralph who died about 1443, was buried at Brailsford in 1466. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19s. 2d. and yearly tenths 19s. 2d. and is now worth about £600. per annum. The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers is the patron, and the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, of Bath, is the present rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of John Poole, of London, merchant, died January, 1686.

Barnabas Poole, A. M. rector of this parish, died 6th December, 1698.

Elizabeth Poole, daughter of Mr. Barnabas Poole, clerke, and Elizabeth, his wife, died the 3rd day of September, 1698, aged 27. She left 20s. a year for ever to the poor of this parish.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Draper, of Culland, gent. daughter of Richard Harpur, of Littleover, esq. and Elizabeth his wife. She died 22nd October, 1678.

Dorothy, the daughter of Robert Draper, of Culland, gent. and Mary his wife, died August, 1683.

Rev. Thomas Boulton, A. M. rector of this parish 63 years, died 29th October, 1780, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Lucy, his wife, died 19th March, 1750, aged 54.

Elizabeth, their daughter, born 4th March, 1733, buried September, 1754.

Leaper Smith, esq. of Derby, died 19th November, 1803, aged 74.

Mrs. Martha, his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Boulton, A. M. died 6th January, 1810, aged 72.

Samuel Labonneille, 16 years rector of this parish, died 1714, aged 72.

Samuel Barbier, died 1704.

Hannah, Mary, and John, daughters and son of John and Ann Bagnold of Derby, viz. Hannah died 26th October, 1697, Mary, 7th November, 1702, and John, 1702.

Frances Soresby died 10th May, 1769, aged 16. Esther, her sister, the wife of Thomas Poyser, died 17th September, 1770, aged 22.

Ann Holden, relict of the Rev. Robert Holden, A. M. and daughter of Francis Burton, gent. and Ann, his wife, late of Ednaston, she died 16th April, 1786, aged 77. Francis Burton, of Ednaston, gent. died 9th October, 1742, aged 70. Ann, his wife, died 21st March, 1736, aged 57. Richard, their son, died 3rd June, 1745, aged 36. Mary and Francis died infants in 1740. John Burton died 29th December, 1708, aged 35: and Margaret Burton died 1779.

Robert Peach, died 6th July, 1761, aged 55: and Hannah, his wife, 14th November, 1802, aged 88.

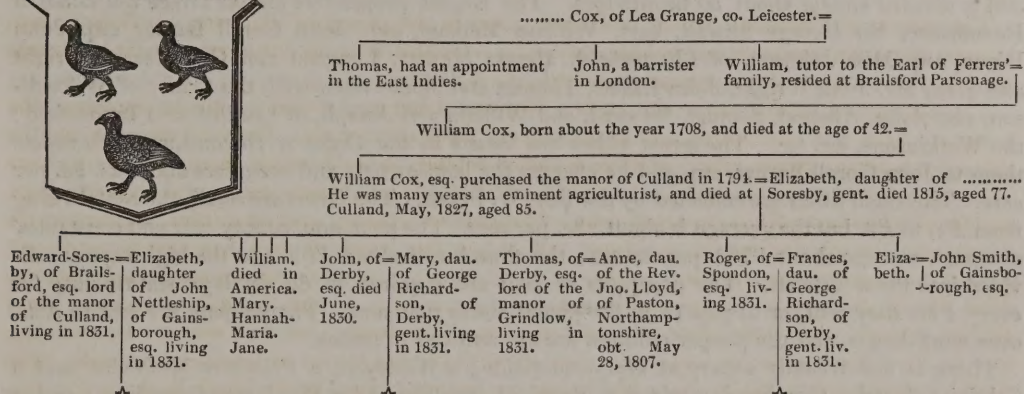
Robert Hurd died 12th February, 1776, aged 61: and his daughters Hannah, 9th November, 1776, aged 25; and Margaret, 25th February, 1769, aged 15.

A neat white marble tablet for William Cox, of Culland, died May, 1827, aged 85 years: Mary, his wife, died October 14, 1815, aged 79. Their six surviving children erected this tablet as a testimony of their filial and grateful affection.

To preserve the memory of one whose excellencies will never be forgotten, this marble records the name of Anne, wife of Thomas Cox, who died 28th May, 1807, aged 36 years.

Charities.

Labonneille, Rev. Samuel	£20.	Interest	Poor	Will, in 1714.
Poole Elizabeth	£20.	Interest	Poor	Will, in 1698.

Pedigree of the family of COX, of Brailsford, Culland, Derby, and Spondon.ARMS.—*Argent, three Moor Cocks, Proper.*CREST.—*On a wreath a game Cock, Proper.*MOTTO.—*Vigilantia Præstat.*

The respectable family of Cox, in this county, claims descent from a family of the same name, residing, during the 17th century, at Itchington, in the county of Warwick, and at Lea Grange, in the county of Leicester. William Cox, of the latter place, entered and certified his pedigree at the Herald's Visitation in 1683, and alleged his arms to be three Moorcocks. His ancestor was Thomas Cox, of Nether Itchington, clerk of the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, whose eldest son, John, was slain in the service of the Venetian Republic, and his youngest, James, fell a victim to his loyalty during the wars between Charles I. and the parliament. In looking over the more modern portion of the lineage, we find William Cox, tutor to the family of the Earl Ferrers, resident at the parsonage of Brailsford; and the late William Cox, celebrated for his agricultural pursuits and improvements, was grandson to that gentleman. The sons of this eminent agriculturist are now living in the town of Derby, and its neighbourhood, and are proprietors of extensive lead works, besides being in possession of considerable estates elsewhere.

The residence of E. S. Cox, of Brailsford, esq. is delightfully situate on an elevated site, overlooking a valley of great extent and beauty.

Bramley, in Eckington parish.

BRAMPTON is a pleasant rural village, 3 m. W. of Chesterfield; a township, constabulary Brantune, and extensive parish, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Derby.

The parish extends 5 m. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. and comprises the township of Cutthorpe, the villages of Ashgate, Hall-cliff, Holy-moor-side, Brampton Moor, New Brampton and Wadshelf, or Watchell, and the places of Wigley, Chander-hill, Lead-hill, Upper and Nether Loads, Somersall, Birley Grange, Broomfield, Hilltop, Frithnall, Prathall, &c. and contained, in 1821, 393 houses, 434 families and 2317 inhabitants: but it appears this return only includes a part of the parish, for the number is now much greater; in 1801, there were 2047, and in 1811, 2260 persons; the great increase which has taken place within the last few years, is attributable to the extension of manufactories now carried on in the parish.—These consist of earthenware, iron-foundries, cotton-wick, tape, cotton-twist, &c. making of bricks and the working of collieries. In 1831, there were 700 houses, 723 families, and 3594 inhabitants. Of the 723 families, 119 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 286 in trade or handicraft, 322 in the collieries and in other pursuits. Of the 815 males, above 21 years of age, 325 were employed in retail trade or handicraft, 213 miners and labourers, and 183 in agriculture.

Brampton is divided into three divisions or districts, viz. North Lane, Church Lane and Sun Lane, each of which has a separate surveyor of the highways.

Brampton is bounded on the W. by Baslow, N. N. W. by Barlow, N. E. by Newbold, E. by Chesterfield, S. S. E. by Walton, Ashover and Beeley, and watered by Linacre and Moor side brooks, and numerous other springs. Linacre wood is about 120 acres.

The extent of the township is 7920 acres of ironstone and coal land, of various soils, viz. old enclosures, 4571 a. 2 r. Commons, enclosed in 1815, 3348 a. 2 r.; the land is chiefly freehold, and is divided among about 50 proprietors. The largest proprietors are his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Sir George Sitwell, bart. William Melland, esq. John Gorell Barnes, esq. John Dixon, esq. Miss Johnson, of Chesterfield, Messrs. Hewitt, Longson and Co., Messrs. Wright and Sons, Mr. John Wright, John Elliott, Thomas and James Shemwell, the family of Wilcockson, viz. John, Alwood, Samuel, Edward, and William and Joseph, of Leadhill and Broomfield; the Watsons, &c. &c. The great tithes are leased to the Duke of Devonshire, who re-lets them to John Gorell Barnes, esq. and he charges the land-owners and occupiers about 2s. 2d. per acre. The small tithes are collected by the Rev. W. Peach. The farms are small, the rental being from £1. to £3. but the average is about 28s. per acre. The poor-rate, county-rate and constables' accounts, average about £702. per annum; the church-rate about £65. and the highways are divided into three districts. The occupiers of land are required to do six days' statute-duty for every £50. they rent, or to pay 1s. in the pound above that sum. The paupers are sent to Ashover work-house, and the pauper children are apprenticed to trades.

There is one friendly society at Holy-moor-side; a Wesleyan, a Primitive Methodist and a Calvinist chapel. One Sunday-school at Prathall, established by Mr. James Crowshaw; one at New Brampton and one at Brampton; these are supported by voluntary contributions; an endowed parochial school, and 15 public-houses in this parish.

This village was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Linacre.

In Brantune and Wadecel, Wade had three ox-gangs and a half of land and four acres to be taxed. Land to half a plough. Walter has now in the demesne there, one plough and one villane: and three bordars having half a plough, and two acres and one perch of meadow. Wood-pasture, one mile and a half long and one quarenten and a half broad; value in king Edward's time and now 5s. 4d. Of that land, Walter vouches the king for his protector, and Henry de Ferrarius as the person who delivers seisin to him. In Brantune and Wadescel, Brannwine had seven ox-gangs and four acres of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is now in the demesne, one plough and three villanes, and one bordar have one plough. There are five acres of meadow. Wood-pasture, one mile and a half long and three quarentens broad; value in king Edward's time and now 10s. Ascuit holds it. This manor belonged then to Ascuit Musard. D. B. 315.

Two manors, after the Conquest, belonged to Ascuit Musard, and one to Walter Deincourt. At an early period, the two former became united, and were given by Henry II. to Peter de Brampton. Thomas, the son of Ralph de Brampton, took the surname of Le Caus about the year 1216. This family were lords of the manor of Caus, or Caushall manor, until the extinction of the male line, in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV.; two of the co-heiresses married Ash and Baguley. Four-fifths of the manor was purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Elizabeth, and one-fifth then belonged to Ash. The family of Talbot sold it to the Earl of Newcastle. This estate was valued, in 1641, at £142. 4s. 8d. Having passed by heiresses into the families of Holles, Harley and Bentinck, it was included in an exchange made between the late Duke of Portland and the late Duke of Devonshire, and now belongs to the present Duke of Devonshire.

The manor, which belonged to the Deincourts, passed with Sutton to the Leaks, and was conveyed with it to the Clarkes; the Clarkes of Chilcote had a seat at Somersall, or Summersall, for many generations; another family, of the same name, resided at Ashgate, in this chapelry. Summersall is now a farm house, belonging to Miss Johnson, of Chesterfield, who purchased it from the Marchioness of Ormond, in 1826.

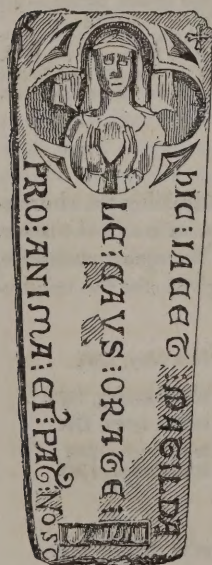
Ashgate is the property of John Gorell Barnes, esq. Wigley was the original residence of the

ancient family of Wigley, of Wigwell. Linacre, formerly esteemed a subordinate manor, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Linacre. Robert Linacre, who died in 1512, was seised of Linacre hall and a manor in Brampton, held under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Birley-grange belonged formerly to the monastery of Louth. The Abbot and Convent of Rufford, Nottinghamshire, had lands in Brampton, which were granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Wadshelf, Wadescel, or Watchell, which took its name from Wade, the Saxon owner, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was given by the Musards to Beauchief abbey. These are all now parcel of the manor of Brampton.

An ancient mansion and estate in Brampton belonged to the family of Bullock. James Bullock was churchwarden of Brampton in 1658; the Jacksons inherited from the Bullocks and were succeeded by the Beresfords; this estate, after passing into the possession of several persons, was purchased by Mr. Dixon, of Whittington, about 1808; and the hall and estate, consisting of about 118 acres, is now the property of John Dixon, esq.

The ancient spire-church is supposed, by an inscription on one of the walls, to have existed as early as 1155. It seems to have been re-built and consecrated in the year 1253, by Brenden, Bishop of Ardfert, suffragan de Weser; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; but still continued dependent on the rectory of Chesterfield, which belongs to the Dean of Lincoln, the vicarage not being endowed until 1268. The Dean and the parishioners claimed a right of presentation or nomination to this chapel, which right was tried at the Derby assizes, in 1758, and the verdict was given in favour of the Dean, and a decree issued thereupon in the Chancery of the Exchequer. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, whose effigies are sculptured in rough grit-stone. King Henry the Second gave it, with all its appurtenances, to the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes, amounting to about £150. per annum, are appropriated to the Dean of Lincoln, who appoints the perpetual curate. The living has been augmented by £100. given in 1723, by Godfrey Watkinson, esq. and £100. given by Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, and £200. Queen Anne's bounty. There are 10 acres of glebe land, besides the small tithes, making the value of the living about £120. per annum, besides surplice fees, which in this extensive parish are considerable. The Rev. William Peach is the present incumbent. There was formerly a chantry in this chapel, founded by Hugh Ingram, who probably married one of the co-heiresses of Caus.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.



In the nave of the church is a very curious sepulchral monument, apparently of the 13th century, which was discovered more than a century ago, on digging a grave, and is now placed upright against the wall of the nave. Within a quatrefoil, at the upper end of the stone, is the upper part of a female figure, holding a heart in her hands, sculptured in bas relief; at the other end, her feet and the lower part of her drapery appear as through an oblong opening. On one side of the quatrefoil is a cross-floree. On the flat side of the stone, the inscription appears to be cut in Lombardic capitals, as represented in the plate. Though the inscription is perfect, antiquarians have disagreed as to the person for whom it was designed. Lysons says, it is probable that it was for a person of no less consequence than Matilda, the heiress of the barony of Caus, who died in the eighth year of Henry III. Adam Wolley, esq. has put a quere to the accuracy of this suggestion: and observes, there was another family of the name of Caus, who were lords of the manor, or rather, of one of the manors of Brampton; it is therefore much more probable that this lady was the wife or daughter of one of that family, than that she was allied to the Baronial family of Le Caus, of Nottingham.

The inscription placed over the stone, 26th October, 1801, says, it perpetuates the memory of Matilda Le Caus, one of the family of Sir Thomas Le Caus, who, it appears by ancient records, was son of Ralph de Brampton, lord of the manor of Causshall, in this township, about the year 1216, in whose family it remained for more than 200 years.

Thomas, the son of Ralph de Brampton, took the surname of Le Caus, some time about the year 1216. This family were lords of the manor of Caus, or Causshall manor, in the township of Brampton, and were resident in Brampton until the extinction of the family in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. Of the family mansion of Le Caus, there is now no remains excepting a ruined barn; the site of the building may be traced. We are therefore more inclined to Mr. Wolley's opinion than Lysons, that the lady was wife to one of the proprietors of the manor: although Dr. Thoroton says, the custody of the forests of Derby and Nottingham belonged to the Baronial family of Caus, as appears in the Forest Book, by Matilda de Caus levying a fine, 4 Henry III. for seisin of the customary of the forests of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, which belonged to her by right of inheritance; this Matilda was the daughter of Robert de Caus, by his wife, a daughter of Robert Basset, and might be the same Matilda recorded on the monument. From the form of the letters, the head-dress, and other external marks of the stone, the date may be ascribed to the reign of Edward I. or Edward II.; hence it will appear, the stone is upwards of 500 years old. (The arms of Caus were per chevron, Or and Gules, three human hearts, counterchanged.)

There is a mutilated alabaster slab, for Philip ——— probably a son of Ash, who married a co-heiress of Caus, who died in 1517.

Bassano's church-notes, taken about 1710, describes an ancient tomb of Hiskanda Domina de Brampton (without date) and some memorials for the family of Jackson, who inherited from the Bullocks, and were succeeded by the Beresfords in the possession of an ancient mansion, now the residence of Mr. Dixon, viz.

Cornelius Jackson died in 1675: John Jackson, in 1681. Cornelius Jackson married the heiress of James Bullock; the heiress of Jackson married Henry Beresford, esq. who was buried at Brampton before 1710, but there was no memorial for him.

To the pious memory of those who are laid near to this spot.—

Nicholas Clarke, of Somersall, in the parish of Brampton, died in March, 1589.

1. Of Godfrey Clarke, gent. 80 years of age, one of the sons of Nicholas Clarke, formerly of Somersall, in this parish, gent.; and of his wife, Margaret, daughter of Oliver Dand, of Mansfield, gent. which aforesaid Godfrey, was buried on the 21st of March, 1634.

2. Of Jane, his wife, daughter of Michael Grundy, of Thurgarton, in the county of Nottingham, gent.: who was buried on the 10th of April, 1604.

3. Of Gilbert Clarke, esq. 60 years of age, who was the only son of the aforesaid Godfrey, and who was deposited in this sepulchre on the 24th of April, 1650.

4. Of Helen, his first wife, daughter and heiress of John Clarke, of Codnor, in this county of Derby, gent. who was buried on the 20th of March, 1643.

5. Of Grace, his second wife, one of the daughters of Peter Columbelle, of Darley, in this county, esq. who was buried on the 21st of May, 1656.

6. Of Godfrey Clarke, esq. who, after the death of his younger brother John, at Oxford, was the only son of the aforesaid Gilbert, and was committed to this tomb in the 52nd year of his age, on the 2nd of November, 1670.

7. Of Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, in this county of Derby, soldier; who was the first wife of the said Godfrey, and mother of Gilbert Clarke, knt. and was buried 7th November, 1645.

8. Of Nicholas Clarke, the infant son, three years old, of the same Godfrey, and of his second wife, Elizabeth, one of the three surviving daughters and co-heiresses of Nicholas Frevile, of Hardwick, in the province of Durham, esq. and widow of Robert Byerley, of Hornby, in the county of York; which Nicholas Clarke, aforesaid, was here entombed on the 10th of May, 1661.

9. Of Jane, the only daughter and heiress of the same Robert Byerley and Elizabeth Frevile, who was the first wife of the above-mentioned Gilbert Clarke, soldier, to

whom when she had brought forth her only daughter, Elizabeth, still living, she was deposited in this tomb in the 17th year of her age, on the 18th of May, 1667. The aforesaid Gilbert Clarke, now of Somersall, the only son and heir of the above-named Godfrey, knt. and husband of Barbara, daughter of George Clarke, of Watford, in the county of Northampton, lamenting, hath caused this monument to be erected. A. D. 1673.

Far. vitæ humanæ fulcrum, non nascitur agris,

Intereat semen ni cereale prius:

Vivitur ex letho; viventia cuncta vicissim

Orbe in terrestri corripit Orcus atrox.

Nulla, nisi in Cælo, sincera est vita, benigno:

Qui vivit moritur; qui moriturque

Of which we venture to offer the following translation:

Bread (staff of life) would not in fields arise,

But first the seed-corn in the furrow dies:

We live but out of death:—all that have birth,

Are by the dark grave snatch'd from off the earth.

None, but in Heav'n, can constant life obtain;—

We live to die, and die to live again.

Mural monument, on the south side of the chancel:

Beneath this stone, after a life placid and desirable to those who depended upon him rather than to himself, reposes Godfrey Clarke, of Chillcote, in this county, esq. the honour and delight not more of this district than of his country; for, in the public parliaments of the kingdom, to which he was more than once elected, by the unanimous approbation and vote of all men, he regarded that alone, and manfully contended that in every matter, those things which belonged to them, should be rendered to the king, to the church and to the state. That in private life, he was a man particularly worthy and amiable, was testified by his having in marriage the most accomplished Lady Catherine Stanhope, the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield, a woman that exceeded all praise, with whom he lived in the indissoluble bond of mutual affection, which could not be separated even in death. In his friendships he was constant and faithful: in promoting the advantages of those belonging to him, he was particularly resolute and unwearied; this the public voice testified, as well as the gratitude of those, whose bereavement, in not one dwelling alone, he alleviated. His possessions he preserved and enlarged by his personal care, as he must ever acknowledge, who has caused to be erected this marble tablet, a small testimonial of his grateful mind, to his most estimable and most beloved uncle and second parent,—his heir and fraternal nephew, Godfrey Clarke, esq.

Godfrey Clarke, esq. died, March 25, 1734.

Hon. Lady Catherine Clarke, died, December 25, 1728.

Parish Registers.—The date of the first is 1658; James Bullock and Godfrey Watkinson, gents. churchwardens.

Charities.

There is in the parish of Brampton, a dwelling-house and a school-room adjoining the church-yard, which have been, as long as can be remembered, appropriated to the use of a school-master. An allotment, of half an acre, was awarded by the commissioners upon the Brampton enclosure, in respect of the school-premises. The following benefactions have been given for the maintenance of this school.

Akrode John	Rent charge	1 10 0	3 poor children reading	Will, 10th May, 1705.
Allotment.....	Land, 2 r.	1 0 0	Schoolmaster	
Calton Peter.....	.....	0 10 0	1 poor child reading	Will, 12th January, 1679.
Clarke, Sir Gilbert...	Rent charge	2 6 0	{ 2 poor children reading }	Will, 14th August, 1701.
Glossop Henry	Rent charge	1 0 0	{ and accounts. }	
Heath Dorothy	£40.	1 12 0	2 poor children reading	Will, 3rd March, 1748.
Sutton Robert	Rent charge	1 0 0	3 ditto	Will, 4th October, 1793.
Watkinson John.....	Rent charge	2 0 0	2 ditto	
			4 ditto	

In respect of the several benefactions above-mentioned, the master is bound to instruct 16 children free.

Akrode John	Rent charge	16 0 0	Schoolm. poor and minister	Will, 10th May, 1705.
Andrew William	£20.	0 18 0	Poor in bread.	
Belfit James.....	Rent charge	0 5 0	Poor	Will, 1727.
Boote Anthony	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 22nd May, 1712.
Clarke, Sir Gilbert...	{ £200.3 per cent. cons. }	6 3 0	{ Minister, schoolmaster and poor	Will, 14th August, 1701.
Donor	£40.			
Foljambe Godfrey ..	Lands	53 19 8	Poor	Will, 24th February, 1594.
Gisborne, Rev. F. ...	Funds	7 5 0	Clothing	Will, 1818.
Glossop Henry	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 3rd March, 1748.
	ditto	0 2 6	Parish clerk.....	Will, 3rd March, 1748.
Hartley Henry	ditto	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 5th April, 1592.
Milward George	£10. }	Included in		
Shaw James.....	£40. }	Akrode's		
		rent charge.		
Shaw James.....	Rent charge	23 12 6	Putting out appr. and poor	Will, 5th May, 1630.
Stevenson Ann	£5.	0 5 0	Poor of Watsheff	Will, 1743.
Tomlinson Elizabeth	£600.	24 0 0	Poor.	
Wilks George	£15.	Interest	Minister and poor	This charity is lost.
Hibbert Joshua	£15. }		Minister and poor	Will, 7th August, 1721.
Kindar Richard	£10.		Minister and poor.	
Memott John	£10. }		Poor	Will, 16th November, 1727.
Newbold Nathaniel	£20.	6 13 6	Minister	Will, 9th June, 1729.
Tomlinson Samuel...	£5.		Poor	Will, 22nd December, 1729.
Wilcockson George	£30. }		Poor	Will, 29th January, 1718.

A house, garden, out-buildings and 6 a. 2 r. of land, now let for £6. 13s. 6d. per annum.

Sir G. Clarke's charity is divided as follows, viz. 3s. 8d. to minister, 3s. 8d. to school, and 2s. 8d. to poor. Akrode's charity is laid out in land at Clay Lane. Foljambe's charity is derived from lands at Attenborough, co. Nott. and Ashover, co. Derby. Boote's, from lands at Prathall.

Mr. Robert More, of Clare hall, Cambridge, was ejected from Brampton. He was born at Nottingham. His first preaching was at Belper, in this county, where he staid about a year and then removed to Brampton, and was ordained by the classics at Wirksworth. After his ejection, he suffered many ways for his nonconformity. Particularly, he was once indicted for not reading the book of Common Prayer, though it was not yet come down. In the time of Monmouth, he, with many peaceable ministers, and others, was sent prisoner to Chester castle. He was afterwards one of the pastors of the congregation in Derby, where he died in June, 1704, the last of the ejected ministers in this county. (*Calamy*, Vol. I. page 395.)

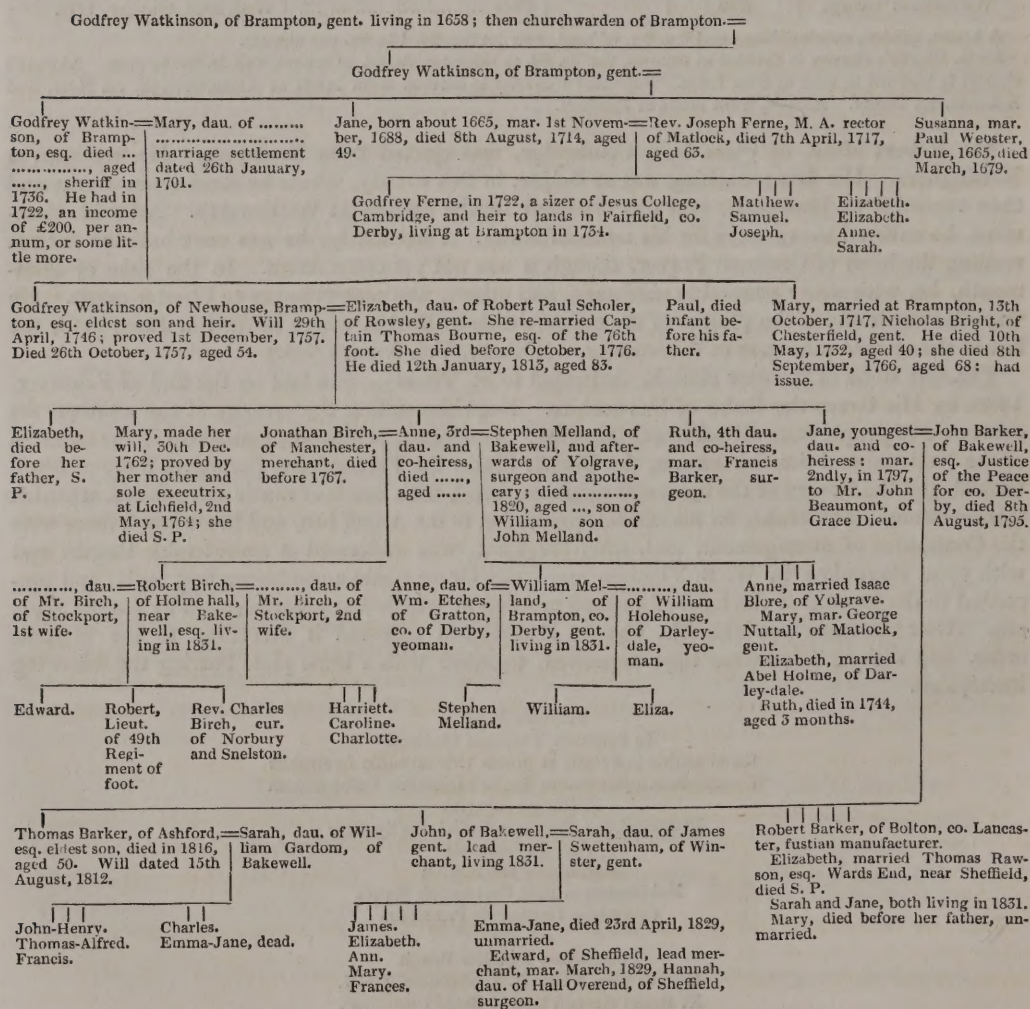
The first stone of the new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was laid on the 2nd of February, 1830, by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the concourse of people from all parts was immense. An elegant procession, consisting of the children of the National and Sunday schools, the Benefit Clubs, the Freemasons, Corporate Body of Chesterfield, and the Gentry of the town and neighbourhood, with bands of music and colours, attended this ceremony. The Duke, on his arrival, proceeded to the Angel Inn, and breakfasted there with the Committee of management, and, after breakfast, was addressed at considerable length, and with great eloquence, by W. B. Thomas, esq. His Grace made a condescending reply, and proceeded to the ground at the head of a grand procession, which was superintended by Joshua Jebb, esq. After the stone was laid, Mr. George Muggleston adjusted it according to the Masonic order, and various coins were then deposited, together with a brass plate bearing the following inscription.

Hujusce Fani
In Sanctum Thomam Dedicati
Quod multis præclaris et probis viris subsidia ferentibus
Concilium Amplissimum Regiæ Majestatis Delegatorum
Ædificari curavit :
Illustrissimus Princeps, Gulielmus Spencer
Dux Devonienſis
Marchio de Hartington
Nobilissimi ordinis Periscelidis Eques
Comitatus Derbiensis Præfectus
etc. etc.
Fundamina Feliciter Posuit
Quarto Non. Febr. A. D. MDCCCXXX.
Et Regni Georgii Quarti Regis Undecimo.
(Woodhead et Hurst Architectris.)

After which ceremony the Duke of Devonshire expressed his high satisfaction of the great increase in the population and importance of Brampton, which had arisen chiefly from a laudable spirit of enterprise, and had rendered the erection of the New Church absolutely necessary. The Rev. William Peach, curate of Brampton, offered up a short and appropriate prayer, which was followed by a pathetic address to the multitude, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, vicar of Chesterfield.

The church is in the gothic style which prevailed in this county during the 14th century; it consists of a nave only, 71 feet long and 46 feet wide within, and 26 feet high; there is a gallery at the west end, and a tower 70 feet high from the ground to the battlements. The walls are of stanage stone, in massive blocks; the roof is covered with Westmoreland slate. The accommodation is for nearly 800 persons, 400 of which are free and unappropriated. The cost of the building is only £3300. a part being raised by voluntary subscription and the remainder by His Majesty's Commissioners for building churches. The architects were Messrs. Woodhead and Hurst, of Doncaster.

Pedigree of WATKINSON, of Brampton, near Chesterfield.



Brand, or Brend, in Hartington parish.

BRASSINGTON, a village, township, constabulary and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Brazinctune, Bradbourn, deanery of Ashbourn, and wapentake of Wirksworth; it is situate in a deep valley, surrounded by limestone hills, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of Ashbourn, 4 m. N. W. of Wirksworth, and 16 m. N. N. W. from Derby.

This village contained, in 1821, 148 houses, 149 families, and 689 inhabitants; now increased to about 750, who were chiefly employed in agriculture, mining, and the trades connected therewith, except a few females who figure lace.

The extent of the township is 4017 acres of good dairy land, chiefly meadow and pasture, on a limestone sub-stratum, divided among 168 proprietors; the land is principally freehold, but there is a small portion of copyhold. At the time of the enclosure, which took place in 1803, an allotment of 354 acres was given in lieu of tithes. Some land in this township is let for £5. an acre, and some for £1.: but as there is much occupied by the owners, it would be difficult to ascertain the average rental with accuracy; it may, however, be stated at 35s. an acre. The principal proprietors are the Trustees of the late Rev. P. Storey, who own the tithe farm, 353 acres; Philip Gell, esq. Grange Mill farm, &c. 300 acres; William Pofe Thornhill, esq. 250 acres; Robert Dale, esq. How Grange farm, 200 acres; William Charlton and George Gregory, gents. lords of the manor, 200 acres; Lord Scarsdale, 120 acres; Rev. German Buckston, 70 acres; Mr. Robert Spencer, 200 acres; Mr. William Alsop, 150 acres; Mr. Benjamin Gregory, 160 acres; Mr. Joseph Watson, 150 acres; Robert Millington, gent. 100 acres; Mr. George Toplis, 60 acres; Mr. John Prestwidge, 40 acres; Mr. William Hodgkinson, 40 acres; Mr. James Trueman, 30 acres. The remainder is in numerous small freeholds.

The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £4662. 10s. The average of seven years' poor-rate, &c. is £327. 14s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum. The paupers are maintained in the House of Industry, which is subscribed to by several other townships. The pauper children are sometimes apprenticed to trades. There are but few protestant dissenters in this village, and they have no regular place of worship. There is an endowed parochial day-school; a Sunday-school supported by the Rev. German Buckston and the inhabitants; one friendly society, consisting of about 125 members, and four victuallers in the township.

There is a cave, called Harborough hall, situate about a mile from Brassington, on the road to Wirksworth, in the lands and near to the house belonging to Mr. B. Gregory, that will contain from two to three hundred people; and above it is a remarkable stone chair. From this eminence there is a most extensive prospect.

Near the road, leading from Brassington to Pike hall, is an ancient tumuli or barrow, called Mininglow, situate on a hill, now covered with a fine plantation. Mr. Pilkington, who, in 1788, described this ancient monument, says, it is different to any he met with in the county. He found the higher part of the mound removed, and several of the vaults fully exposed to sight. The diameter was forty yards; and he supposed the vaults, carried round the circumference, were about forty in number. The vault he measured was between six and seven feet long, three wide and six deep; it consisted of only five stones, one on each side and end and the other for a cover: some a foot and some eighteen inches thick. At the time of the enclosure, a quantity of human bones were found on the moor.

The town is supplied with excellent water from a never failing spring, formerly called Coole Well, now Green Well. The houses are chiefly limestone.

In Brazinctune, Siward had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now in the demesne three ploughs, and sixteen villanes, and two bordars have six ploughs and 30 acres of meadow. Coppice-wood, three quarentens long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time £6. now £3. D. B. 300.

There are two manors in Brassington; one belonged to Henry de Ferrers after the Conquest, and was held by Siward; after the fall of that noble family, it became a part of the lands belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. Lysons says, it was given in frank marriage by one of the first Earls of Derby, to an ancestor of the Furnivals, from whom it passed, by female heirs, to the

Nevilles and Talbots. In 19 Edward II. Stephen de Segrave died, and left an estate here to his son John. In 29 Edward III. Elizabeth de Montacute, widow of Thomas de Furnival, who held it of the honour of Tutbury, died seised of it; and William, Earl of Salisbury, her son by a former husband, was her heir. In 32 Henry VI. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of the manor, and left it to his son John, whose mother was eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Neville, who married Joan daughter and heir of William lord Furnival. In 1628, on the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, it passed to his three daughters, married to William, Earl of Pembroke, Henry, Earl of Kent,* and Thomas, Earl of Arundel. The Earl of Kent, in 1639, conveyed one-third of the manor: and in 1640, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, being possessed of his mother's and the Earl of Arundel's share, conveyed the other two-thirds, to William Savile, of Bakewell, gent. who died in 1658, leaving two sons, George, of Beeley, esq. who died S. P. 1675, and William Savile, esq. of Beeley, who died 1676, leaving two sons, and a daughter married to Henry Gilbert, of Locko.—George Savile, esq. eldest son and heir, died 1734, devised his manor and estate in Brassington, to his nephew, John Gilbert, afterwards named Cooper. John Gilbert Cooper, esq. great grandson of the first named William Savile, esq. in 1749, sold the same to Henry Cope, esq. of Duffield, on the death of whose grandson, Henry Cope, esq. (son of Henry) it devolved on his cousin and heir at law, Henry Porter Sherbrooke, esq. of Oxtou, co. Notts. This gentleman, in 1778, devised it to his wife, Margaret, who in 1798 devised the same to her nephew, William Sherbrooke, esq. of Oxtou, who, in 1804, conveyed it to Robert Lowe, esq. of Oxtou, who soon after sold the same in parcels.

The King's or Duchy manor, was granted by Charles I. in 1630, to Charles Harbord, esq. and others; who in 1632, conveyed it to Edward and George Pegge and George Lees. Soon afterwards John Buxton purchased one-fourth. His son, Richard Buxton, of Brassington, gent. in June, 1640, conveyed the said fourth to William Savile, of Bakewell, gent. before mentioned, for £150. Before November, 1652, Henry Buxton, of Bradborne, gent. was seised of another fourth part. In Nov. 1652, Edward Pegge, of Ashborne, esq. The Rev. John Beresford, of Radborne, clerk, and Henry Stokes, of Windley, gent. in consideration of £663. 5s. 8d. conveyed the remaining moiety of this manor, and a moiety of all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments, in Brassington, Elston otherwise Elton, Carsington, Winster, Ible and elsewhere in the county of Derby, and a moiety of all granges, messuages, farms, cottages, &c.: tithes of corn, grain and hay, wool, lamb, hemp, flax, and all other tithes, as well great as small oblations, obventions, profits, &c. courts' leet and view of frank pledge, perquisites and profits of courts' leet, &c. then in possession of the said Edward Pegge, as tenant in common with the said William Savile, and Henry Buxton, who were owners of the other moiety thereof, with an exception of a moiety of Aston Hill or Aston Sheepwalk, to the said Edward Pegge—to hold one moiety of the said moiety, to the said William Savile, in fee. And as to the other moiety of

* *The Earl of Kent's Receipt, dated 10th May, 1639.*

Know all men, by these presents, that I, Henry, Earle of Kent, lord Hastings, Ruthin and Weisford have received and had of William Savile, gent. the sum of nyne hundred and fiftie pounds, of lawful monie of England, in full consideration for the absolute purchase of the third part, in three equal parts to be divided, of the manors of Brassington, alias Brasson, in the county of Derby; and of all other the lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, of me, the said Earle, and Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, my wife, in Brassington, alias Brasson, aforesaid, and Hognaston or elsewhere, in the towneshippe, libertie, chappelries, territories or presincks of Brassington, alias Brasson, and Hognaston or parish of Bradbourn, in the said county of Derby, contained and specified in certaine indentures of bargain and sale, made betwixt me, the said Earle, and the said Countesse, my wife, on the one parte, and the said William Savile on the other parte, bearing even date, witnessse these presente, whereunto relation being had, more at large appeareth. Of which said sum of nyne hundred and fiftie pounds, and every parte thereof, I the said Earle, doe, for me and my heires, executors and administrators, and every of us, exonerate, acquyte and discharge the saide William Savile, his heires, executors and administrators, and every of them, for ever, by these presents. In witness whereof, I, the saide Earle of Kent, have hereunto put my hand and seale, the tenth day of May, in the fiftenth year of the raigne of our gracious Sovereaigne lord king Charles, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. A. D. 1639.

Indorsed.—Henry Kent. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Helme, F. Selden, Samuel Jackson, Clemence Saunders, Matthew Berresford, Henry Plackett, John Rumbolt.

the said moiety to hold to the said George and Henry Buxton in fee.—Savile's moiety of the whole manor was sold in 1749, by his great grandson, John Gilbert Cooper, esq. to Henry Coape, esq. on the death of whose grandson, Henry Coape, son of Henry, it devolved to his cousin, Henry Sherbrooke, esq. (late Porter) of Oxtou, co. Notts.; *who in 1778, devised it to his wife, Margaret, who in 1798, devised the same to her nephew, William Sherbrooke, esq. of Oxtou*, who in 1804, conveyed it to Robert Lowe, esq. who sold it to Robert Locker, esq. of Tillington, Staffordshire.

John Buxton, of Brassington, by Will, 22nd June, 1699 (proved in October following, by his nephew, legatee and executor, John Buxton of Ashbourn) gave his moiety of the manor of Brassington and all his messuages and lands there, to such issue as his testator's wife should then be with child with, and its heirs; and after death of such issue, to his said nephew, John Buxton, and the heirs male of his body; and for want of such issue, to his nephew, William Newton. Some years after John Buxton's death, Richard Buxton, but we cannot state with accuracy in what degree he was related to John Buxton, the donor; [probably son of John Buxton, the above devisee, in tail male] this Richard, by his Will, in 1722, devised this estate to his cousin, William Newton, for life; with remainder to his son, William Newton, in tail; and remainder to his younger son, Thomas Newton, in fee. William Newton, the father, died in 1725; and Thomas Newton, his youngest son, died a minor in 1729. William Newton, the son, had three daughters, and after levying a fine in hilyary term, 12 George II. he, by his Will, which was proved at Lichfield, in 1748, devised his moiety of this manor, and all his messuages and lands there, to his two youngest daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, in fee, as tenants in common; having, in a preceding part of his Will, given other lands to his eldest daughter, Mary; of these daughters, Mary, married Richard Hayne, esq. Frances, married William Locker, esq. now of Tillington, Staffordshire, and Elizabeth, died about 1780, unmarried, intestate, in consequence of which her share descended to her two sisters, as her co-heiresses at law. After the decease of Richard Hayne, Mary Hayne, his widow (who died about 1802) devised her share of this estate to her son John for life (who died about 1808) with remainder to her son Thomas, in fee; he becoming a bankrupt, William Locker, esq. purchased his share of his assignees, having purchased in 18—, from Robert Lowe, esq. Savile's moiety. Mr. Locker was thus possessed of the whole manor, and a considerable estate, which he sold in 1824 to William Charlton and George Gregory, gents. who hold a court twice a year.

The Gells of Hopton have had a considerable estate in this township ever since 7 Elizabeth; at which time, Ralf Gell, of Hopton, died, and left his son Anthony an estate here, which was in the possession of Sir Philip Gell, in 1712, and the same is now the property of Philip Gell, esq.

About the same period, says Wolley (viz. temp. Eliz.) Ralf Buxton had an estate here, which he left his son William, who had Richard, who had John, who had Richard, who had John Buxton, whose arms were, *Sable*, two bars, *Argent*, on a canton of the second, a buck trippant of the first. They had a good house and estate here in 1712.

In 1620, the copyholders of the King's manor, in Brassington, had decreed for every ox gang there, common of pasture for three-score sheep; and also in same proportion for all manner of cattle, in and upon throughout the heaths, wastes and moors, in and adjoining and belonging unto Brassington, aforesaid, commonly called by the name or names of Crowdale-stones, Harber-hall, Harber-hall back, Harber-hall barnes, Harber-hall dale, Harber-hall cliffe, Fyneing-dale, Mount-low, Mount-low back, Narrow-dale, Cannel-meare, Curst-moore, Gorse-beds, Clipper-lowes, Dackett-walls, Sorrest, Aston-hill, The Edges, Shining-cliffe, Senno-dale, Askalls, Askall-moore, Oat-seats, Hare-knowle, Myninge-low, Cat-seats, Callow-low, Jordaine-slack, Howell, Streete-knowle, Long-meere holes, Long-cliffe, Long-cliffe back, Buxton-edge, Pie-dale lowes, Many-stones, Elder-torrs hole, Round-low, Round-low botham, Rushie-mear, Picking-pits, Pie-dale hill, The Break, alias Breack, Long-dale, Waterfall-dale, The Dales, Smethda, alias Smethdales, the hill or parcel of ground above Brassington church, where standeth a rock or torr, called Ernstone, and a piece of land called the Greene, in which is a well, called Coole-well.—The same decree regulates the steward's fees, for which see Wirksworth.

In 1620, the following persons compounded with the king's commissioners for the confirmation of their customary estates in Brassington: George Wilcocke, Richard Gratton, Edward Knowles, Rowland Alsop, Robert Smith, Henry Spencer, German Buxton, and John, his son, Richard Buxton, Thomas Toplis, George Buxton, John Tissington, Thomas Westernne, John, son of Andrew Lane, John Wright, Anthony Steeple, William Eaton, Richard Walton, and Ralph Charlton.

The ancient tower church is a Norman structure, dedicated to ———. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10.; it has been augmented by £400. subscribed, £600. from the royal bounty, in 1812, by a parliamentary grant of £1200. in 1814, and is now worth about £170. per annum. The late Rev. P. Story, as impropiator, whose trustees are patrons of the chapel, had an allotment of 353 acres of land, given in lieu of tithes at the time of the enclosure, in 1803. The Rev. German Buckston, of Bradbourn, is the incumbent.

The impropriate rectory of Brassington belonged to Robert Gale, citizen and vintner, of London, who, by his Will, bearing date 1612, charged this estate, and his estate in Claypole, in Lincolnshire, with the payment of £20. per annum to Christ's hospital; £20. to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, for six poor scholars, to be chosen by his immediate heir, Mr. Lacock, his heirs or assigns; £22. to Chippenham, in Wiltshire; £22. to the city of Lincoln; and £20. to the Vintner's Company. The rectory of Brassington belonged sometime to the Bainbrigge family; from whom it passed by bequest to the Rev. Philip Story, late of Lockington hall, in Leicestershire.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On a board, elevated above the manor pew, in this church, is carved and painted the arms and crest of the family of Buxton, who formerly resided here.

ARMS. *Sable*, 2 bars, *Argent*, on a canton of the last, a buck trippant of the first.

CREST. On an helmet, a wreath, thereon a Pelican vulning itself, *Or*.

In the south aisle is a stone in the wall, inscribed, Ann, daughter of German and Jane Buxton (who died December 23rd, 1674) gave 20s. per annum to the poor of Brassington.

In a seat in the middle aisle, are mural monuments to the respectable family of Wilcock, of this place. Robert Wilcock, died 11th May, 1776, aged 76. Elizabeth, his wife, died 23rd May, 1770, aged 70; and their children, William Wilcock, died 15th July, 1793, aged 58; and Elizabeth Wilcock, died 4th May, 1757, aged 24.

Another memorial, for the eldest son and heir apparent of William Millington, of Hognaston, gent. by Margaret, his wife, sister and heiress of the last-named William

Wilcock, viz. Thomas Millington, died 9th May, 1797, aged 32.

In the church-yard is a gravestone erected by a few of his pupils, in grateful acknowledgement, to "John Johnson, late schoolmaster of this place, who died 20th July, 1805, aged 75 years.

Another stone, inscribed—

This world's a city full of crooked streets,
Death is the market place where all men meets;
If life was merchandise that men could buy,
The rich would always live, the poor must die.

Seemingly an epitaph for an author named Steeple, and Dorothy, his wife, who died in 1716, or thereabouts.

Parish Registers.—The earliest register is a thin parchment book, beginning 11th March, 1716, very slovenly and closely written, and many entries are entirely effaced by damp. The succeeding registers are in good condition, and are written in a bold hand, with good ink, two very essential things in a parish register.

Charities.

Buxton John	Rent charge	5 0 0	Put out one apprentice	Will, 22nd June, 1699.
Buxton George	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Deed, 1655.
Buxton German	Rent charge	1 10 0	Poor	
Dale Thurstan	Land, 4 a. 3 r. 0 p. ...	10 0 0	Schoolmaster	Deed, 12th June, 1742.
Dale Robert	Land, 1 a. 3 r. 34 p. ...	3 3 0	Poor	Will, 23rd August, 1744.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	5 10 0	ditto	Deed 1817, Will, 1818.
Mather Samuel	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Date unknown.
Toplis ———	Rent charge	1 10 0	ditto	Date unknown, in 1786.

The schoolmaster, who is appointed by the owner of How Grange estate, for the consideration of the £10. instructs 12 poor children in reading, free.

The elder branch of the Buxton family removed from Buxton to Brassington early in the 17th century, in consequence of the marriage of Richard Buxton with the heiress of Lane, his son

married a co-heiress of Ferne ; Richard, his elder grandson, married the heiress of Jackson, and left only daughters. This family have been considerable donors to the poor, which agrees with their Motto, *Fructum habet Charitas*.

Brayfield, in Wirksworth.

Breach, in Denby.

BREADSALL is a very ancient village, a township, constabulary and parish, in the hundred Breydeshall, of Appletree and deanery of Derby. This small rural village is seated at the foot of a hill, which shelters it from the east winds, in the Derwent vale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. from Derby. The parish is bounded on the E. by the township of Morley, on the N. by Horsley, on the N. W. by Little Eaton and Allestree, on the S. by Little Chester and Chaddesden, and on the W. by Darley. This village has the advantage of being well watered by two small rivulets, besides the Derwent and the canal, and of good roads, which pass through the township. In 1831, there were 110 houses, 125 families and 565 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, the only manufacture being 25 framework-knitters ; a few young women and children are employed at the Darley cotton-mills. Sir George Crewe, bart. holds a court here annually. There is one windmill and one inn in the township.

The extent of the township, including 1461 acres of waste and common land, enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1815-16, is 2377 a. 2 r. 34 p. partly on a marl and partly on a gravel sub-stratum. At the time of the enclosure an allotment was given in lieu of tithes. The land in the vale of the Derwent is excellent, but some of the high land is of inferior quality ; the average rental is about 30s. per acre ; it is tithe-free, and the parochial expenses are not considered heavy : the poor-rate, county-rate and constables' accounts, having averaged, during the last seven years, £243. and church-rate £20. per annum. The highways have of late years been heavy, this parish having three miles and three quarters of turnpike and seven miles of highways to keep in repair. The length of turnpike cost upwards of £1800. in four years. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2122. 2s. 9d. The township is divided between eleven proprietors, viz. Sir George Crewe, bart. the lord of the manor, owns about 1700 acres ; Mrs. Darwin, the Priory estate, 110 acres ; the Rector, glebe land, 453 acres ; Mr. John Morley, 54 acres ; Mr. Robert Walker, 39 acres ; Mr. Thomas Walker, 9 acres ; Mr. John Bailey, 7 acres ; Edward Bailey, Thomas Rowland, Josiah Shepherd and Richard Turner, are small freeholders.

In Braideshale, Siward had, before the general survey, a manor, rated to the geld at five carucates, and the arable land was five carucates. There were, at the time of the Survey, in demesne, two carucates and twenty-one villanes : and seven bordars had eight carucates. One knight had one carucate. There was a church and a priest, and one mill of 13s. 4d. and twelve acres of meadow. Wood-pasture eight furlongs in length and eight in breadth. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Survey, the value was £4. ; and at the latter period, Robert held it, of the fee of Henry de Ferrieres.

This manor was given by Wolfric Spott, Earl of Mercia, to Burton abbey, in the reign of Ethelred. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was possessed by Siward ; and after the Conquest, by Earl Ferrers. At an early period the family of Dunne possessed it, of which family was Robertus de Dunne, who at or soon after the foundation of the Priory of Tutbury, was a considerable benefactor thereto, as appears by the confirmation Charter of Robert, the younger Earl Ferrers, his master. This Robertus de Dunne held two knights' fees in the county of Derby, of the family of Ferrers, in the time of Henry I. ; as did his son, in 12 Henry II. William de Breydeshall is one of the witnesses to a Charter, without date, whereby William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, grants lands in Spondon to the church of St. Mary, in Stanley park, and is called William Dunne, of Breadsall, knt. in an old pedigree ; but in what manner he was related to the persons of the same surname, before spoken of, we have not been able to discover. Robert de Duyn, by his Charter, without date, grants to Sampson de Duyn, his son, for his homage, the moiety of his manor of Breydeshall, within the village and without, in wood, in plane, in demesne

and villanage, and with his men and villanage tenants and their sequels, and with the services and homages of freemen, in meadows, in pastures, in mills and waters and all other appurtenances without retention, except the advowson of the church of the manor, which was entirely to remain to Hugh, his son, and except the capital messuage, &c. To hold the premises so granted, to Sampson and his heirs, by his espoused wife, of Robert and his heirs, freely, quietly, peaceably, honourably, fully and entirely, in fee and inheritance for ever, by the service of half a knight's fee; and for failure of such heirs as are before described, the premises were to remain to Hugh (brother to Sampson) and his heirs. Hugh de Dunne is a witness, along with Robert le Vavasour (who was sheriff of Derbyshire in 20 Henry III.) to a Deed, without date, of Sir William Poyncond. And is also a witness with Hugh de Meynil, the said Robert Vavasour and others, to an Indenture, without date, between William le Foun and the Abbot and Convent of Darley, and is there styled a knight. This Hugh, who probably was the eldest son of Robert, had a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who carried one moiety of this manor, in marriage, to the family of Curzon, in which family it continued, until, by an heir general, it passed to the Dethicks, the last of whom had an only daughter and heiress, married to John Harpur, a younger son of the Harpurs of Swarkestone, and on the failure of the issue of this marriage, it came, by perquisition, to the ancestor of Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, in Derbyshire, bart. The division of the manor of Breadsall being before the passing of the statute, "*quia emptores terrarum*," the separate parts were considered as distinct manors, and as such are constantly described in the Inquisitions post mortem respecting it. The one part being called the manor of Bredsall Over hall, and the other, the manor of Bredsall Nether hall. That part which was granted to Sampson de Duyn, called the Nether hall manor, appears afterwards to have been held by the family of Ferrers: and in 25 Edward I. on the extent of the lands and knights' fees of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother (then lately deceased) John de Ferrers (son of the unfortunate Earl of Derby) and Richard de Curzon, held Breydessall of the Earldom of Lancaster by the service of one knight's fee, at which time, the annual value of it was £30. In 25 Edward III. Ralph de Bakepuze died, and held it by two knights' fees. In 4 Richard II. Henry de Chaddesden, archdeacon of Leicestershire, gave some lands here to the chaplain of St. Mary, of Chaddesden, singing mass. In 50 Edward III. it was found that Alianore, formerly the wife of Hostelletti Tressynges, and then deceased, had held a moiety of the manor of Breydesale, for the term of her life, of John de Ferrers, knt. (grandson of the before-named John de Ferrers) with remainder after her death to Robert, son and heir of John (the grandson) then in the king's custody, by reason of his minority, which moiety was held of John, Duke of Lancaster, as of his honour of Tutbury by knights' service. On the 14th of March, 14 Henry IV. Robert de Ferrers, knt. lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died seised of the manor of Breydesall, called Nether hall, held of the King, as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by knights' service, leaving Edmund, his son and heir, then aged 27 years and upwards. And 14 Henry VI. Edmund Ferrers, knt. lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died seised of it, leaving William Ferrers, his son and heir, aged 23 years and upwards. William Ferrers died without issue male, and so his estate came to his daughter, Ann, who married Devereux. Soon after this, the Nether hall manor came to the possession of the lords Cromwell, of Tatteshall, in Lincolnshire, in 4 Edward IV.* The fine was levied of Trinity term, 3 Edward IV. between Thomas Tyrrel, knt. Thomas Byllyng, serjeant at law, and Richard Illingworth, plaintiffs, and Humphry Bouchier, knt. lord Cromwell and Johanna, his wife, one of the heirs, &c. Gervas Clifton, knt. and Matil-

* Wolley says, in 15 Edward IV. Bradeshall was left by Margaret Fitz Williams to Hugh Macharel, her heir; and 16 Edward IV. Sir Richard Illingworth died, and left Breadsall Nether hall to his son Ralf, who died 13 Henry VII. and left it to his son Richard, who died 20 Henry VIII. and left it to his three daughters and co-heirs, Mary, Alice, and the wife of John Dethick (who was son of John, the son of John, the son of John, the son of John, the son of William, who was the son of William Dethick, of Breadsall, who was the son of Sir William Dethick and Cecily Curzon, which Sir William was the second son of Sir Jeffrey, son of Sir William Dethick, of Dethick, in the time of Edward III. and which Cecily was the daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Breadsall, the son of Thomas, the son of Stephen, the son of Henry, the son of Richard, the son of Henry, the son of Henry Curzon, who married Joan, daughter of Hugh de Breadsall, son of William de Breadsall, temp. Henry III. as appears by a Deed of that reign, without date.

da, his wife, another of the heirs, &c. deforciants. And by Deed, roll under seals of Tyrrel and Byllyng, dated 11th July, 3 Edward IV. and enrolled, C. P. 12th November following. They released all right under the fine to Illingworth and his heirs, in the manor of Breydeshall, called the Nether hall, 400 acres of land, 508 acres of meadow, 220 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood and 16s. rent, in Breydeshall. Richard Illingworth, the only person who appears to have taken any beneficial interest under this fine, was knight in parliament for the county of Nottingham, in the parliament held at Cambridge in the 25th, and in three several parliaments held at Westminster, in the 27th, 29th and 33rd years of Henry VI. He afterwards obtained considerable preferment in the law, being appointed chief baron of the exchequer the 29th of September, 3 Edward IV. in which office he continued until the 11th of the same reign, and was then a knight. He died 26th April, 16 Edward IV. seised jointly with John Fortesque and Thomas Curzon, his feoffees, of the manor of Breydeshall, called Nedyer hall, leaving Ralph Illingworth, his son and heir, aged 26 and upwards. Richard Illingworth, grandson of the Judge, left four daughters, his co-heirs, one of whom became the wife of John Dethick, of Breadsall, esq. and brought to him the manor of Breadsall Nether hall, at which time the Upper and Nether hall manors were re-united, and have ever since so continued: which John Dethick and Mary Illingworth, left their estate at Breadsall Nether hall to their son, John Dethick, esq. who died, 2 Edward VI. and left it and an estate at Chaddesden to his son George, who died, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, and left it to his son, or brother, John, by Lama Bonnington, which John married Emma, daughter of Jasper Lowe, of Denby, by whom he had only Dorothea, who espoused Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone: on the death of the said John Dethick, in 36 Elizabeth, the manors of Breadsall Over hall and Nether hall, passed with his heiress into the Harpur family, together with the presentation of the living, and they have ever since remained in the family, being now the property of Sir George Crewe, of Calke Abbey, bart.

Breadsall Priory.—This was the foundation of an ancestor of the Dethicks, who placed here some Friars-Heremites, in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards converted into a small priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. By an inquisition, taken on Friday next after the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, 15 Richard the Second, on a writ of ad quod damnum, it was found, not to the damage of the King or any other, if he (the King) should enable Thomas Franceys, clerk, Henry Cotton, clerk, Thomas Wombwell and William Steynor, to give to the Prior and Canons of Breydesale park, 10 acres of land in Horestan; nor if he should enable Franceys, Cotton and Wombwell, to give to the Prior and Canons a cottage and 8 acres of land in Chaddesden and Spondon; nor if he should enable Robert de Kniveton, vicar of Doveridge, Thomas Wombwell, Thomas Walhouse and Thomas Wade, to give to them a cottage in Duffield, a toft and 20 acres of meadow and 10 of pasture, in Windley; nor if he should enable Franceys, Cotton, Wombwell, Steynor and John Rosell, to give them 2 acres of land in Breydesale; nor if he should enable John Hardy, of Morley, to give them one bovat of land in Morley; nor if he should enable Robert de Ferrariis, of Chartley, knt. to give them a toft in Breydesale; nor if he should enable Wombwell, Walhouse, Wade and Henry Cook, to give them the reversion of an acre and a rood of copyhold land in Duffield; nor if he should enable the before-named Henry de Cotton to give them a messuage and one acre of land, in Derby; nor if he should enable Henry Barbour, of Derby, and Edmund Townley, to give them two messuages and two cottages, in Derby; nor if he should enable John Rosell, of Little Eaton, Cotton and Townley, to give them the reversion of a cottage in Derby, to hold to the Prior and Canons and their successors for ever, to pray for the good estate of Henry de Cotton, Robert de Ferrariis, John Hardy, Agnes, the wife of Stephen Cotiler, and Emma le Shepherd, whilst living, and for their souls, when dead; as also for the souls of Isabel Brassyngton, Richard Cusselyng, John Tailor, of Chaddesden, Agnes, his wife, Oliver de Barton, and Maud Atte-hall, of Derby. In 3 Henry V. William Dethick gave to the said Priory, lands, &c. in Mugginton: which Priory and all its lands was seized by Henry VIII. at the general dissolution.

The Priory was valued at the dissolution at £10. 17s. 9d. yearly, and was granted along with other estates, 6 Edward VI. by the name of the manor of Breadsall park, and the site and capital

messuage of the late Priory of Breadsall park, and the advowson of the rectory of Breadsall park (meaning the tithes of the Priory lands) to Henry, Duke of Suffolk and Thomas Duport, gent. and their heirs, to hold of the King, in capite, by the service of the 40th part of a knight's fee; and the Duke and the co-parcener had the same year license to alien to Thomas Babington, esq. who after keeping it a short time, had license of alienation (2 and 3 Philip and Mary) to Thomas Hutchinson, gent. In 1597 we find it the property of John Leake. It was shortly afterwards purchased by Sir John Bentley, knt. counsellor at law. On his death, in 1622, it became the property of his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to Sir Gervase Cutler. Mary, the daughter of Sir Gervase, married Sir Edward Moseley, bart.: after the death of Sir Edward, the son of the latter, it passed to Sir Edward Moseley, of Hulme, knt. whose daughter brought this estate to her husband, Sir John Bland, of Kippax park, Yorkshire, bart. Sir John, his son, sold it, in 1702, to Thomas Leacroft, gent. who, in 1703, sold it to Andrew Greensmith, of Wirksworth, whose great-nephew, Herbert Greensmith, esq. (son and heir of Herbert, eldest son and heir of Robert, who was brother and heir of the said Andrew) was possessed thereof at his death, in 1788: but being under contract for the sale of it to Mr. Samuel Beard, his uncle (who died before him) the devisees of Mr. Greensmith have since conveyed it to Mrs. Hannah Beard, widow of Mr. Beard, and Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard, Nevill Fallows Beard, Mrs. Salmon and Miss Beard, four of his children. In the year 1799, the late Erasmus Darwin, esq. of Derby, purchased it. Mr. Darwin died soon after his purchase, having bequeathed the Priory to his father, the well-known physician and poet, who, after his son's death, removed to Breadsall, where he spent the last years of his life, and died, April 18, 1802.

Breadsall Priory stands on a pleasant elevated site, surrounded by grounds irregularly broken; a venerable oak still remains on the estate, and conveys an idea of the ancient grandeur of the park when the monks inhabited the priory. A small rivulet which runs past the priory supplied several fish-ponds formerly. On the east side of the present mansion stood the chapel. On laying the foundations for the improvements made by the late Dr. Darwin, several stone coffins were discovered. The priory is the residence of Mrs. Darwin.

The ancient church is a Norman structure, with a tower, terminated with a handsome octagon spire, dedicated to All Saints. There are three handsome stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water in the chancel. The living is a rectory; its clear value in the king's books is £28. 2s. 8d. and yearly tenths, £2. 16s. 3½d. The present income, derived from 453 acres of glebe land, &c. is about £650. per annum. Sir George Crewe, bart. of Calke Abbey, is the patron, and the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, is the present rector.

A list of the Rectors of Breadsall.

A. D.	Presented by	A. D.	Presented by
1510 William Dethicke	John Dethicke, esq.	1679 Samuel Bold, jun. obt. 1700	John Harpur, esq.
1577 John Walton	Bishop upon Lapse.	1700 Gilbert Mitchell, M. A.	{ Rt. Hon. Countess
1631 Charles Wardor...	John Harpur, gent.		{ of Bellamont.
George Hulme	John Harpur, gent.	1738 John Clayton, M. A.	Henry Harpur, esq.
1644 John Hieron	Sir John Gell, bart.	1774 Walter Fletcher, A. B.	Sir Henry Harpur, bart.
1662 George Hill	John Harpur, esq.	1795 John Dewe, A. M.	Sir Henry Harpur, bart.
1667 Samuel Bold, sen.	John Harpur, esq.	1830 Henry R. Crewe	Sir George Crewe, bart.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In the chancel, on the ground, within the rails.—Gilbert Michell, A. M. late rector of this church, died October 28th, 1758, aged 67.

Without the rails.—Here lieth the body of Frances Michell, wife of Gilbert Michell, rector of this parish, and one of the daughters of S. Beaumont Dixie, of Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, who died 16th April, 1705, aged 42.

John Clayton, M. A. late rector, a good man, died 15th July, 1774, aged 67.

Walter Fletcher, late rector, died in 1795, aged 65.

He was a diligent pastor, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and a benevolent honest man.

Benjamin Blundell, some time of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, gent. died 8th April, 1725, aged 72. Anne, his wife, died 16th January, 1726, aged 67.

North side.—In memory of Erasmus Darwin, son of Erasmus Darwin, by Mary, his wife, the daughter of Charles Howard. He was born at Lichfield, Oct. 11th, 1759, and died at Derby, December 29th, 1799. To great abilities in his profession of the law, he joined the probity of ancient manners, with the elegance of modern

ones; was strongly attached to his friends, cordially beloved by them, and sincerely lamented.

While Time's strong arms with mighty scythe erase
Art's cumberous works and empires from their base,
Each transient hour its sickle Time employs,
And crops the sweet buds of domestic joys.

South side.—Erasmus Darwin, M. B. F. R. S. born at Elston, near Newark, 12th December, 1731; died at the Priory, near Derby, 18th April, 1802. Of the rare union of talents, which so eminently distinguished him as a physician, a poet and a philosopher, his writings remain a public and unfading testimony. His widow has erected this monument in memory of the zealous benevolence of

his disposition, the active humanity of his conduct, and the many private virtues which adorned his character.

In the south aisle, on a raised tombstone, is the following inscription: Here lyeth the body of Roger Morledge, who departed this life the 25th January, being aged above 74 years, Anno Dom. 1680.

In the church, carved on a pew door, are these arms. Or, 4 pales, Gules.—Dune and several other shields.

Here lyeth the body of Reginald Pyndar, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife. She departed this life the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord God, 1678, being aged about 75; and he, the 19th of May following, 1679, being aged 82 years and 24 days.

Charities.

The School-house was built at the joint expense of Sir H. Harpur, bart. and the parishioners, in 1788, on the waste belonging to Sir Henry Harpur, lord of the manor.

The Rev. John Clayton, rector of Breadsall, in 1745, left the sum of £200. for teaching the poor children of the said parish to read and say their catechism; it is now increased to £346. 18s. 4d. which sum is vested in 3 per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, the interest of which is £10. 8s. per annum. In consideration of this sum, the schoolmaster instructs sixteen boys and girls, free.

Anne Johnson, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, hath given a close of land, known by the name of Bastead Orchard, containing 8 a. 3 r. 17 p. with the appurtenances, unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Breadsall; and they are required from time to time to pay the rents, issues and profits, unto and amongst such poor widows who have been the wife of one husband, and who are of the age of sixty years. Each widow receiving the rent for one year only, and so on successively; and in case there should be no such widow living within the said parish, it is to be distributed amongst such poor fatherless girls as shall be then living. The present income is £10. per annum.

Anthony Walker, late of Breadsall, did by his Will, dated 15th November, 1714, give and devise one parcel of land, called Stone Barks, lying in the liberty of Darley, leading to Matlock, in this county, unto the poor of Breadsall, for ever, to buy twelve twopenny loaves, to be distributed every Sunday throughout the year to twelve of the poorest people, such as the churchwardens and overseers should think proper; and also directed that what spare money, remaining in the churchwarden's hands, should once in the year be distributed to sick or lame people in the said parish; the use of it to be paid yearly. The property belonging to this charity is 14 a. 0 r. 28 p. of land, now let for £24. per annum.

John Bailey left in his Will £20. to the poor of Breadsall; the use of it to be paid yearly.

John Walton, rector, in 1600, gave £40. to the succeeding rectors, churchwardens, and most substantial men in the parish, in trust, for the best benefit and relief of the poor of Breadsall.

William Keen gave £30. to the poor.

John Hieron, a puritan divine of some note, born at Stapenhill, where his father was vicar, was presented to this rectory, by Sir John Gell, in 1644, and continued to possess it till he was ejected for non-conformity, in 1662. After a short residence in some other parts, he removed, in 1668, to Loscoe, where he died in 1682, and was buried at Heanor. He was esteemed an able biblical critic, and abridged Pole's Synopsis, but published only one volume of Sermons, and a theological work. He appears to have meditated a Parochial History of Derbyshire, for which he made considerable collection from records, now in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, esq.

Breadsall rectory, built in 1830, is erected on a gentle elevation, west of the church, and commands an extensive view over the vale of the Derwent.

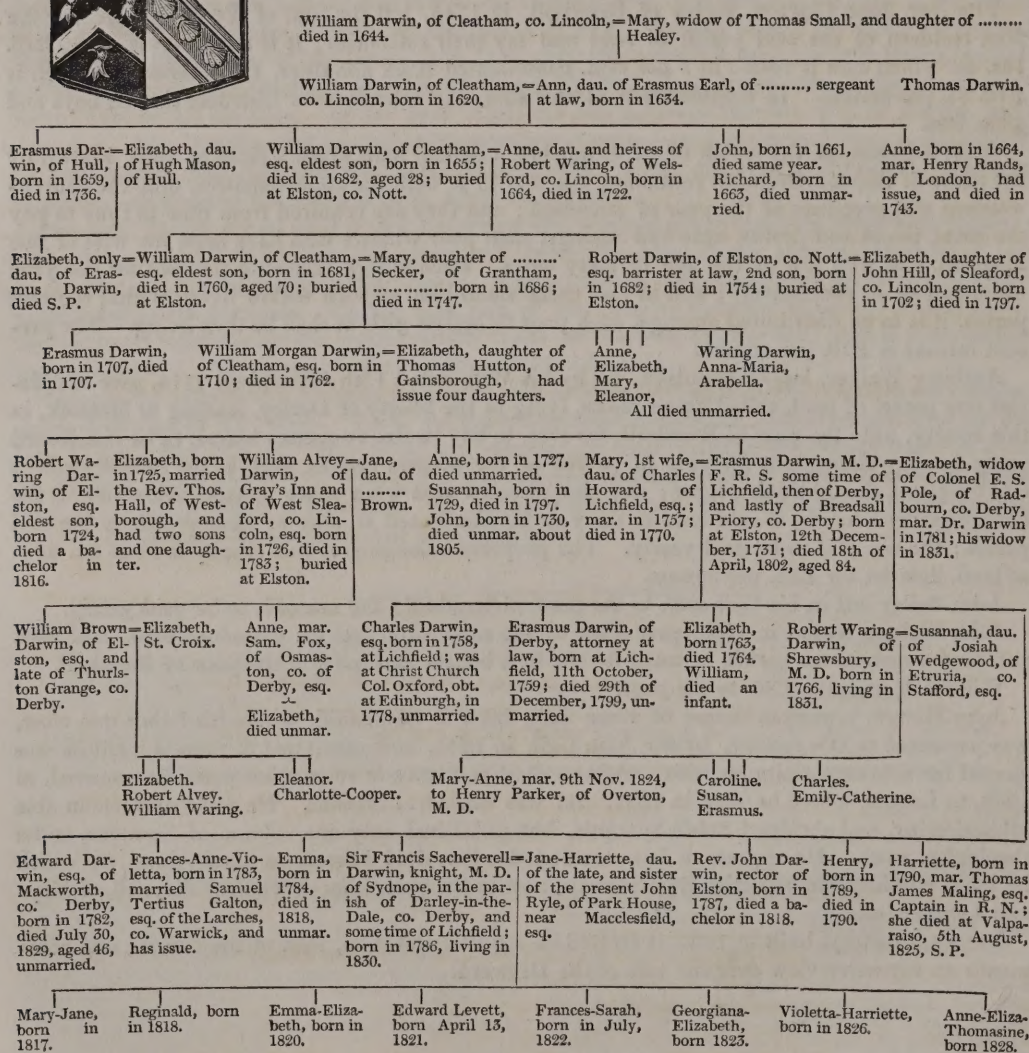
Pedigree of the family of DARWIN, of Cleatham, Co. Lincoln, Elston, Co. Nottingham, and Breadsall Priory, Co. Derby.



ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, on a bend, *Gules* (cottized, *Vert*) three escallop shells, *Or*, Darwin. 2 and 3, *Sable*, a chevron, *a. a. a.* between three Storks' heads erased, *Argent*, Waring.

CREST. A demi Griffin segreant, *Vert*, holding in his claws an escallop shell, *Or*.

MOTTO. Cave et Aude, Beware and Dare.

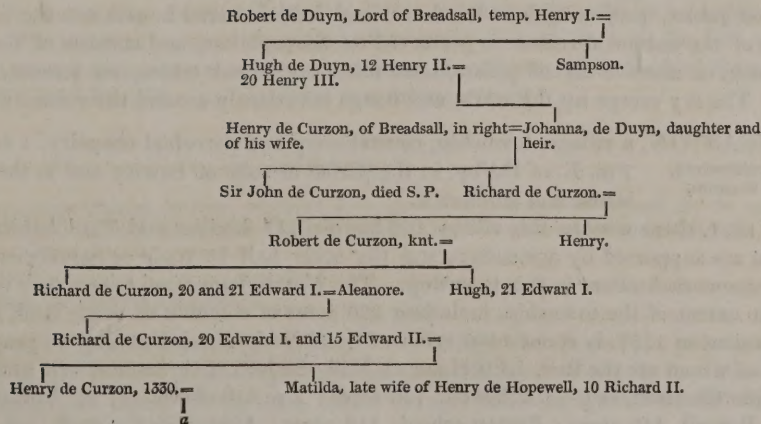


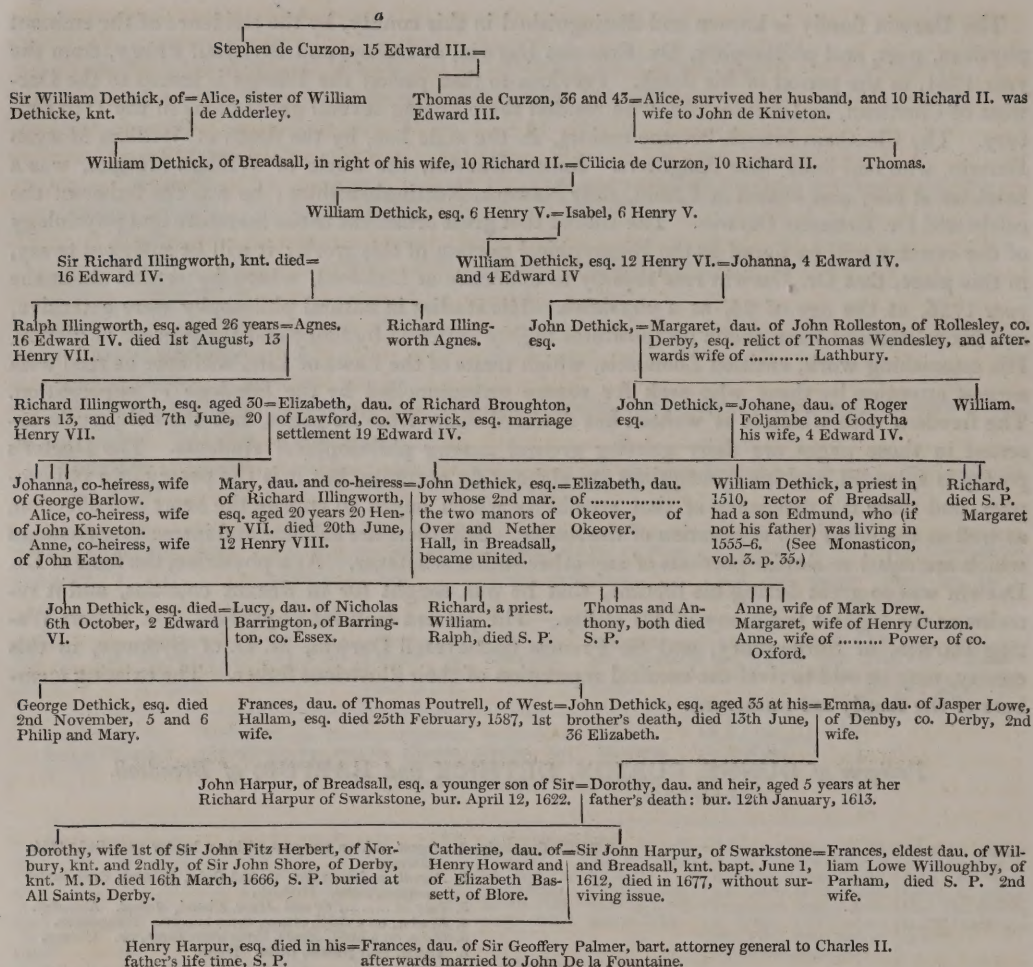
The Darwin family is known and distinguished in this county, by the residence of the eminent physician, poet, and philosopher, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, at Derby, and Breadsall Priory, from the year 1781, to the period of his death. Previous to that period the lineage is traced to the Darwins of Cleatham, in Lincolnshire, who resided there during several generations in the 17th century. The Cleatham branch became extinct, in the male line, by the death of William Morgan Darwin, who had issue, four daughters. Robert Darwin, the uncle of William Morgan, was a barrister at law, and settled at Elston, near Newark, Nottinghamshire: he was the father of the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin. The Life of that great ornament to the literature and physiology of the country will be found in the Biographical portion of this work; it will be sufficient to say, in this place, that Dr. Darwin rose rapidly to eminence at Lichfield, where he settled about the year 1756, at the age of 24, as a physician. His studies in natural philosophy were extensive, and his relaxations were poetic compositions highly enriched by fancy and the powers of diction. His astonishing work, entitled *Zoonomia*, which treats of the Laws of Life, will ever be read with earnest attention by those who seek for nature untrammelled by the bondage of superstition. The freedom with which it is written has deterred many from its pages, but the bold truths asserted in those pages are daily gaining ground among philosophical students. The Doctor's poetry is splendid, and his descriptions are elaborately accurate, but it is the poetry of a philosopher, and there is a deficiency of that sensibility which ought to engage the heart and affection, as well as the mind and admiration of the reader. Still there are sublime and interesting passages which are equal to similar portions of any other author whatever. As a physician, the fame of Dr. Darwin was so great during his lifetime, that he was sought for in distant counties, and it remains as the highest testimony of his utility. The present eminent physicians, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, of Shrewsbury, and Sir Francis Sacheverell Darwin, M. D. of Sydnop, in this county, may be said to rival the medical reputation of their illustrious father. The existing members of the family are numerous.

Pedigree of DUNNE, CURZON, DETHICK and HARPUR, of Breadsall.

ARMS—Quarterly, 1. *Argent*, a Lion rampant within a bordar engrailed, *Sable*. Harpur.
 2. *Argent*, a fesse vair, *Or* and *Gules*, between three water bougets, *Sable*. Dethick.
 3. Paley of *Or* and *Azure*, a bend, *Argent*. Annesley.
 4. *Ermine*, on a chief, *Azure*, three bezants. Illingworth.
 5. *Gules*, on a bend, *Azure*, three horse shoes, *Or*. Curzon.
 6. *Argent*, four pallets, *Gules*. Duyn.

CREST of Harpur.—On a wreath, a Boar passant, *Or*, bristled, *Gules*, &c. ducally collared, of the second.





Breadsall old hall, what remains of it, is now converted into a public house. This ancient mansion stands opposite the church, and exhibits a specimen of the halls of our forefathers, when pointed gables, projecting bow-windows, and half-timbered houses was the fashion of the day. Some of the ancient furniture is preserved on the premises, and consists of the hall table, which is of oak, on massive carved pillars, some other carved oak tables, oak screens, &c. all black with age. The ivy creeps up the walls, and hangs luxuriantly around the ruined mansion.

BREASTON, a village, township, constabulary and parochial chapelry, 1 m. S. of Risley, and Braidestune, 7 m. E. of Derby, in the parish or soke of Sawley and in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

In 1821, there were in this village 109 houses, 117 families and 579 inhabitants, about half of whom are supported by agriculture and the other half by trade or handicraft. There are 50 or 60 framework-knitters in this township. The Nottingham canal passes near to the village.

The extent of the township, including 300 acres of common or waste land, enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1757, is about 1400 acres of good land, divided among 42 proprietors; the principal of whom are the Rev. John Hancock Hall, the lord of the manor, who owns about 120 acres; William Charlton, esq. of Chilwell, 140 acres; Dr. Attenborough, of Nottingham, 180 acres; Mrs. Bonsall, 140 acres; Burton school, 110 acres; Alexander Foxcroft, esq. 30 acres; Joseph

Stevens, gent. 80 acres ; Joseph Jerram, gent. 60 acres ; Mr. Newton, of Draycott, 60 acres ; Mr. Whyman, baker, of Derby, 50 acres ; Mr. Chappell, 49 acres ; Mr. Hides, 33 acres ; Mr. Harriman, 30 acres ; Miss Wallis, 30 acres ; Messrs. Benjamin and Edmund Jowett, 30 acres ; Dr. Madan, tithe farm, 22 acres ; and the remainder, from 2 or 3 to 25 acres. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2310. 13s. 4d. The average rental is about 35s. per acre. The parochial expenses, including poor and county-rate, salaries, constables' accounts, church-rate, &c. taking the average of eight years, is £413. 7s. per annum. The inhabitants pay to Shardlow House of Industry, and send their paupers to that house.

There are three male friendly societies, consisting of 124, and one female, consisting of 94 members. One Primitive Methodist chapel and three victuallers in this township.

In Braidestune, Levenot Sterre had three ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is now in the demesne one plough : and two villanes have five oxen, a plough, and three acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 10s. now 4s. Herbert holds it. This belonged to Henry de Ferraris. In Braidestune, one ox-gang of land to be taxed. Land to one ox. It is waste, and renders a pair of spurs (II Calcaria.) There is one acre of meadow. Gilbert de Gand has there two carucates of land, one mile long and three quarentens broad. This manor belonged to Geoffrey Alselin. In Braidestune soke, Ulf Fenise had two carucates of land to be taxed. In Braidestune, Legulf and Lewin Cilt had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to Fulk, a vassal of Roger de Busli, has there five villanes and two ploughs, and ten acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 40s. now 20s. This Ligulf had half a carucate of soke, which Fulk de Lusoris has taken from (interceptane super) Gilbert de Gand. This manor belonged to Roger de Busli. D.B. 308, 317, 322, 324.

In 9 Edward III. Robert de Sallow died, and left his son Robert an estate in Breaston. In 38 Edward III. Robert died, and left William the same ; who dying 12 Henry IV. left it to his son George ; the latter died in 5 Henry V. and left this estate to his granddaughter, Agnes ; she died 3 Edward IV. and left her estate here to her kinswoman and heir, Agnes, wife of Thomas Pilkington. In 14 Henry VI. Ralfe Macherell died, and left his estate here under the Lord Zouch, and another under William Fitz William, by grant of John Marshall, canon of Lincoln. In 10 Henry VIII. Thomas Babington left his son an estate here. In 36 Henry VIII. John Powtrell left his son Thomas an estate here ; which Thomas died, 4 or 5 Philip and Mary, possessed of the same, and left it to Walter Powtrell ; the latter died in 1598, and left it to his son Thomas, under John Willoughby, esq. In 37 Elizabeth, Ralfe Barker left an estate to William, his son. Michael Willoughby, esq. purchased the manor from the Babington family in the reign of Elizabeth. Early in the eighteenth century, Mrs. Grey was the largest proprietor ; since which time it has been much divided, and the Rev. John Hancock Hall is the present lord of the manor.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain structure, and until it was consecrated, in 1826, the inhabitants buried their dead at Little Wilne. The living, valued in the king's books at £40. has been augmented by £200. subscribed, £200. royal bounty, and by a parliamentary grant of £1080. The minister receives the rental of 14 acres of land, now let for £28. per annum ; £40 from the school property, and the interest of the £1080. The Earl of Stamford is the patron, and the Rev. John Hancock Hall the present incumbent.

Charities.

Charlton John, and Jerram Charles, by deed, 8th April, 1715, gave £100 to be laid out in land, for the use of the poor. With the above sum, land was purchased at East Bridgford, co. Nottingham, consisting of 8 acres, now let for £10. per annum.

Brentwood Grange, in Staveley parish.

BRETRY, a small rural pleasant village, hamlet, constabulary, and chapelry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Reprebie, ton (to which place it is a chapel of ease) and $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Derby, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley. In 1821, there were 54 houses, 57 families, and 302 per-

sons, which are now increased to 60 houses, as many families, and 320 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.

The extent of the hamlet is about 1550 acres of land, of various soils, divided into farms of 150 acres each; the park contains about 500 acres, and is well stocked with deer. The tithes are included in the rental. The parochial expenses average about £300. per annum. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1821. 17s. 6d. There is a school for boys, and one for girls, supported by the Earl of Chesterfield and the inhabitants. The Earl of Chesterfield is the sole proprietor.

The manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia, before the conquest, and was left by him to Edwin, his son, who, having fought against the Conqueror, and being slain, his estates fell into the hands of William I. and was part of the royal demesne of the crown. At an early period it became the property of the Earls of Chester, and passed with a part of the manor of Repton to the family of Segrave. In 1291 Nicholas de Segrave had a charter of free warren; his son John was the king's lieutenant in Scotland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn. In 1295 he was summoned to parliament as a baron, and five years afterwards had the king's license to castellate his mansion at Bretby. The castle and manor belonged to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and second son to Edward the First, from whom it descended to the Mowbrays, Lords Mowbray and Dukes of Norfolk. In the reign of Richard II. Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, died seised of the manor and castle of Bretby. It afterwards came by inheritance into the family of Berkeley. In 15 Henry VII. the second Duke of Norfolk, divided with Maurice, surviving brother of William, Marquess of Berkeley (who died without issue) the lands which fell to them by right of their descent from the co-heirs of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. The manor of Bretby was part of the moiety which was allotted to the Marquess. Thomas, Lord Berkeley Mowbray, died possessed of it in 39 Henry VIII. In this reign Jane, granddaughter to Sir Michael Stanhope, married Henry, Lord Berkeley. In 1569 Henry, Lord Berkeley demised the manor and castle for forty-one years to Thomas Duport; and Lysons supposed the heiress of the latter married Mr. John Mee, who was the lessee in 1585, when the Berkeley family sold their interest in the manor and castle, and conveyed them to Edward Scarling and Lawrence Wright in trust for Sir Thomas Stanhope, for the sum of £2500. In 1815, on the death of Philip, the late Earl, the manor and estate descended to George Augustus Frederick, the present Earl.

We extract from the topographer, published in 1790, the following notice of Bretby: "As we approach the side of Bretby park from Ashby, we lose much of the woody shades, that, till lately, hung around. Lord Stanhope, in his father's life time, here cut down a fine wood upon his estate, called *Newhall Springs*, and the Earl of Chesterfield has since robbed his beautiful park of most of its venerable ornaments. We, however, stop to contemplate the fate of this once noble but deserted place. A large avenue from the park gate leads from this road about half a mile to the site of the house, which, when standing, was magnificent. Here stood a magnificent old mansion, which as report says, was built by the famous Inigo Jones, and probably it was by that master, from the style of architecture, which we remember to have seen when it existed, ten years ago, as well as from examining it, as still preserved in a bird's-eye view, engraved by I. Kip, in the '*Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne*.' It was probably built by the family, after their house at Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, was ruined by the parliament army.

"The house consisted of a long but narrow body, with wings of about the same dimensions; the tops of the latter were circular, but the gables on the roof of the former were more varied. The court was protected by massy iron gates, through which you passed, on a flag pavement, to a portico on the ground floor. This led to a hall and large staircase, painted and hung with many excellent paintings. The rooms were, for the most part, magnificent, with painted ceilings, rich tapestry, and noble pictures.

"Beyond, at right angles with the east wing, was an admirable chapel, finished in 1696; the architecture was Grecian, or of the Ionic order, very light and handsome. Within was a rich lining of cedar, the altar-piece, of Italian marble, was remarkably fine; there was also an organ

in the gallery ; and at the east end of this chapel stood a very large and venerable cedar, which is still remaining."

Mr. Wolley, in his Manuscript History of Derbyshire (1712) speaks thus of Bretby: "The seat of the Earl of Chesterfield is situate in the midst of a large park, well wooded, and stored with several kinds of deer, and exotic beasts ; there are several fine avenues of trees leading to the house, which is of stone, though not of the modern architecture, yet very regular, convenient, and noble, with a very curious chapel, and very good outbuildings ; but the gardens, fountains, labyrinths, groves, green-houses, grottoes, aviaries, but more especially the carpet-walks, and situations of the orange-trees and water-works* before the marble summer-house, are all noble, and particularly curious and pleasant, suitable to the genius of the owner, Philip Stanhope, the third Earl of Chesterfield, who has also been the chief contriver of them, who now, about 80 years of age, retains a great deal of that vigour and capacity which has hitherto rendered him the glory of the nation. The gardens were disposed after the plan of *Versailles*, in the old grand style, with terraces, leaden images in the shape of wild beasts, fountains, &c.

"The park, though not very extensive, was formed by nature, with much variety to please ; a deep glen divided the eastern side, down which winded a chain of fish-pools ; the swells on every side were clothed with fine timber, until the American war caused them to be felled. In the other parts, long avenues of elms and chestnuts filled the scene. To the north-east, Repton-shrubs, that glorious wood, which still retains its greatness, seemed a continuance of the same park, and highly ennobled the scenery. A little west of the north rises that charming feature, called Bretby Mount, an object seen from most parts of the county. Such is the mutilating power of a few years, that where we before wandered amidst the finest shades, trees are now but thinly scattered ; and where we might behold a magnificent edifice, adorned with noble paintings and all the richest ornaments of the times, now scarcely a relic is discovered ; the materials being all sold, and only a small house erected for the steward. This, however, was the celebrated scene of the Count de Grammont's visits to the beautiful Countess of Chesterfield, in the time of Charles II."

The late Earl of Chesterfield was persuaded, in his youth, by an artful steward, to pull down this splendid old mansion and chapel, as being in a dangerous state of decay, though it was afterwards proved to have been very substantial. Its demolition, which took place in 1780, was sincerely regretted by the late Lord, who was ever after much attached to the place, and for some time inhabited a small house, erected by the steward out of the materials of the old house, until he built the present splendid mansion.

The castle, according to tradition, was standing in the reign of Elizabeth ; the site is still discernible near the church.

The chapel, with the tithes of the chapelry, were parcel of the rectory of Repton, which belonged to the priory at that place. This grant was confirmed by John, archbishop of Canterbury, 13 Kal. April, 1279. It passed with one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Port, to the family of Hastings, and probably was brought into the Stanhope family by the marriage of the first Earl of Chesterfield with a daughter of Francis, Lord Hastings. The living is a donative, in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield, and the Rev. John Chamberlayne is the present incumbent, and chaplain to the Earl.

The late Earl and Countess of Chesterfield supported a school for thirty boys, and another for thirty girls, in which the children were clothed and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These schools are still kept up, and are chiefly supported by the Earl of Chesterfield.

* The water-works were begun to be constructed in 1684, and finished in 1702, most probably by the same artist, who constructed those at Chatsworth. They consisted of numerous jets-d'eau, one of which, from a dragon's mouth, was thrown to the height of fifty feet. On the east side of the house was an oblong piece of water ; in the centre of which was a lofty pedestal, supporting a statue of Perseus ; from the sides of the pedestal issued numerous jets-d'eau. The orangery was very extensive, its large and lofty trees all growing in the natural soil, the conservatory having a lofty roof, and sides of glass removable in the summer. These gardens appear to have been preserved complete, with the water-works, &c. until 1780, when they were destroyed with the house.

The following Masque, written by Sir Aston Cokayne, was presented here on the twelfth night, 1639.

THE PROLOGUE.

To be spoken by whom the Masquers shall appoint.

To you, great Lord, and you, most excellent lady,
And all this well-met, welcome company,
Thus low I bow : and thank that you will grace
Our rude solemnities with such a presence.

The *Lar familiaris* of the house being proud of so much and great company, and glad of their free and noble entertainment, appears to congratulate the hospitality of the lord and lady, and speaks these lines.

Better than I could wish ! Superlative
To all relations, not examples now !
I've known the household Gods of *Rome* and *Greece*,
And all the good Penates of famed *Troy*,
Heard what they could triumph in, of their fates ;
Tell jovial stories of the frolic *Greek*,
And the great banquets of fam'd *Ilion* ;
Have been inform'd of Egypt's glorious feasts
To entertain the courtly *Anthony* :
Yet was there or necessity or pride,
Or empty prodigality in all.
Here is a course steer'd even and voluntary ;
And I rejoice, as much as *Ganymed*,
Olympus Nectar, and *Ambrosia*-keeper.
Here I grow fat with plenty of all sorts
That either seas, or land, or air can yield ;
And here I live, as well admir'd as envi'd

By all the *Lares* of all other places,
For there's a constancy in my delights,
A blest *Elyzium*, where I do not want
The tythe of any wish I ever thought.
The proudest *Lares* of the greatest princes,
May boast of state and languish in a noise,
Whilst here I live secure, and do enjoy
As much of every thing, but fears and dangers.
And may it last while fate attends on time,
Until the supreme deities of heaven
Think you too worthy to adorn the earth,
And mean to fix you glorious stars in heaven :
And while there's air but to receive a sound,
May your names busie it to speak your praise.
Continue ever matchless, as you are
A pair without compare, and but a pair.

A *Satyre*, invited by the loudness of the music, and the perpetual concourse of people, to inform himself to what end all tended, comes boldly in, and meets the *Lar familiaris*.

Lar. What means this bold intrusion ?

Sat. Friend, forbear ;

Tho' I was born i' th' woods, and rudely bred
Among the salvages, I have a mind
Aspires the knowledge of great princes courts,
And to what end aims all this jollity
In yours as well as others palaces.

Lar. Dost thou approach to censure our delights,
And nip them in the bud ? *Satyre*, take heed,
We'll hunt you hence through all the woods and
launs,

And over all the brooks thine eyes have seen.

Sat. You threaten more perhaps than you can do :
What art ?

Lar. I am this Palace Deity.

Sat. I wish thou wert a servant unto *Pan*,
Or any God that doth frequent the fields.

Lar. So would not I, I'm better as I am.

Sat. Thy ignorance bewitches thee to this :
Thou liv'st among all fears, all noise, all care,
While I walk merry under heaven's bright eyes.
We in the fields are free from any sin
Against th' almighty deities of heaven :
We know no law but nature's ; do not tremble
At princes frowns ; have neither fear nor hope ;
And are content ; a state the Gods exceed not.
You languish in a perpetuity
Of thoughts, as unconfin'd as are your ends ;
You truly lavish all your faculties
In getting covetous wealth, which we condemn.
Your sleeps are starting, full of dreams and fears ;
And ours as quiet as the barks in calms.
The youthful spring makes us our beds of flowers,
And heaven-bright summer washeth us in springs,
As clear as any of your mistress's eyes :

The plenteous autumn does enriche our banquets
With earth's most curious fruits, and they un-
bought ;

The healthful winter doth not pain our bones,
For we are armed for cold, and heat in nature.
We have no unkind loves in meads or fields,
That scorn our tears, or slight our amorous sighes.
Nor are we frantick with fond jealousy,
The greatest curse *Jove* could inflict on's queen,
For all her curious search into his life :
We in the woods esteem that beast the stateliest
That hath his head the richliest spread with horns.
The golden age remains with us, so fam'd
By your *Athenian* and *Roman* poets.

Thus we enjoy what all you strive to get,
With all the boundless riches of your wit.

Lar. *Satyre* ! when I but say th' art ignorant,
My flourishing boast is answered at the full.

Sat. But I desire a larger way.

Lar. And take it.

Canst thou compare the rags of nakedness
Before the studied dressings of these times ?
And canst thou like a cold and stony cave
Before the perfum'd beds of palaces ?
Admire the melancholy falls of waters
Or whistling musick of th' inconstant windes,
The chirping discord of the wanton birds,
Above the angel-voices of our ladies,
And th' exquisite variety of musick,
Order'd to thousand several instruments ?
Content to cloy thy homely appetite
With crabs and slows, and nuts, and rude mixt
herbs,
Before the stately banquets of the great ?

How canst thou like beasts inarticulate voices
Above the heav'n-given eloquence of men?
Forsake the woods (fond *Satyre*) and but try
The unthought difference 'twixt them and us.
The hills are fit for beasts; converse with men,
And thou wilt never like thy cause again.
Sat. Thou almost do'st persuade me: but then I
Shall leave mine old, and honest company.
Lar. Thy new ones shall exceed them. Here's a butler
Will give thee wine as rich as is thy blood.
And here's a cook will clothe thy bones with flesh,
As rich as was young *Jason's* golden fleece.

Sat. Well: I will live with thee.
Lar. And welcome, *Satyre*.
Sat. Spite of the fates, and Grecia's best protector,
I'll be *Achilles*, and o'ercome thy *Hector*.
Lar. A resolution worthy thy *Sylvanus*.
Sat. But for my last farewell unto the woods
I'll shew you a wild dance of nimble *Satyres*:
For we do dance as much as they that live
In princes courts, and tissue palaces.

First Song.

You *Satyres* that in woods
Have frozen up your bloods,
Advance yourselves and shew
What great *Pan's* men can do;
Appear.

Here you had need beware,
And move as swift as air:
These are not sylvan swains,
But courtly lords and dames.
Sit here.

THE ANTI-MASQUE.

Satyres, rudely, but decently attired, stuck with flowers, and bay's-chaplets on their heads, come in, and dance as many several antics, and in as many several shapes, as shall be necessary. Being ready to depart, two excellent youths, in rich apparel, come striving in together; to whom the *Lar* speaks.

Lar. What do you mean (sweet boys) to interrupt
Our sports? I pray you leave your wrestling
thus,
And do not strike your skins, too soft for blows.
1st boy. He would outrun me, and be kist before me.
2nd boy. And he leave me among these dreadful *Satyres*.
Lar. Whence come you?
1st and 2nd boy. We both were left i'th' woods, and tempted by
Such things as these to live abroad with them.
Lar. What would you have?
1st boy. I would go to my father.
2nd boy. And I unto my mother.
Lar. Who is your father?
1st boy. The ever honour'd *Earl of Chesterfield*;
Worthy of all his titles by his virtues;
And full of noble thoughts. A great main-
tainer
Of our great-grand-father's virtue, hospitality:

The feeder of the poor; whose gate's so open,
It doth not need the office of a Porter:
Whose house is now *Delphian Apollo's* seat:
For he's the patron of all arts and wit.
Lar. And who is your mother, pretty one?
2nd boy. She is the Countess to that noble lord;
A lady worthy more than earth can give her;
Rich in those virtues make her sex admir'd;
A fair excee'der of the best examples
That *Greek* or *Roman* stories e'er produced:
Goddess of *Tame*, of *Anchor* and of *Trent*.
She's such an one as hath none equal to her,
And therefore you may very easily know her.
Lar. I know them both, and honour'd in my know-
ledge:
Sweet youth! yon'dis your father, kiss his hand:
And that (fair little one) th' unequal'd lady
You asked for: go, and beg a kiss of her.

Here the Lord of the house gives his hand to his son, and the Countess kisses her son. Then the *Satyre* speaks to his companions.

Sat. Fellows, since you have done, farewell; I'll leave you
And all the rural pastimes of the woods:
I like this noble company so well,
That I hereafter here intend to dwell.

The Anti-masquers depart; then the *Lar familiaris* speaks to the *Satyre*.

Lar. Now (*Satyre*) I will let thee see how far
The palace-pleasures do exceed the woods.

The *Lar* leads the *Satyre* to a curious bower, all deckt with the best and finest flowers of the season: and opens a wide entry into it, where sitting upon pleasant banks, full of the sweetest herbs and delicate flowers, he discovers the Masquers: then presently invites them forth with this song.

Second Song.

It is unfit we should be dumbe
 When beauties like to those of heaven
 To grace our mirths are hither come,
 And help to make our pleasures even.
 Then let us dance, and let us sing,
 Till hills and dales with echoes ring.
 Now it is fit our souls should know
 No thought but what is full of pleasure;

That we our sorrows should out-go,
 And tread them down in every measure.
 Then let us dance, and let us sing, &c.

'Tis mirth that raiseth up the mind,
 And keeps diseases from the heart;
 Sports harmless never were inclin'd
 To cherish vice, but to divert.
 Then let us dance, and let us sing, &c.

Here the grand Masquers come forth, the ladyes drest like the ancient goddesses: then the *Lar* speaks to the *Satyre*.

Lar. *Satyre*, sit, and observe awhile alone:
 For I do mean to mix with these in dance.

Here they dance what, or as many set-dances as they please, the Masquers being men and women, or only women; when they have danced all they intended, the *Lar*, or one of the Masquers, invites the spectator-ladyes with this song to join with them.

Third Song.

Come, ladyes, rise, and let us know
 Now you have seen, what you can do;
 Hark how the musick doth invite
 All you to solemnize this night:
 Then let the sounds that you do hear
 Order your feet unto your ear.
 O rise! rise altogether,
 And let us meet;
 Musick's divine, and well may joyn
 Our motions rude unto a sweet.

The figures of the Majick Art
 We'll equal in a better part:
 Judicial Astrologie
 Cannot cast such an one as we:
 Add but your skill (as we desire)
 And we'll keep time to *Phæbus*' lyre.
 O rise! rise altogether,
 And let us meet;
 Musick's divine, and well may joyn
 Our motions rude unto a sweet.

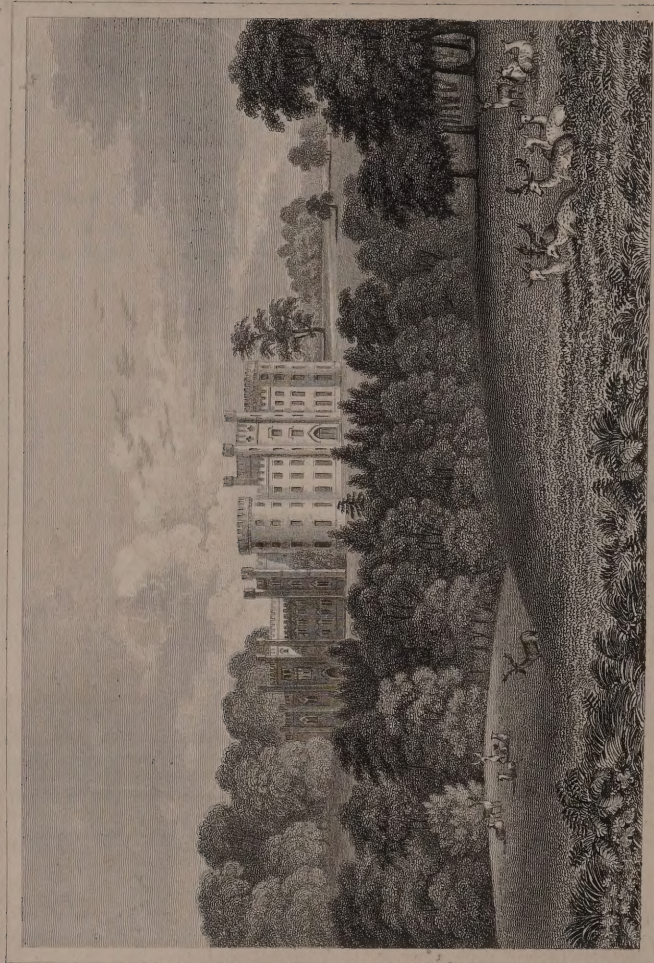
Here all the company dance what they please, and while they please; when they leave, the *Lar*, or one of the Masquers, sings this to the spectator-ladyes, as they go from them.

Fourth Song.

Ladyes, enough; we dare not
 Tempt you to more than this;
 Now may your servants spare not
 To give each of you a kiss:
 If we were they you should have them
 To recompense your pain:

Oh happy they that gave them,
 And may give them again!
 'Tis late; good night: go sleep, and may
 Soft slumbers crown your eyes 'till day.

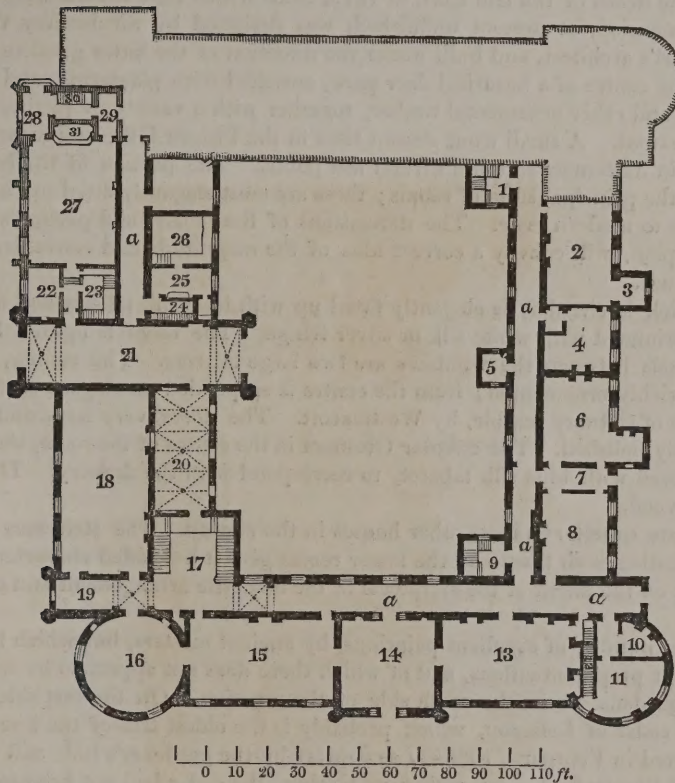
This being sung, the Masquers, the *Lar familiaris* and the *Satyre*, go to the arbor, which closes on them.



Drawn by H. Moore

Engraved by Josiah Neale.

*To the most honourable, potent and pious, noble George Hanbury earl
 Earl of Chesterfield one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to George IV and William IV.
 This South West View of BREBY HOUSE, is Dedicated with Gratitude and
 Submission by his Lordships most devoted and obliged humble Servant
 Stephen Greville*

Ground Plan of Bretby House.*No. of
Refer.*

1. Staircase to the Rooms on the North East front.
2. Servants' Hall, 34 ft. by 21 ft. with Steward's Room on 1st Chamber Story, and Bed Rooms above.
3. Powdering Closet, with Bed Rooms above.
4. Butler's Pantry, 21 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in. with House-keeper's Room and Bed Rooms above.
5. Plate Scullery, with Bed Rooms above.
6. Library, 26 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. with Bed and Dressing-Rooms on both Stories above.
7. Lobby and Entrance.
8. Old Breakfast Room, with Bed and Dressing-Rooms above.
Note.—This is part of the old buildings, and has not yet been taken down.
9. Staircase. This is used as the best Staircase until the Grand Stairs are completed.
10. Lord Chesterfield's Dressing Room, } with the late Earl's Apartments above.
11. Lord Chesterfield's Study, } Apartments above.
12. Private Stairs to the late Earl's Apartments and Nursery, with strong Closet under.
13. Dining Room, 38 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. 6 in. Lady Chesterfield's Apartments over, and the Nursery Bed Rooms, &c. above.
14. Entrance Hall or Vestibule, 28 ft. square, with Ladies' Drawing Room (now used as a Billiard Room) above, and the Nursery Dining Room over.
15. Drawing Room, 42 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. 6 in. The best

*No. of
Refer.*

- Bed Room, with two Dressing Rooms above, and the same over.
16. Saloon, 31 ft. in diameter, with Bed and Dressing Rooms above.
17. Grand Stairs, unfinished.
18. Library, 56 ft. 8 in. by 26 ft. 6 in. unfinished. The Earl of Chesterfield's Dressing Room, Sitting Room and Bed Room above.
19. Cabinet or reading Closet, with Staircase above.
20. Corridor or Entrance, unfinished.
21. Entrance Gateway, for Carriages to drive under. Rooms above, all in an unfinished state, 62 ft. by 18 ft.
22. Porter's Lodge.
23. Staircase.
24. Stairs to Room over Bath.
25. Dressing Room, with Bath in ditto.
26. Cold Bath.
27. Chapel, 51 ft. by 27 ft.
28. Lobby and Entrance to Chapel for Tenantry.
29. Vestry.
30. Stairs to Gallery.
31. Altar.

Note.—The whole of the Building, from No. 17 to 31 is in an unfinished state; and the offices to the north are not yet built.

a. a. a. a. Corridors and Passages.

W. MARTIN, Architect and Builder, Sept. 1828.

Bretby house, the principal seat of the Earl of Chesterfield, is a noble modern, castellated gothic mansion, embattled, surrounding a spacious quadrangular court, which had been several years building prior to the death of the late Earl, in 1815, since which time the building has not been continued. This mansion, at present unfinished, was designed by Sir Jeoffrey Wyatville and Mr. Martin, the Earl's architect, and built under the direction of the latter gentleman. The site is an elevation in the centre of a beautiful deer park, enriched with plantations and shady groves of chestnut, beech and other ornamental timber, together with a variety of picturesque scenery, unequalled for its extent. A small trout stream rises in the Pistern hills, and meanders through a deep glen; this, in its course, supplies several fish ponds. The portion of the house which is finished comprises the principal suite of rooms; these are most elegantly fitted up, and splendidly furnished agreeable to modern taste. The dimensions of the rooms, and particulars given with the accompanying plan, will convey a correct idea of the magnitude and conveniences attached to this noble structure.

The saloon, which is circular, is elegantly fitted up with blue silk tabaret and festooned drapery of the same, trimmed with white silk or silver fringe. The room is lighted by three windows; in the pannels between the windows are two large mirrors. The ceiling, divided into compartments, is richly ornamented; from the centre is suspended an elegant chandelier. The chimney-pieces are of statuary marble, by Westmacott. The doors, very large and massive, are of mahogany, highly polished. The circular Ottoman in the centre of the room, the couches and the chairs are covered with blue silk tabaret, to correspond with the drapery. The tables and chairs are of rose wood.

The bed rooms are superior to most other houses in the county. The staircases and spacious passages communicating with them and the lower rooms give it a decided character, and reflects considerable credit on the talent of the architects in the domestic arrangement and comfort of the whole.

There are a great number of excellent paintings, by ancient masters, but which have not been appropriated to their proper situations, and of which there does not appear to be any correct list.

The extensive gardens are on the north side of the mansion. On the east side of the house is preserved a fine cedar of Lebanon, which probably is the oldest tree of the kind in the kingdom. It was planted in February, 1676-7, as appears by the gardener's bill, still in the possession of the Earl of Chesterfield. According to Evelyn, the cedar had not been introduced into this country in 1664. The Enfield cedar was planted about the same time as that at Bretby; those in the physic gardens at Chelsea, in 1683. The Bretby cedar is 13 feet 9 inches in circumference.

This illustrious family, which at the present time enjoys three seats in the House of Lords, and one baronetage, is said to derive its name from the town of Stanhope, in the county of Durham. In the reign of Henry III. Sir Richard de Stanhope had an estate in the north; and his son, of the same name, was lord of Estwyche, in Northumberland, and mayor of Newcastle. He obtained a grant of a third part of the town and fishery of Paxton, in Scotland, from Edward III. on account of his services against the Scots. Sir John Stanhope, the son of the lord of Estwyche, acquired the manor and mansion of Rampton, in Nottinghamshire, by marriage with the heiress of Stephen Maluvel, who was likewise, by her grandmother, heiress to the estates of Sir John de Longvilliers. This elder branch of the Stanhopes resided for several generations at Rampton; and during the wars of the Roses, they took part with the House of Lancaster. Sir Edward Stanhope was an eminent commander, in the reign of Henry VII. and one of the principal who vanquished John, Earl of Lincoln, at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, which was fought in behalf of the impostor, Lambert Simnel; and also against lord Audley, in 1497, when the Cornish rebels were defeated at Blackheath: where, for his valour, he was knighted in the field. He was knight of the body to the King, steward of Wakefield, and sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and died in 1511. The granddaughter of Sir Edward, by his eldest son Richard, was Sanchia, the sole heiress of the elder branch of the family. She married John Babington, esq. and the manor of Rampton has remained in that family and the Eyres ever since.

—The second son of Sir Edward was Sir Michael Stanhope, who, during the reign of Henry VIII. obtained a grant of the manor of Shelford,* which was parcel of the monastery dissolved there: he obtained also the advowson of several churches and estates in no less than twenty parishes. In the reign of Edward VI. he was appointed chief gentleman of the bed-chamber. The Duke of Somerset, protector of the realm, had married his half-sister, Anna, the daughter of Sir Edward, by Elizabeth, daughter of Fulke Bouchier, lord Fitzwarren; and Sir Michael was committed prisoner to the tower with the Duke, and afterwards participated in the contentions of that period, until in 1552 he was beheaded on Tower hill, on the same day with Sir Thomas Arundel.—From Sir Thomas Stanhope, the eldest son of Sir Michael, the Earls of Chesterfield have derived their descent.—Sir Philip, who was the grandson of Sir Thomas, was created Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, in 1616, and in 1628 he was by Charles I. created Earl of Chesterfield. When the civil war broke out between the King and the Parliament, the Earl garrisoned his house at Brethby, which was stormed and taken by Sir John Gell, at the head of four hundred musketeers. During these wars, two of the sons of the Earl perished in the Royal cause.† In March, 1643, the noble Earl himself was taken prisoner, and died in prison, after a confinement of thirteen years, in the 72nd year of his age.‡—Philip, the second Earl, was the grandson of the first: he was instrumental in bringing about the restoration, and was made chamberlain to the queen of Charles II. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son. The celebrated Earl of Chesterfield (Philip Dormer) was the eldest son of the third Earl. His lordship was ambassador from this court to Holland on various occasions, and was regarded as an intelligent statesman. As lord-lieutenant of Ireland, his conduct was estimable and conciliatory. His lordship was also principal secretary of state in 1748. As a wit as well as a politician, this talented nobleman was much admired; and his letters to his natural son, however objectionable they may be in some points, display the man of the world and the elegant writer.

The fourth Earl having died without legitimate issue, the titles and estates fell into the possession of a younger branch, who are descended from Arthur Stanhope, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, the eleventh son of the first Earl of Chesterfield.—Philip Stanhope, the great-great-grandson of Arthur Stanhope, was the fifth Earl. His lordship was greatly distinguished by his attention to agricultural improvement. He died in 1815, leaving an only son, George Augustus Frederick, the present and sixth Earl, then ten years of age. This spirited young nobleman stood high in the esteem of the late Monarch, who appointed him one of his chamberlains, and promises well to maintain the honour and dignity of his illustrious ancestors. The family estates consist of about 10,000 acres in Nottinghamshire, 6,200 in Buckinghamshire, and 6,350 in Derbyshire. To his lordship the author is indebted for much condescension, and for the donation of the accompanying plate of Brethby house.

* Henry the Eighth, by letters patent, 29th of his reign, granted the monastery of Shelford, with 254 acres of land, the advowsons of several churches, and all other appurtenances to the same belonging, to Michael Stanhope, esq. and Anne, his wife, and the heirs male of Michael. This grant was enlarged by a subsequent one in 31 Henry VIII. whereby the manor of Shelford, the advowsons of several other churches in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln and Derby, and estates in no less than twenty parishes are added to the former. Many of these still remain in the descendants of the first grantee, since that time ennobled by the earldom of Chesterfield.

† The Priory had been converted into a dwelling-house, and continued to be the residence of some part of the Stanhope family until the reign of Charles I. During the troubles of those times, it was made a garrison for the King, under the command of Philip, son of the then Earl of Chesterfield, who lost his own and the lives of many of his soldiers in the defence of it. The Parliamentarians took it by storm, October 27, 1645, and burnt the greatest part of it to the ground. Out of its ruins a pretty large house was built in the year 1678, which still remains, but presents nothing to arrest attention or gratify curiosity. It is supposed, that after the destruction of Shelford manor, the head of this distinguished family settled in Derbyshire, and built the noble mansion described in the text at Brethby; which mansion, through the artifice of a steward, in the early life of the late Earl, was in the year 1780 totally destroyed.

‡ From a manuscript volume, in the collection of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, esq.

Die Lune, 1 Martii, 1646.

Ordered upon the Question by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, shall have the allowance of five pounds per weeke allowed him out of his own estate for his support; and the Committee of the several counties where his estates lie, are to take notice hereof and yield obedience thereunto.

H. ELSYNG, Cler. Parl. D. Com.



TITLES.—Earl of Chesterfield and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford.

ARMS.—Quarterly, *Ermine* and *Gules*.

CREST.—On a wreath, a Tower, *Azure*, with a demi-Lion rampant, *Or*, issuing from the battlements, crowned ducally, *Gules*, and holding between his paws a grenade, firing, *Proper*.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, a Talbot, guardant, *Ermine*; sinister, a Wolf, *Ermine*, gorged with a chaplet of oak, *Proper*.

MOTTO.—A Deo et Rege. From God and the King.

SEATS.—Brebay Park, Derbyshire; and Shelford Manor, Nottinghamshire.

The family of STANHOPE are supposed to have derived their name from the town of Stanhope, in the bishopric of Durham, where they resided before they removed into Nottinghamshire.

The Male branches have married into the following Families :

*Lexington, *Rampton, *Maluvel, Houghton, *Cuiley, *Staveley, *Cromwell, Markham, Talbot, Jerningham, Rochford, Clifton, Bouchier, *Strelley, Rawson, *Port, Coteshill, Williams, Reade, Molle, Houghton,	Allestree, *Allington, Tadestham, Garvey, Curzhill, Burgill, Hastings, Packington, *Hawley, *Wotton, Bayley, Schulemburgh, Malbone, Dowell, Thynne, Taslewaite, Fleming, Wyndham, Wilson, Falconer, Fitzroy, Pitt,	Grenville, Shirley, Salsbury, Topp, Perry, Rudd, Dorner, Lovell, Savile, Thacker, Stede, Jackson, Thornhagh, Headlam, Phillips, Bridges, Broade, Crawley, Delaval, Rudge, Forrester.	Bouchier, Willoughby, Welles, Neville, Slatham, Steady, Baskin, Courtne, Hutchinson, Tunstall, Sutton, Babington, Seymour, Townshend, Berkeley, Foley, Annesley, Molyneux, Aston, Tekell, Taylor, Cokayne, Darcy, Levinge, Houghton, O'Neile.
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The Female branches have married into the following Families :

Kirkoven, Lord Mohun Allington, Lyon, Cole, Gale, Aylmer, Wynham, Ellis, West, Hill, Hotham, Crauford, Clinton, Foley, Berkeley, Hotham, Annesley, Molyneux, Aston, Tekell, Taylor, Cokayne, Darcy, Levinge, Houghton, O'Neile.

Those marked with an asterisk were heiresses.

Robert Maluvel. (Arms, *Vert*, three Wolves passant, *Or*.) = Pavia, dau. and sole heiress of Nigellus de Rampton, of Rampton, co. Nottingham.

Sir Edward Stanhope, knight of Newcastle, in Northumberland. =

Sir Robert de Stanhope, knight, had a large estate in Northumberland, temp. Henry = III. and Edward I.

= Sir Richard Stanhope, Lord of Estwich, North = Alice, dau. and heiress of Robert, and sister of Edward III.

Richard Stanhope, esq. 2nd son, and by the second wife, had all his father's lands in Northumberland, was M. P. in 1377, for Newcastle.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Thomas de Cuiley, = Sir John Stanhope, 1349, of Rampton, 1373, Jure uxoris, escheator for the counties of Nottingham and Derby, 48 Edward III. sheriff for Notts. and Derby, 6 Henry IV. died 14 Henry IV.

Elizabeth, dau. and heiress, brought to her husband Rampton, Ratcliffe, Cuiley, &c.

John Stanhope.

Elizabeth or Joan, dau. = Sir Richard Stanhope, 2nd son, of Rampton, found heir to Agnes de Everingham, 22 Richard II. Knight of the Bath at = Maud, dau. of Ralph Cromwell, and wife, had all his father's lands in Northumberland, and sister of of Robert, and sister of of the coronation of Henry IV. died in 1436 according to Dugdale's Pedigree, of Cuiley, co. Warwick died seized of the well, treasurer of England, died 33 Ralph de Staveley. and of the manors of Ratcliffe, Cuiley, Ansley, &c. co. Warwick.

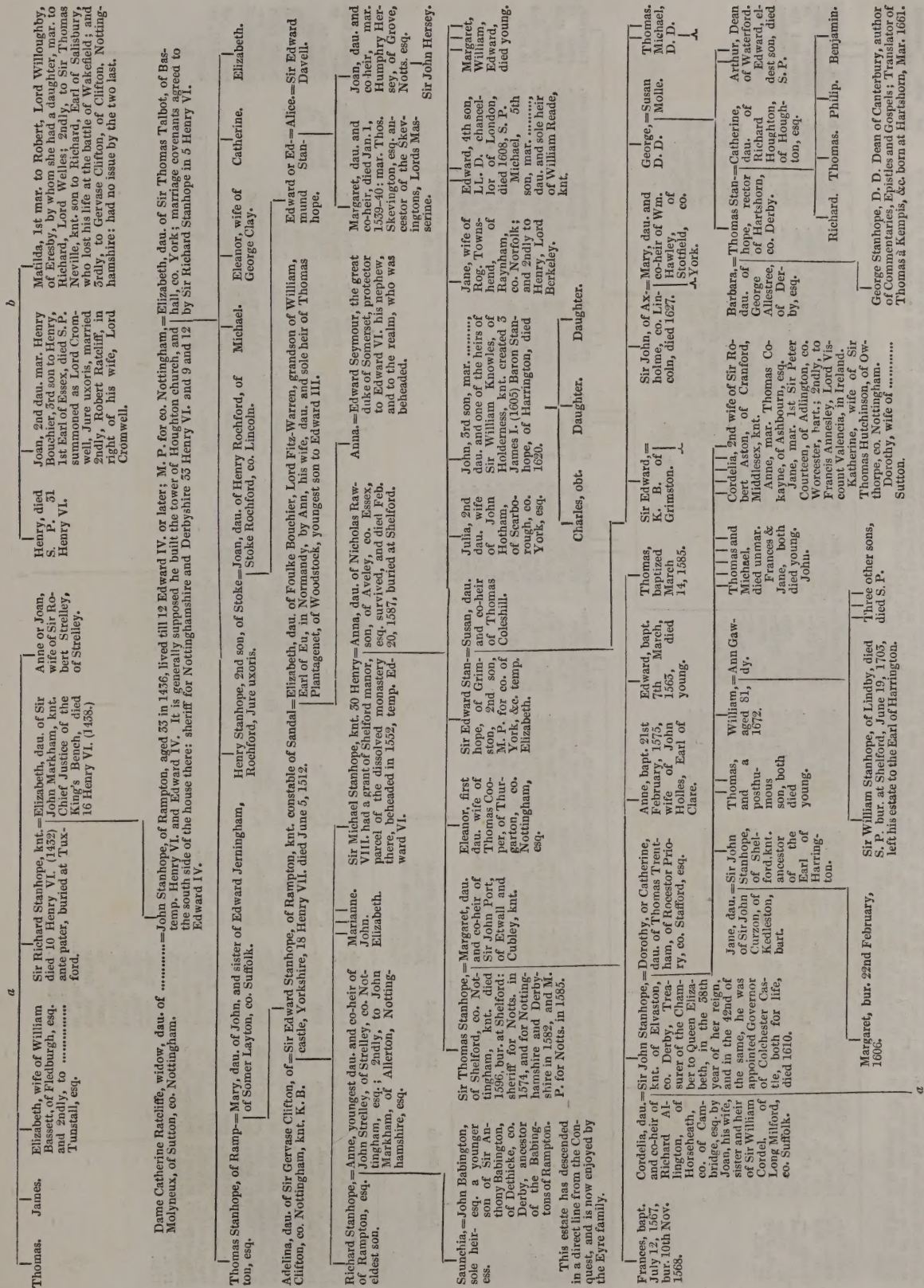
Stephen Maluvel, of Rampton, died temp. King John. = Gundreda de Monasterius, or Musters.

Robert Maluvel, of Rampton, esq. = Elizabeth, sister to Sir John Longvilliers =

Agnes, dau. and heiress, wife of Sir Reginald de Everingham, died S. P.

a

b



Philip Stanhope, eldest son and heir, 3rd Earl of Chesterfield, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, born 3rd Feb. and bapt. at St. Michael's, Peterborough.	Elizabeth, dau. of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, by George Stanhope, Esq., wife, dau. of Wm. Pierrepont, of Osborn, being godfathers, and Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, 2nd son, of Robert Pierpont, Earl of Kingston, buried at Shelford, 15th Feb. 1725.	Charles Wat- ton, alias Stanhope, 2nd son, of Gt. Thack- erton, co. Der- by, esq., 25th Sept. 1700, before his father, and was bur. at Shelford, Feb. 16, 1705, S. P. She mar. 2ndly, Thos. Stan- hope, of El- berston, esq., brother to Chas. father of Wm. Earl of Harrington, but died S. P.	Henry, died an infant.	Algermon, died an infant.	Elizabeth, wife of John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore, in Scotland.	Mary, mar. at Repton, co. Derby, July 9, 1688, to Thos. Coke, of Melbourn, in the said county, esq., Vice-cham-berlain to Queen Anne before and the first, by whom she had a dau. married to S. P. Lord Southwell.	Catherine, married Godfrey Clarke, of Cheshire, county of Derby, esq., died S. P. 1738.	Francis Stan- hope, eldest son, tied un- married, at Stoke New- ington, co. Middle- sex, 18th Oct. 1739.	Michael, 2nd son, Dr. of St. Michael Lovell, knight, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, at Notts; 20th December, 1681, mar. at the Chapel Royal, at Whitehall, on St. Peter's day, June 29, 1711, buried at Shelford, July 20, 1737.	Elizabeth, bap- tized at Mans- field, June 26, 1683, married there October 10, 1712, to Richard Aspi- nall, of Liver- pool, esq.	Topp Stan- hope, bap- tized Mar. 19, 1684-5, buried at Shelford, June 12, 1697.	Henry, bap- tized at Mans- field, 15th June, 1686, mar. daughter of Jackson, of Notting- ham.	Philip, bap- tized at Mans- field, August 25, 1688, died unmarried.	Charles, bap- tized at Mans- field, Decem- ber 29, 1700, died March, 1739, married dau. of Sutton, of Shelford, Kent.
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Susanna, = Sir William Stanhope, of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Mary, dau. of Sir Andrew Thornehaugh, of Osberton, co. of Nottingham, died S. P. March 18, 1738. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Michael, 2nd son, baptized 3rd February, 1716-17, buried at Shelford, 13th July, 1718. Thos. 3rd son, bapt. March 2, 1717; died at Shelford, 9th March, 1730. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Ferdinand, = Mary, dau. of St. Mildred's, Bread St. London, Linen Draper, bapt. at St. George's church, 2nd March, 1718-19. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Lovell, youngest son, Law Clerk to the two departments of Secretary of State and Agent for the island of Jamaica, baptized 12th March, 1720, died 1790, and relict of Wm. Berkeley Lyon, esq. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Edwin-Frs.=Catherine Stanhope, esq. only son, Usher John Bridges, commonly called Marquess of Carnarvon, and relict of Wm. Berkeley Lyon, esq. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.				
John Stanhope, 4th son, baptized at St. Westminster, 17th Jan. 1704-5, died unmar. 3rd Dec. and was buried at Shelford 15th December, 1748; aged 42. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Charles, 5th son, born 1708, at St. James's Westminster, died unmar. 27th Feb. 1755. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Gertrude, born 15th, and bapt. at St. James's Westminster, 27th February, 1696-7, mar. 1724, to Sir Charles Hoatham, of Scorbrough, co. of York, bart. S. P. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Elizabeth, born 23rd Nov. and bapt. at Saint James's Westminster, 7th December, 1703, married Samuel Hill, of Stamford, esq. S. P. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	John Stanhope, 8th son, bapt. at St. Peter's, 5th February, 1745, a Lieut. in the 49th regt. of foot, died at Cork, 6th Aug. 1767. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Thomas, 3rd son, bapt. at St. Nottingham, 17th Jan. 1745, a Lieut. in the 4th regt. of foot, died at Peter's, Nottingham, July 21, 1750. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Arthur, 5th son, bapt. at St. Peter's, Nottingham, 8th Nov. 1752. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Pendelope, edit. dau. of St. Chippinham, in Wilts. August 10, 1743. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Mary, 2nd daughter, bapt. at St. Peter's, Nottingham, March 15, 1746. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, of Wynhope, distinguished himself as a naval officer, and attained the rank of adm. America, Nov. 13, 1807, died December 14, 1814. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.
Philip, 1st son, born 1708, died 22nd Nov. 1803, in the 16th year of her age, and was bur. at Shelford 27th Nov. unmar. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	George Stanhope, = Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Cecil Weld Forrester, Baron Forrester, of Willey Park, co. Salop, by Katherine-Mary, 2nd dau. of Charles, 4th Duke of Rutland, married at Willey Park, 26th October, 1830. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Elizabeth, born 16, 1802, died 2nd Nov. 1828, bur. at Shelford. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Henrietta, 3rd dau. of Thomas Thymne, the first Marquess of Bath, born 16th November, 1702, married 2nd May, 1729, died 31st May, and was buried at Shelford, 11th June, 1813. This lady was a lineal descendant from Mary, Xth of Stuart, and was dau. of Charles Brandon, by her 2nd husband, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, through the families of Grey, Seymour, Finch, Thymne, Worsley and Carteret. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Margaret, only dau. born at Mansfield and baptized there 10th June, 1734; married 20th Dec. 1760, to William Smet, esq. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Sir Edwyn Francis = Mary, dau. of Stanwell House, county of Middlesex, her's Well, bart. born 13th December, 1739. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Four daughters. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.			
Harriet, born April 9, 1778, died 22nd Nov. 1803, in the 16th year of her age, and was bur. at Shelford 27th Nov. unmar. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	George Stanhope, = Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Cecil Weld Forrester, Baron Forrester, of Willey Park, co. Salop, by Katherine-Mary, 2nd dau. of Charles, 4th Duke of Rutland, married at Willey Park, 26th October, 1830. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Elizabeth, born 16, 1802, died 2nd Nov. 1828, bur. at Shelford. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Henrietta, 3rd dau. of Thomas Thymne, the first Marquess of Bath, born 16th November, 1702, married 2nd May, 1729, died 31st May, and was buried at Shelford, 11th June, 1813. This lady was a lineal descendant from Mary, Xth of Stuart, and was dau. of Charles Brandon, by her 2nd husband, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, through the families of Grey, Seymour, Finch, Thymne, Worsley and Carteret. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Margaret, only dau. born at Mansfield and baptized there 10th June, 1734; married 20th Dec. 1760, to William Smet, esq. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.	Sir Edwyn Francis = Mary, dau. of Stanwell House, county of Middlesex, her's Well, bart. born 13th December, 1739. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710. of Stanhope, K. B. born 1702, and man of the same month, at Stanhope, 1710.				

*Pedigree of SEGRAVE, MOUBRAY, and BERKELEY, of Brethby.*ARMS of Segrave.—*Sable*, a Lion rampant, crowned, *Or*.ARMS of Moubray.—*Gules*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*.

Gilbert de Segrave, Lord of Segrave, co. Leicester, 4 Richard I. was living in 1198; he was son of Hereward. =

Roehsa, dau. of Thomas de Spencer, = Stephen de Segrave, 12 Henry III. purchased the manor of Coats, co. Derby, = Ida, sister to Henry de and sister of Hugh; 1st wife. of the daughters and heirs of Stephen de Beauchamp. He was Chief Justice of Hastings; 2nd wife, England, 16 Henry III.; died 1241.

John de Segrave, eldest son, = Emma de Caus; died 15 Henry III. S. P. survived. Gilbert de Segrave, 2nd son and heir, = Annabil, dau. and co-heir of Robert de Chaucomb, Governor of Bolsover castle, died 15 Henry III.; afterwards married to Roger de Someri, Baron of Dudley. about 1254.

Nicholas de Segrave, Lord of Segrave, son and heir, anno 20 Edward I. had a Charter of free warren on his lands = at Brethby, Roclauston and Coats, co. Derby, &c. He was the 1st Baron by Writ; died 1295.

John de Segrave, Lord Segrave, son and heir, = Christian, dau. of Sir Hugh de Plessetts; aged 39 years anno 1295; 29 Edward I. had license to castellate his manor house at Brethby. Died at Gascoigne, in France, 18 Edward II. 1325. mar. 54 Henry III.

Annabil, mar. 54 Henry III. to John, son of Sir Hugh de Plessetts.

Nicholas de Segrave, summoned to Parliament as a Baron; Marshal of England; died 15 Edward II. 1322.

Stephen de Segrave, eldest son, = Alice; survived. John de Segrave, = Julia, dau. and heir of John de died 23 Edward III. Sandwic, Lord of Folkston in Kent. Maud, dau. and heir, aged 30 in 1322; wife of Edmund de Bohun.

John Lord Segrave, grandson = Margaret, dau. and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, 2nd son to King Edward I.; 21 Richard II. created Duchess of Norfolk, and died the year after. Sir Walter Manny, K. G. 2nd husband. Mary, daughter and heir, aged 15 days on her father's death.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir; she brought = John de Moubray, Lord Moubray, son and heir of John her husband a great inheritance in lands, with the addition of much honour. Lord Moubray, and Joan, 5th daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster; slain near Constantinople, 42 Edward III.

Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Manny, mar. John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

John de Moubray, Earl of Nottingham, so created on the Coronation of Richard II. aged 3 years old on his father's death, and died under age, 6 Richard II.

Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Thomas Fitz Allan, Earl of Arundel; survived, and had Brethby, Rosliston and Coton assigned as dower; mar. 2ndly Gerard de Ulsfete, and died 8th July, 3 Henry VI; 2nd wife.

Thomas de Moubray, Earl of Nottingham, = Elizabeth, dau. and heir brother and heir, aged 17 in 6 Richard II.; of John le Strange, 9 Richard II. Earl Marshal; 21 Richard II. created Duke of Norfolk. Died at Venice, 1 Henry IV. seized inter alia of Brethby, Rosliston and Coton, co. Derby. without issue; 1st wife.

Thomas de Moubray, = Constance, dau. of John son and heir, was 14 years old on his father's death; had no other title than Earl Marshall; 6 Henry IV. beheaded at York, S. P. Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, by Elizabeth, sister of Henry IV.

John de Moubray, restored = Katherine, dau. of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. to the title of Duke of Norfolk, 3 Henry VI. and Earl Marshal; died 19th Oct. 11 Henry VI.

Margaret, mar. Sir Robert Howard, kn't.

Isabel, mar. 1st to William Ferrers, of Groby; 2ndly to James Lord Berkeley, which James died 1463.

John de Moubray, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, of full age 14 Henry VI.; died 1 Edward IV. = Eleanor, dau. of William Lord Bourchier.

William Berkeley, Marquis and Viscount Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham and Earl Marshal, was 3 times married, but left no issue; died 7 Henry VII.

Maurice Berkeley, brother and heir, died 22 Henry VII. seized of Brethby, Linton, Coton, Repington, Rosliston, and Howys, co. Derby.

Isabel, dau. of Philip Meade, alderman of Bristol.

Thomas, James, Elizabeth, Isabel, Alice.

John de Moubray, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, and, during his father's lifetime, made Earl Warren and Surrey; died at Framlington, co. Norfolk, 15 Edward IV.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury.

Mauric Lord Berkeley = Katherine, dau. of Sir William Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, kn't. Sept. 1523, S. P.

Thomas Lord Berkeley = Eleanor, dau. of Sir William Berkeley, brother and heir, died 22nd January, 1532. James.

Eleanor, dau. of Sir Marmaduke Constable, kn't. relict of John Ingleby, esq.

Anne, sole dau. and heir, 4 years old 17 Edward IV. mar. Richard, Duke of York, 2nd son of King Edward IV. but died without issue, by means whereof the inheritance of this great family came to the Howards and Berkeleys.

Thomas Lord Berkeley, son and heir, married 1st to Maria, dau. of George Lord Hastings, by whom he had no issue. He died 19th September, 1534.

Ann, dau. of Sir John Savage, of Frodsham, co. Chester, kn't.

Maurice.

Maria, wife of Sir Robert Throgmorton. Jane, wife of Sir Nicholas Poyntz.

Henry Lord Berkeley, under age 12 Philip and Mary, and died 25th November, 1613. He it was who sold Brethby, it is presumed.

Many interesting particulars of the Segraves and the Moubrays will be found in our General History, under the reigns of the sovereigns mentioned in the preceding pedigree. The eldest son of the late Earl Berkeley, long known by the name of Colonel Berkeley, was in the gazette of September 7, 1831, as Baron Segrave, one of the coronation peers.

Bretton, in Eyam parish.

Brightgate, in Bonsall parish.

Bridgetown, in Darley and Ashover parishes.

BRIMINGTON, a village, township, constabulary, and parochial chapelry in the parish and deanery of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale. This village is pleasantly seated on a hill about 2 m. N. E. from Chesterfield, on the Worksop road. In 1821, there were 127 houses, 130 families, and 629 persons. In 1831, the population consisted of 152 families, occupying 142 houses and 759 inhabitants. Of the families, 26 were employed in agriculture, 33 in trade or handicraft, and 93 in the collieries and variously.

The township consists of 1148 a. 1 r. of old enclosed, and about 100 acres of unenclosed, ironstone and coal land, chiefly of a cold clay, at an average rental of 30s. per acre. The great tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who has leased them to the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace receives about 4s. an acre. The land is divided among 51 proprietors, the principal of whom are Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, who owns about 60 acres; Peter Pegge Burnell, esq. 200 acres; John Meynell, esq. the Tapton Grove estate, in right of his mother, the daughter of Avery Jebb, esq. 120 acres; D'Ewes Coke, esq. who owns the ancient hall, 100 acres; Messrs. John and Anthony Heywood, 320 acres; Robert Barker, 40 acres; John and James Greaves, 36 acres; John Lingard, 50 acres; Michael Scales, of London, 14 acres; William Barker, of London, 20 acres; W. B. Thomas, esq. 6 acres; and the remainder (except the 100 acres of unenclosed) is divided among the other proprietors. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2373. 11s. The average of ten years' poor rate is £151. a year; including the county, church and highway rates, taking an average of 14 years, £264. per annum. In the years 1826 and 1827, the church rates were £77. 18s. 9³/₄d. each year.

The manor was a berewick to Newbold when the Domesday Book was compiled. Geoffrey son of William de Brimington, gave, granted and confirmed to Peter, son of Hugh de Brimington, one toft, with the buildings, and 3 acres of land in the fields there, with twenty pence yearly rent, which he used to receive of Thomas, son of Gilbert de Bosco, with the hostuages and services, reliefs and escheats, rendering yearly to him and his heirs a pair of white gloves, of the price of a halfpenny, at Christmas, for all services. The manor passed successively into the families of Breton, Laudham, and Foljambe. In 1800, Mr. Foljambe, deputy clerk of the peace for the West Riding of York, sold it to John Dutton, of Chesterfield, esq. the present owner.

The church is a handsome, plain, modern structure, rebuilt in 1808; the tower had been built in 1796, at the expense of Avery Jebb, esq. The living is a curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. It has been twice augmented, by lot, in 1735, £200. and in 1753, £200. by royal bounty £400. and by subscription, in 1762, when the sum of £500. including queen Anne's bounty, was laid out in the purchase of an estate in Ashover; and by a parliamentary grant of £1200. The vicar of Chesterfield is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Field, of Chesterfield, is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of
Thomas Challoner, who died 18th December, 1751, aged 77. Mary, his wife, 21st June, 1751. Thomas, their son, 23rd March, 1772, aged 63.

Henry Audsley, late vicar of Chesterfield, died 4th December, 1723.

Thomas Heywood, died 30th March, 1797. Mary Heywood, his wife, 26th September, 1807.

John Heywood, died 8th February, 1823, aged 77. Mary, his wife, 22nd October, 1820, aged 65.

George Heywood, died 14th March, 1784, aged 70; Hannah, his wife, 24th April, 1785, aged 73; George, their son, 25th February, 1795, aged 49.

Here lies this our witty pretty creature,
The gift of God to us by nature;
His pleasant words and winning looks,
Are noted in our inmost thoughts;
Although his death does grieve us sore,
We mourn for him who weeps no more.

John Walker, died 25th February, 1822, aged 67.
Charles, son of William and Elizabeth Scales, who died March 3, 1771, aged 4 years and 7 months: also William Scales, who died 25th November, 1793.

Thomas Knowles, who suffered the penalty of the law at Derby, for forgery, 5th September, 1800, is buried in the church-yard.

Charities.

Brailsford Elizabeth ...	Rent charge	0 5 0	Poor	
Foljambe Godfrey ...	Lands, &c.	11 15 10½	Poor	Will, 24th February, 1594.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7 5 0	Poor, clothing.	Will, 1818.
Jebb Joshua	Rent charge	5 0 0	5 poor women.	Will, 5th March, 1794.

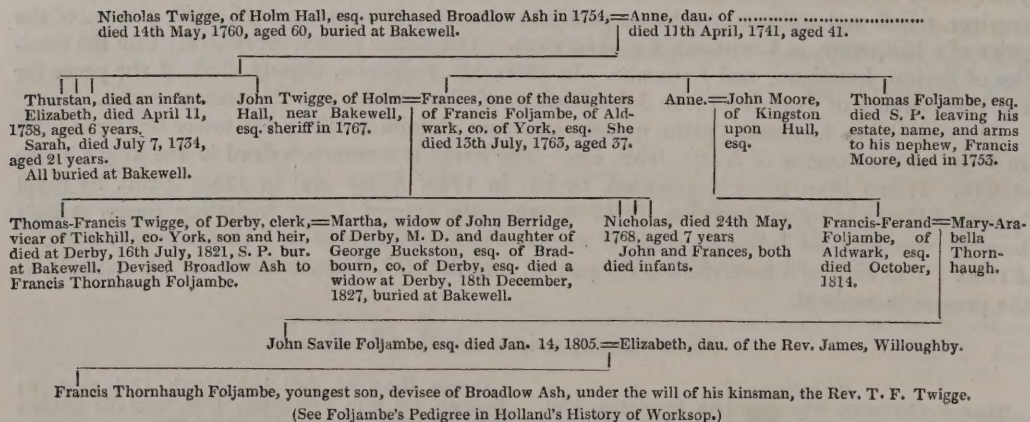
Tapton Grove, in this chapelry, a charming seat, built by the late Avery Jebb, esq. is the property of John Meynell, esq.

Brislingcote, in Winshill township.

BROADLOW, or BRADLEY ASH, a village in the township of Thorpe, consisting of two Bradelawe, farm houses, and 405 acres of land, in the parishes of Asbourn and Thorpe, 3 m. N. of Ashbourn, and was part of the king's lands at the time of Domesday Survey.

The manor was parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and was held by the Cokayne family. In 37 Henry VIII. George Beresford held lands here. In 1608, it was granted, with other estates, to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for lands in Hertfordshire. In 1613, the Earl sold it to Dame Judith Corbet, widow of William Boothby, citizen of London, by whose bequest it passed to her grandson, Sir William, who was created a baronet in 1660. On the death of his son, Sir Henry, the second baronet, without male issue, the estate passed, in 1727, to Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, Leicestershire, cousin and heir of Sir Henry. For several generations this was the chief seat of the Boothby family, who had here a good old stone house and a fine park walled about. In 1754, the Boothby family sold this estate to Nicholas Twigge, esq. and two other persons; soon afterwards Mr. Twigge became the sole proprietor, from whom it descended to his grandson, the Rev. Thomas Francis Twigge, late of Derby, who devised it to Francis Thornhaugh Foljambe, esq. youngest son of John Savile Foljambe, of Aldwark, co. York, and Osbiston, co. Nottingham, esq. and Spendlane estate to William Bourne, of Hull, esq.

Pedigree of TWIGGE, of Broadlow Ash.



The old mansion was pulled down in 1795, and the out-buildings were converted into two farm houses.

Brockhurst, in Ashover parish.

Brookfield, in Hathersage parish.

BROUGH and SHATTON, two small villages forming one hamlet, in the parish and constabulary of Hope, and hundred of High Peak. In 1831, contained 18 houses, 18 families, and 78 inhabitants, who were chiefly employed in agriculture, and at the cotton mills of Messrs. Pearson and Co.

Brough is situate 1 m. E. from Hope, on the banks of the river Nooe. We have already noticed this village as being formerly a Roman station. A gold coin of Augustus Cæsar was found here about 30 years ago, in the Halsteads, by Mr. Samuel Sidebottom. The camp was at the place called the Castle, near the junction of two small streams, named the Nooe and the Bradwell. According to tradition, William Peverel had a house at Brough; and that a bloody battle was fought near Winhill and Losehill, by two armies which encamped thereon, but when, or by whom, is not known. It does not appear on examination that there have been any fortifications on them more than some ditches; and whether these were used for fences or a slight temporary defence, is not known. About the year 1778, on removing a heap of stones to the eastward of Winhill pike, an urn, made of clay, badly baked and of rude workmanship, was found under them. The urn stood on the surface of the ground, the top covered with a flat stone, and over it the heap of stones was rudely piled up in the form of a hay-cock.

Brough and Shatton hamlet contains 458 a. 2 r. 22 p. of old enclosed, and about 522 a. 3 r. 21 p. of unenclosed gritstone land. The enclosed land is rather flat, and the soil is fertile; the river Nooe runs down the north side of it; the farms are small; the average rental is about 35s. per acre; the tithe belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; hay is rated at 4s. 6d. per acre. The average poor and county rate, and constables' accounts is £66. 19s. 4d. per annum. The highways and church rate are collected separately. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land, including Offerton,* is £1046. 16s. 10d. The principal proprietors are, the Earl of Newburgh; Robert Newton Shaw, esq.; Robert Needham, esq.; Messrs. Thomas Bagshaw, of Shatton; Robert Middleton, of Brough; John Middleton, of Manchester; Benjamin Pearson and Co.; Joseph Taylor, of Barmoor Clough; William Cockayne, of Sheffield; Christopher Greaves, of Eccles; George Robinson, &c. The Duke of Devonshire, who, as lessee under the crown, holds a court annually at Highlow. There is one water corn-mill, two cotton-mills, one county bridge, and one public-house in the hamlet.

Brough mill belonged to the family of Strelley in the reign of Edward III. who held it by the service of attending the king on horseback whenever he should come into Derbyshire, carrying a heronor (or heron falcon); if his horse should die in the journey, the king was to buy him another, and to provide two robes and *bouche* of court.

BROUGHTON, CHURCH, a village, township, constabulary and parish, in the hundred of Broctune, Appletree, and deanery of Castillar, is situate about 1 m. S. of Barton Park, and 10 m. N. W. from Derby. The parish includes the village of Sapperton, situate 1 m. W. and contained, in 1831, 121 houses, 122 families, and 521 inhabitants. Of the families, 91 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 14 in trade or handicraft, and 17 variously.

The extent of the township is about 2000 acres of good land on a red marl substratum, chiefly meadow and pasture, about one-sixth arable: the farms are large, at an average rental of 30s. per acre. The tithes are fixed by a modus for one half of the parish at 9d. or 10d. per acre. The average of seven years' parochial expenses, including church rate, highways, salaries, &c. is £361. 12s. 3d. The paupers are sent to Tutbury workhouse, in the township of Hatton; the pauper children are apprenticed to trades; the agricultural labourers receive from 10s. to 12s. weekly; fourteen or fifteen were employed in house-row work. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2802. 3s. 1d. The land is divided among 51 proprietors, the principal of whom are the Duke of Devonshire, lord of the manor of Broughton, who owns 659 a. 0 r. 29 p.; Lord Vernon; Sir Oswald Moseley, bart.; John Harrison, esq. lord of the manor of Sapperton, 600 acres;

* Offerton ancient enclosure is 367 a. 3 r. 22 p. Shatton, Brough, and Offerton, unenclosed commons are 822 a. 3 r. 21 p. of which Offerton is supposed to be entitled to about 300 acres.

John Crompton, Henry Yates, Francis Bradshaw, John Rigby, Edward Sneath, and John Webb, esqrs.; Messrs. John and Samuel Adams, William, Henry and Samuel Allen, Francis and William Fearn, Thomas Dilkes, James and William Hurd, Charles, William, Thomas and Joseph Jackson, Thomas and Joseph Johnson, James Hanson, Francis, John and William Pakeman, Thomas, John and Joseph Salisbury, William and Luke Sampson, John and William Stretton, John and George Turner, William Wilks, John Wragg, the Vicar, glebe land, 82 acres, and others. There is one endowed day school, a Sunday school at the church, and one at the Primitive Methodist chapel, supported by voluntary contributions.

In Broctune, Uluric had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne, and ten villanes and two bordars have here three ploughs, eighteen acres of meadow, and four acres of pasture. D. B. 304.

In Sapertune, Godric and Lewin Cilt had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to twelve oxen. Five villanes have now there one plough. Wood-pasture three quarentens long and two broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 20s. Roger holds it. D. B. 303.

The manor of Broughton, after the conquest, belonged to the family of Ferrers; under whom it was held by military tenure by Aluredis de Solney. Robert de Ferrers, the elder, gave it to the priory of Tutbury; under whom Sir Robert Plompton, knt. held lands here, 20 Edward IV. In 1552, Edward VI. granted it to Sir William Cavendish, and it is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Devonshire.

The manor of Sapperton was part of Ferrers' land. In 9 Richard II. it belonged to Sir Walter Blount, in which family, the lords Mountjoy, of Barton Park, it long continued. In 9 Henry VIII. John Sapperton died and left Hellen, his daughter and heiress, an estate at Mackley, Sapperton, Scropton, Foston, and Sapperton Lees. In 7 Elizabeth, Clement Agard, of Foston, esq. left this manor and Scropton to his son William, in which family it continued until the year 1675, when Charles and John Agard, esqrs. the last of the male line, sold the demesne of the manor and the ancient hall to Adam Wolley, of London, merchant,* a branch of the family of Wolley, of Marston on Dove, who left it to his son Adam, whose daughter and heiress brought it to Thomas Yates, esq. ancestor of Henry Yates, esq. who now resides at the hall; but the estate was sold some years ago. The late Edmund Evans, esq. purchased the estate and manor, and it is now, through his daughter and heiress, the property of John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome structure with a square tower terminated by a low spire. In the chancel are three stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water. The rectory was given by Robert de Ferrers to the priory of Tutbury. The benefice is now a vicarage, endowed with the great tithes, which, with 82 acres of glebe land, amount to about £270. per annum. It is valued in the king's books at £17. 10s. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. John Broadhurst, esq. is the patron, and the Rev. John William Jones is the present vicar.

Charities.

In 1745, the freeholders, by a subscription, erected and endowed a charity school. The Duke of Devonshire was the principal benefactor. In 1775, the commissioners under the enclosure act awarded lands for the maintenance of the school, viz. 19 a. 0 r. 16 p. which is now let for £30. per annum. In consideration of this sum the schoolmaster is to teach twenty poor children, within the said manor, in useful learning, free. The Duke of Devonshire, John Crompton, esq. Mr. William Wilkes, and the Vicar, are the present trustees.

There are 12 a. 0 r. 7 p. of land, now let for £18. per annum, left for the repairs of the church, and, after providing for such repairs, the surplus to be given to the poor. No part of the rents has hitherto been distributed to the poor, though the expenses of the repairs of the church have not, upon an average, exceeded £5. per annum. The Commissioners of Charities are of opinion that the residue, after providing for the repairs of the church, ought to be distributed to the poor.

* Uncle to Mr. Wolley who wrote the Manuscript History of Derbyshire.

Jackson Henry...	Land at Roston	0 10 0	Poor, in bread	Will, 25th June, 1690.
Meynell Lydia...	.....	0 10 0*	Poor	
Wolley William	Rent charge ...	1 0 0†	Poor	Will, 1728.
Ditto	Rent charge ...	2 0 0†	Vicar }	

Broughton, West, in Sudbury parish.

Brownside, see Chinley.

BRUSHFIELD, a small village, township and constabulary in the chapelry of Taddington, Brightrithfield, in the parish of Bakewell, and hundred of High Peak: in 1831, contained 8 houses, 8 families, and 44 inhabitants, who were employed in agriculture.

The manor, at an early period, was divided into moieties, one of which was given by Robert, son of Waltheof, to the abbey of Rufford, the other was successively in the families of Monjoye and Blount. Henry VIII. granted the moiety that belonged to Rufford abbey to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The co-heiresses of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, conveyed it in 1628 to Sir William Armine. In 1658, Lady Armine sold it to the Bradshaws, of whom it was purchased four years afterwards by the Earl of Devonshire. The extent of the manor is 658 *a.* 3 *r.* 2 *p.* and roads 1 *a.* 3 *r.* 6 *p.* and it entirely belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £396. 10s.

BUBNELL, a village and township in the chapelry and constabulary of Baslow, and hundred Bobenhall, of High Peak; contained, in 1831, 18 houses, 21 families, and 115 inhabitants. Of the families, 12 were employed in agriculture, 4 in trade, and 5 variously.

Bubnell hall, formerly a seat of the Bassetts, of Blore, and afterwards of the Copwoods, who obtained it by marriage, is now a farm house.

The hamlet was a berewick to Aisseford, and belonged to the king at the time of the Doomsday Survey. In 6 and 11 Edward I. Gilbert le Fraunceys was possessed of the hamlet. In the reign of Henry VI. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of it. The extent of the hamlet is 2403 acres of gritstone land (roads, &c. 78 acres) of the estimated annual value, including the buildings, of £1223. 5s. 10d. It is now considered as part of the manor of Baslow, and belongs entirely to the Duke of Rutland.

Bugsworth, see Chinley.

Bull Bridge, in Crich parish.

Bullhurst, in Mugginton parish.

Burley, in Duffield parish.

BURNASTON, a village and township in the constabulary and parish of Etwall, about 1 m. Burnalfestune, S. E. of it, and in the hundred of Appletree; contained, in 1831, 29 houses, 29 families, and 134 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

In Bernulfestun and Berewardescote, Gamel had ten, Aluric two, Elric two, Ledmer one, Leving one ox-gang; in the whole two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and one bordar have four ploughs. There are thirty-six acres of meadow, and an equal quantity of coppice-wood. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. D. B. 312.

The manor was held under the noble family of Ferrers until their fall, when it became part of the estates of the Earl of Lancaster; and was held in 1290 by Roger, son of Walter de Chambris; in 1297 by William de Henmore. In 1370, John Bakepuize held a knight's fee. In the reign of Henry IV. the Bonnington family possessed this manor and Barrowcote. In 24 Henry VIII. Henry Bonnington, esq. left it to his son Francis, who died 4 Edward VI. and left it to his son William, who died 11 Elizabeth and left it to his son Francis. In 1672, Ralph Bonning-

* This donation is now lost, nothing having been received in respect thereof for many years.

† These sums are paid out of the estate belonging to John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq.

ton, esq. is supposed to have sold the royalty to Sir Samuel Sleight, of Etwall. It was inherited by his grandson, Samuel Cheetham, esq.; devolved afterwards to the Cottons (descended from a co-heiress of Sleight) and is now vested in Mrs. Cotton, of Etwall hall. Sir John Port had a considerable estate in Burnaston. The land is divided among 20 proprietors, the principal of whom are Lord Curzon, A. N. E. Moseley, and Thomas Cox, esqrs. Messrs. William Pendleton, Thomas Smith, Robert Stone, Samuel Willder, &c. The great tithes are the property of Thomas Cox, of Derby, esq. and the small tithes, viz. hay, potatoes, poultry, &c. belong to the vicar of Etwall. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1193. 7s. The high ground adjoining Egginton heath, on the south side of the township, is but indifferent land.

Charities.

Charities of Burnaston, see Etwall. The poor of this township are entitled to the third of the interest of £100. now £5. per annum, and to a share of a rent charge, of £4. paid to the schoolmaster of Etwall, for the instruction of poor children.

Burnaston house, the seat of Ashton Nicholas Every Moseley, esq. is a modern stone mansion, erected by the present owner on a commanding situation.

Burrows, in Brailsford parish.

Burrows, in Langley parish.

Burton Mills, in Stapenhill parish.

Butt Houses, part of, in Hartshorn parish.

Butterley, in Ashover parish.

BUTTERLEY, in the parish of Pentrich, 1 m. N. of Ripley, and 2 m. S. of Alfreton, has long been celebrated for its extensive iron works, established here nearly half a century ago, by Outram and Co. The works are now carried on under the firm of Messrs. Jessop and Co. who employ in their various works nearly 1500 men, and twenty-six steam engines, with a power of 700 horses. We have noticed these works at page 200, in the First Part, under our Chapter on Commerce, therefore it is only necessary to say here, that castings of any required weight, such as iron bridges, steam engines, pipes, &c. are furnished from this establishment.

The manor belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Darley, who had two parks in the parish of Pentrich, viz. one at Butterley, and one at Hartshay, in the reign of Edward I. Butterley park belonged to the same families as Codnor, viz. Bardolf, Grey, Zouch, &c.; a place famous for a good coal delph, and belonged to Baptist Trott, esq. early in the 18th century. The site of one of the parks, though long since disparked, retains the name. The manor was granted to Sir William Cavendish, and has passed with that of Pentrich.

The family of Horne had, for some descents, an estate, with a park and a capital mansion, called Butterley hall, where they resided. William Horne, esq. died, in 1747, at the age, as it is said, of 102. His eldest son, William Andrew Horne, esq. was, in the year 1759, at the age of 74, executed at Nottingham, for the murder of an illegitimate child, in the year 1724, by exposing it under an hay-stack, at Annesley, in Nottinghamshire. Charles Horne, his brother, who was the principal evidence against him, survived until the year 1784, when he died at an advanced age; being the last of the family. Edward Thomas Warren, esq. his sister's son, took the name and arms of Horne, by sign manual, the same year, in pursuance of the will of Captain Edmund Horne, of the royal navy (brother of the above Charles) who died in 1764. He inherited the Butterley estate, which he sold about the year 1790, to Francis Beresford and Benjamin Outram, esqrs.

The present owners of Butterley hall and an estate of about 200 acres, are James Outram, a Lieutenant in the Bengal service, and John Beresford, of Compton, county of Derby, esqrs.

The Butterley park and Knowt's hall estate, containing about 300 acres, is the property of John Wright, of Lenton house, Nottinghamshire, esq.

Pedigree of the family of WRIGHT, of Nottingham and Lenton.

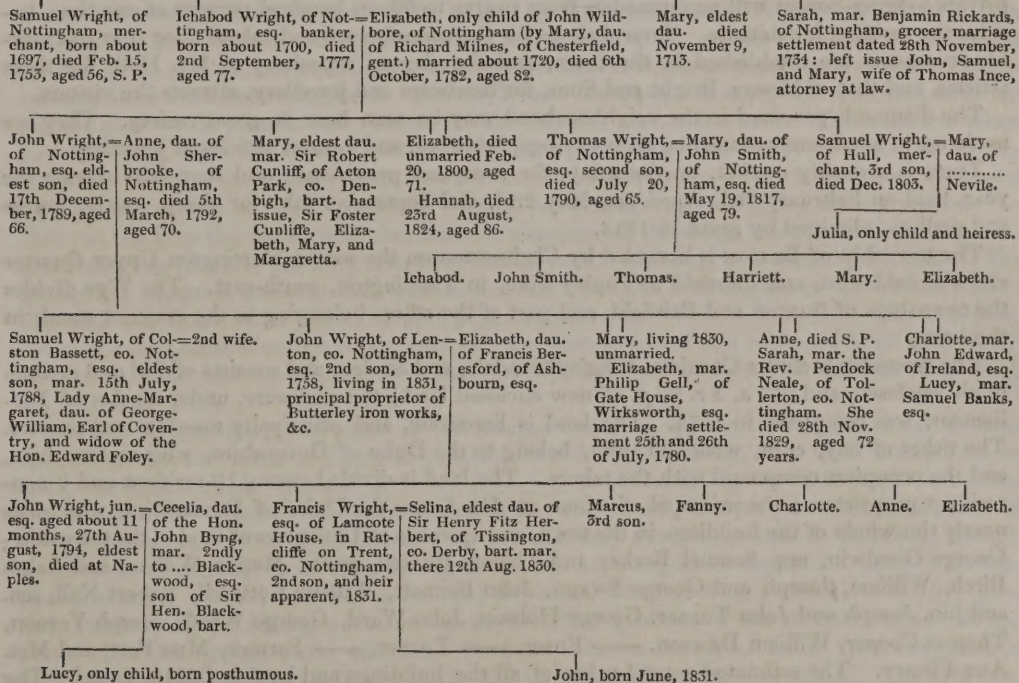


ARMS.—*Sable*, on a chevron, *Argent*, three Spears' heads, *Gules*, in chief, two Unicorns heads erased, of the second, maned and horned, *Or*, in base, on a pile of the last, issuant from the chevron, a Unicorn's head erased, of the first.

CREST.—A Unicorn's head erased, *Argent*, horned and maned, *Or*.

John Wright, esq. a Captain in Colonel Whalley's—....., dau. of
regiment of horse; he also raised a company in Moseley, esq.
Colonel Hutchinson's regiment, 1643; born 1614,
died 1683.

Thomas Wright, of Nottingham, esq. born 1660,=....., dau. of
died 28th November, 1730, aged 70, buried at the Rotherham, esq.
west end of St. Mary's church, Nottingham.



The respectable family of Wright came into notice early in the 17th century. John Wright aided the endeavours of the most well-meaning of the parliamentary officers, Colonel Hutchinson, who wished to secure a government in which freedom might be enjoyed without fanaticism or licentiousness. Mr. Samuel Wright, the great grandson of the parliamentary officer, was an eminent merchant, at Hull; but from his elder brother, John Wright, of Nottingham, esq. the present possessor of the Butterley works is descended. The county and country are highly indebted to the enterprise of a family who have held these works, and have immensely improved them during the last fifty years.

Butterley hall is a handsome mansion, pleasantly seated on an elevated site, in the occupation of William Jessop, esq. a celebrated engineer and agriculturist.

BUXTON, a celebrated watering-place, is situate near the N. W. extremity of the county, in Bawkestanee, a deep hollow or valley on the banks of the romantic river Wye; long. $1^{\circ} 50'$ W.; lat. $53^{\circ} 5'$ N.; 34 m. N. N. W. from Derby, by way of Ashbourn; 38 m. by way of Belper, Cromford, Matlock and Bakewell (by the new road which passes along the banks of the river Derwent, through a valley of great picturesque beauty, considered by most travellers one of the finest drives in England) 25 m. S. from Manchester, 6 m. S. W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 7 m. N. W. from Tideswell, 12 m. N. W. from Bakewell, 21 m. N. from Ashbourn, 24 m. W. from Chesterfield, and 160 m. N. N. W. from London. It is a market-town, township and parochial chapelry, partly in the parish of Hope, but principally in the parish of Bakewell, in the constabulary of Chelmorton and hundred of High Peak. In 1821, the number of houses, which are chiefly built of stone and washed over, were 184, occupied by 188 families and 1036 inhabitants. Of the 188 families, 115 were returned as being engaged in agricultural pursuits, 57 in trade and handicraft, and 16 professionally, &c.

The principal dependence of the inhabitants is more upon the crowds who assemble here during the bathing season than on any regular employment. It is computed that the public and private lodging-houses will accommodate from twelve to fifteen hundred persons at one time, besides the resident inhabitants. Several shops for the manufacture and sale of fluor spar and marble ornaments are established in the town, and the elegant repository of Mr. Hall, for these articles, and that of Messrs. Bright and Sons, for hardware and jewellery, attracts the visitors.

The diamonds procured in the neighbourhood may be seen here in great variety. They are made up in handsome ornaments, such as rings, brooches, and various articles of jewellery.

There is a weekly market, on Saturday, for corn and provisions; and four fairs during the year, held on February 3rd, April 1st, May 2nd, and September 8th, for sheep, cattle, horses and pedlery, obtained by grant in 1813.

The township of Buxton is bounded by Chelmorton on the south, Hartington Upper Quarter and Fairfield west, and Fairfield to Topley Pike, in Taddington, south-east. The Wye divides the townships of Buxton and Fairfield, and part of the offices belonging to the crescent stands in the latter.

The township includes Cowdale, King's Sterndale, and Staden, and consists of 748 *a.* 3 *r.* 28 *p.* of old enclosed, and 977 *a.* 3 *r.* 25 *p.* of new enclosed land; the enclosure, under an Act of Parliament, was completed in 1774. The land is limestone, and principally meadow and pasture. The tithes of hay, corn, wool and lamb, belong to the Duke of Devonshire, who re-lets them, and the occupiers compound with the takers. The land is divided among 19 resident and 7 non-resident proprietors; the principal of whom are His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who owns nearly the whole of the buildings in the town, and upwards of 1000 acres of land in the township; George Goodwin, esq. Samuel Barker and Thomas Buxton, gents. Messrs. William and Ralph Birch, William, Joseph and George Swann, John Bennett, William Cotterell, Robert Nall, sen. and jun. Joseph and John Turner, George Hobson, John Ward, George Wood, Joseph Vernon, Thomas Cooper, William Dawson, — Ensor, — Turner, — Farmer, Mrs. Pott, and Mrs. Ann Finney. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £5810. 4*s.* 2*d.* The average of five years' parochial expenses, including poor, county rate, constables' accounts, and the repairs of the by-ways, is £505. and the church rate about £42. per annum. The parishioners join Middlewich House of Industry, where the paupers are sent at a cost of 2*s.* per week each. There are two men's clubs, one endowed parochial school, one Sunday school at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, maintained by the voluntary contributions of the society, one Calvinist chapel, three bridges, two across the Wye, and one across Hogshaw brook, which are repaired at the expense of the county, and fifteen Inns in the township.

Buxton is parcel of the king's manor of the High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace holds a court annually.

Antiquarians have disagreed as to the derivation of the name. Dr. Jones, one of the earliest writers concerning Buxton, conjectures the name to be derived from the stags, or bucks, taking soyle there when wounded, whence it was called, by the foresters, Buckstand. And as the place formed a part of the king's great forest of the Peak (*Picus*) which was certainly well stocked with deer of various kinds, the conjecture is ingenious. Mr. Gough traces the name from *boc*, and *coxit*; that is, the warm springs among rocks; and Dr. Pearson thinks the name may have originated from the German bockstein, or the English stein-bock, or wild goat. The pronunciation of the word Bockstein certainly comes nearer the name as written in Domesday Survey, viz. Bawkestanes.—These are the vague conjectures of antiquarians. They would have found a more simple derivation from the Saxon word, which gives us the word *bucket*, and from which a basket of linen carried to be washed was called the *bucking-basket*. The *Buck* or *Bucking-Stanes*, meant simply rocks that were frequented, as they are now, for the purposes of *bathing*.

The antiquity of this now fashionable watering-place has been clearly proved by the most renowned antiquarians. That its warm springs were known to the Romans, is evident from various concurring circumstances. Several ancient roads concentrate at this place, particularly two great military roads—the one connecting Manchester with Little Chester, and the other running from Middlewich and Congleton to Brough, near Hope, in the Peak, and thence to York and Aldborough. The latter, called the *Bathway*, or *Bathomgate*, was traced by the late Dr. Pegge; the former is known in different parts of its course by the appellation of *High Street*, *Street Fields*, *Street Lane*, &c. Dr. Gale, as appears from a manuscript of his, quoted in Gough's Additions to the Britannia, by Camden, placed the Aquis of Ravennas at Buxton. Specimens of Roman workmanship have been discovered here. Bishop Gibson mentions a Roman wall cemented with red plaster, close by St. Anne's well, where are the ruins of the *ancient bath*. This wall was taken down in 1709, when Sir Thomas Delves, a Cheshire gentleman, in memory of a cure he had received by virtue of the waters, erected a small stone alcove over the well. Some capacious leaden cisterns, and various articles, apparently Roman, were discovered in digging the foundation. In 1781, at the time the building of the crescent commenced, the shape and dimensions of the ancient bath was found to be thirty feet from east to west, and fifteen in a contrary direction. The spring was situate at the west end, and at the east there was a flood-gate to let out the water; this bath was about seven yards from the present bath-room. The wall was built with limestone, covered on the outside with a strong cement; the floor consisted of a composition of lime mixed with coarse sand saturated with blood; near one end a cavity was formed in the floor resembling the figure of a boat.

Though the remote appropriation of the Buxton waters is apparent from the above circumstances, neither the Saxon or Monkish annalists furnish any testimony, as to their having been in use in the middle ages. It seems probable, however, notwithstanding the wild, bleak, barren region in which it is situate; a region, inhabited by wild beasts, and subject to depredations of every description, in a thinly inhabited district; that they never were entirely deserted; though we have no certain record of their having obtained a high degree of reputation prior to the sixteenth century, when Dr. Jones, an eminent physician, living at King's Meade, in Derby, gave them celebrity by publishing a treatise on the beneficial qualities of the Buxton waters. It appears, when this curious work, entitled, "*Buckstone's Bathes Benefyte*," issued from the press, in 1572, the waters were then in high repute, and the place of considerable resort. The first convenient house for the reception of visitants was erected a short time previous to this publication, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building now called *The Hall*, a part of which belonged to the old fabric. This, in the verbose manner of that age, Dr. Jones described as follows:

"Joyninge to the chiefe springe betwene the river and the bathe, is a very goodly house, foure square, foure stories hye, so well compacte with houses of office beneath, and above, and round about, with a great chambre and other goodly lodgings to the number of thirty: that it is and will be a bewty to beholde, and very notable for the honorable and worshipfull that shall neede to repaire thither, as also for other. Yea, the poorest shall have lodgings and beds hard by for their uses only. The baths also so beutified with seats round about; defended from the ambeynt

ayre; and chimneys for fyre, to ayre your garments in the bathes syde, and other necessaryes most decent. And truly I suppose that if there were for the sicke, a sanctuarie during their abode there, for all causes saving sacrilege, treason, murther, burglary, rape, and robbing by the hyeway syde, with also a lycense for the sicke to eat flesh at all tymes, and a Fryday market weekly, and two fayres yeerely, it should be to the posterities, not only commoious, but also to the prince, great honour and gayne."

It seems that the hall and baths had not long been constructed, and that other improvements were then in contemplation. Dr. Jones speaks of a "phisicion," (probably himself) to be "placed there continually, that might not only counsaile therein, how the better to use God's benefyte, but also adapt theire bodyes making artificiall bathes, by usinge thereof as the case shall requyre, with many other profitable devyses, having all things for that use or any other, in a redinesse for all the degrees as before it bee longe it shall bee seene of the noble Earle's own performing." To the gentlemen, Dr. Jones recommends as exercise, bowling, shooting at butts, and tossing the wind ball. "The ladies, gentlewomen, wyves, and maydes, maye, in one of the galleries walke; and if the weather bee not agreeable to theire expectation they may have in the ende of a bench eleven holes made, into the whiche to trowle pummetes or bowles of leade, bigge, little, or meane, or also of copper, tynne, woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after theire owne discretion, the pastyme Troule in Madam is termed. Lykewise men feeble, the same may also practise in another gallery of the newe buyldinges." *Buckstone's Bathes Benefyte*, which cureth most grievous diseases.

This building occasioned the waters to be much more resorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary Queen of Scots, being at that time in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth his Countess; the Earl, by the permission of Queen Elizabeth, reluctantly obtained, visited Buxton four times with his illustrious prisoner.* In one of these visits this heroic and ill-fated princess applied to Buxton, Cæsar's verses upon Filtria, with some alteration.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrare nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell,
Whom I, perhaps, no more shall see, farewell.

* Her first journey to Buxton appears to have been in the year 1573: Lord Shrewsbury, speaking of his application for permission to repair to Buxton wells for her health, speaks thus, in a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham. "Whereas she hath put hur Majestie in mynde of hur journey to Buxton well, and you refarre to my consyderacion the convenyence and meteness thereof, and what nede she hath of that bane; and if hur journey thedder be nedeful and fytt, then howe it may be done conveniently; and thereof I to sartefy hur Majestie, I can saye lyttell of the state of hur boddy; she semes more helthfull now, and all the last yere past, than before; she hath very myche used baning wt yerbes now of late, as she hath done other yers; what nede she hath of Buxton well I knowe nott further than I have here wrytt; my L. Tresorar knowth Buxton and the contray therabout; therefor I refarre the fytness of hur journey theddar to his L.'s consideracion, and my L. L. and others of the councell, as shall ples the Q.'s Majestie to direct: I shall carry and kepe hur safely here and there alyke." *Lodge's Illustrations of British History*, vol. ii. p. 109.

The following instructions from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Shrewsbury, will show how loth the Queen was to give her permission, and with what caution her first visit (and of course equal caution was observed in all subsequent visits) was conducted. "Her Majesty is pleased, that if your L. shall think you may wt out perill conduct the Q. of Scotts to ye well of Buckston, accordyng to her most earnest desyre your L. shall so doo, usyng such care and respect for hir person, to contynue in your chardg, as hytherto your L. hath honorably, happely, and avisably doone: and whan your L. shall determyn to remove wt the said Q. thythar, it wer good yt as little forknolledg abroad as may conveniently be given; and nevertheless, yt for ye tyme yt she shall be ther, yt all others, being strangers from your L.'s company, be forbydden to come thyther duryng ye tyme of ye sayd Quene's abode there. And this I wryte because her Maty. was very unwylyng yt she should go thyther, imagening yt hir desyre was ether to be the more sene of strangers resortyng thyther, or for ye acheving of some funder enterprise to escape; but on the other part I told hir Maty. if in very dede hir sickness wer to be releved therby, hir Maty. cold not in honor deny hir to have ye naturall remedy thereof; and for hir savety, I knew your L. wold have sufficient care and regard; and so hir Maty. commanded me to wryte to your L. yt yow might conduct hir thyther, and also to have good respect to hir." Aug. 10, 1573. *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 111. The Queen of Scots was at Buxton again in 1576. *Ibid.* ii. p. 149.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh, without date, which was written after her second visit to Buxton, alluding to some false reports which had been made to the Queen, the Earl of Shrewsbury says, "Touching the doubtfullness her Maty. should have of me in gyvyng the Scotess Q. lybarte to be sene and saluted; suerly, my L. the reportars thereof to her Maty. hath done me grete wronge: In dede at her fyrst beinge there, ther hapenyd a pore lame crepell to be in the lowar unknowne to all my pepell that garded the plase, and whan she hard that there was women in the she desired some good gentylwoman to gyve her a smoke; wherupon they putt one of ther smokes out of a hole in the walle to her, and so soone as it came to my knolege, I was bothe offended wt her, and my pepell for takeyng any lettur unto her; and after that tyme I toke such ordar as no pore pepell cam unto the house duryng that tyme; nether at the seconde tyme was ther any strangar at Buxtons (but my one pepell) that sawe her, for that I gave such charge to the contrey about, none should come in to behold her." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 247.

We find the Queen's favourite ministers, Leicester and Burleigh,* among the noble visitors at Buxton.

Buxton now became a place of considerable resort for all classes, both for health and pleasure, and it was found necessary to increase the buildings for their accommodation. We find, by the legislative enactments in the 39th of Elizabeth, that the itinerant migrations of the poor were restrained, and they were more closely confined to their parishes. In a clause in this Act it is provided, that, the poor, who, from disease or infirmity, might have occasion to resort to Bath or Buxton, should have relief from their several parishes, and a pass from two magistrates, fixing the period of their return: this provision clearly shows the high estimation in which the Buxton waters were held at this period, and evinces a solicitude to guard against vagrancy and begging, that appears to have been prevalent at that time.

The antiquity of the baths at Buxton has already been mentioned in the first part of this work; and it seems probable that they were not deserted during the Saxon and Norman periods of history. There is, however, no record of their having obtained any high degree of reputation until the sixteenth century. Shortly previous to the publication of Dr. Jones, which we have already mentioned, a convenient house for the reception of visitants had been erected by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building, now called the Hall. In 1670, a new and enlarged edifice was erected on the same spot, by William, the third Earl of Devonshire. This building has subsequently been greatly improved, and is now one of the principal hotels for the reception of company. Within it are the baths.—The baths, tepid by nature, are six in number: one public and two private for gentlemen, and the same, for ladies. There is also the charity bath.—The new hot baths were constructed upon a plan devised by the late Mr. Charles Sylvester, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. These baths are lined with Italian marble and porcelain

In 1580, we find that the Earl of Shrewsbury went to Buxton a third time with his charge. The Earl, in a letter to Lord Burleigh, dated Aug. 9, 1580, says, "I cam heddar to Buxtons wt my charge, the 28 of July. She hadde a harde begynnenge of her jorney; for whan she shuld have taken her horse, he started asyde, and therwith she fell and hurt hur bake, wch she still complaines off, notwithstanding she applyes the bathe ons or twyse a daye. I doo strictly obsarve hur Maties. commandment, wrytten to me by yor L. in restreynninge all resorte to this place; nether dothe she see, norr is seene to any more than to hur owne pepell and suche as I appoynt to attende: she hathe nott come forthe of the house synce hur cumyng, nor shall nott before hur departyng." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 239. The remainder of this letter complains of an abatement of the allowance for the Queen of Scots' provision, by which it seems that, besides the many inconveniences and distresses which attended his odious and burdensome office, he was incurring a considerable pecuniary loss. It appears that the Earl of Shrewsbury was at Buxton again with his illustrious charge in 1582, (*Ibid.* ii. p. 271.) and this seems to have been the Queen of Scots' last visit to Buxton.

We find that in 1576, the Queen so ordered her progress, that she might remain twenty-one days within sufficient distance of Buxton for the Earl of Leicester to have the Buxton waters brought to him daily, the physicians having resolved that wheresoever the Earl of Leicester was, "he must drynke and use Buxtons water twenty dayes together." (*Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 150.) In 1577, the Queen writes a letter of thanks to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, for accommodating the Earl of Leicester with lodgings at Buxton, discharging his diet, and presenting him with a very rare present.

* It appears that Lord Burleigh had been at Buxton (probably more than once) before 1573. See *Lodge* vol. ii. p. 109. He was there again in 1575, when Queen Elizabeth became jealous of him (though her favourite and trusty minister) as favouring the Queen of Scots, and supposed that the reason of his going thither was, that he might the more readily hold intelligence with her by means of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 131. In 1577, he went again to Buxton with the Queen's permission.

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, is a letter from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, who, it appears, had recently been at Buxton, the letter being dated "From Buxton in your chamber," July 31, 1577. The following is an extract: Your Lordship, I think, desyreth to heare of my estate, which is this; I cum hither on Sunday last at night, took a small solutive on Monday; began on Tuesday, yesterday I drynk of the water to the quantity of 3 pynts at 6 draughts; this day I have added two draughts, and I drynk 4 pynts, and to-morrow am determyned to drynk 5 pynts, and mixt with sugar I fynd it potable with pleasure even as whey. I meane not to bath these 8 dayes, but wyll contynue drynking 10 dayes. Here are in company, Mr. Roger Manners, for whose company I hartly thank your Lordship, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Thomas Cecill, my Lady Harrington, Mr. Edmunds, with sondreye others. The weather is dry, but yet cold with wynds.

By a letter from the Earl of Sussex, dated Aug. 7, 1582, it appears that the Buxton water was by some drank in still larger quantities than Lord Burleigh used it. "The water," says he, "I have drunke liberally begynning with thre pynts, and so encreasyng dayly a pynt I come to 8 pynts, and from thens descendency dayly a pynt till I shall ayeine reterne to 3 pynts, wch wil be on Thursdye next, and then I make an ende." *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. 2. p. 282.

tiles, and the water, naturally in temperament 78° Fahrenheit, may be raised to any degree of heat, by the action of steam.—The waters of Buxton are considered to be of particular service in cases of bilious cholic; and are said to restore the tone of the stomach after diarrhoeas and dysenteries, and to have been found of great use in the cure of diabetes. They are also celebrated for the cure of rheumatic complaints; and in cases of paralysis, they have been preferred to those of Bath. The waters are considerably lower in temperament than those of Bath, but are higher than those of Matlock or Bristol. The almost invariable temperature of the water, as it rises in the baths, is 82° Fahr. but sometimes, according to the observations of Dr. Pearson, it has been a quarter of a degree lower. From the analysis of that gentleman, who was one of the earliest and most successful enquirers into the chemical character of these waters, there are $15\frac{3}{4}$ grains of sediment in one gallon, viz. carbonate of lime, $11\cdot5$ grs.; sulphate of lime, $2\cdot5$ grs.; muriate of soda $1\cdot75$ grs.

Medicinally, these waters seem entitled to the appellation of a mild, saline mineral: they are perfectly pellucid, and owing, very probably, to the presence of azotic gas, they are devoid of that rapid taste, so observable in common water, when heated to the same temperature.

The able and intelligent surgeon to the Buxton Bath Charity (Mr. T. J. Page) to whose excellent observations on the Buxton waters we are much indebted, states, that “the more obvious effects of these waters are those of a mild stimulant and tonic; increasing, in a remarkable degree, the strength and energy of the nervous system. Their salutary effects on the digestive organs are not less conspicuous; restoring tone to the debilitated stomach, and often regulating the action of the intestinal canal and urinary organs, after every other means have failed.” The same gentleman interdicts the use of them “during the actual existence of any undue determination of blood to particular organs; during the existence of all febrile and inflammatory action; and in all visceral obstructions.” In the “Observations on Buxton Waters” by Dr. Denman, we find these waters considered as more actively remedial than they have been by other persons esteemed to be. He, however, dissuades from the use of them in all inflammatory and feverish complaints, and limits the quantity to be taken, in cases where the use of them may be efficacious, to a moderate portion. “In common,” he observes, “two glasses, each of the size of a third of a pint, are as much as ought to be drunk before breakfast, at the distance of forty minutes between each; and one or two of the same glasses between breakfast and dinner will be quite sufficient.” With respect to bathing, he recommends for invalids, the time between breakfast and dinner as the most proper; and directs that the prescribed or usual exercise, should be taken before going into the bath; the water never to be drunk immediately previous to bathing.—Mr. Page gives the following five rules, with respect to bathing. 1st. To go into the bath about the middle of the day. 2nd. To go into the bath when the body is warm. 3rd. To go in with the feet first. 4th. To remain in the water, at first, but a very short time. 5th. To bathe on alternate days, or to miss every third day. Persons who resort to the Duke’s houses have the exclusive privilege of bathing before nine o’clock.

St. Anne’s Well is a chaste little building, of the Grecian order, in front of the south-west wing of the Crescent. Here the water is usually taken; it is conveyed by a pipe into a white Italian marble basin; the well-women, who are always in attendance, serve it out to the visitants. Close by this building is a double pump, from which both cold and warm water is obtained; this was formerly regarded as one of the wonders of the Peak, but later discoveries amongst the wonders of nature, have, with the great progress of science, lessened the importance of them.

Centuries ago, the chapel of St. Anne, the tutelary saint of these hot springs, was hung round with the crutches of those who had come infirm and lame to try the sanative powers of these waters, and had returned “leaping and rejoicing.” A zeal for reform destroyed these reliques, which were supposed to have a tendency to perpetuate error and delusions. The following letter, addressed to lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII. is an interesting and curious document as connected with the history of Buxton, and illustrative of the complacent subserviency of some of the principal families in that reign.

"Right Honourable and my inespécial Good Lord.

"According to my bounden duty, and the tenor of your Lordship's letters lately to me directed, I have sent your Lordship by this bearer, my brother Francis Basset, the images of Saint Anne of Buckston, and Saint Andrew of Burton-upon-Trent, which images I did take from the places where they did stand, and brought them to my house within forty-eight hours after the contemplation of your said Lordship's letters, in as sober a manner as my little and rude will would serve me. And for that there should be no more idolatry and superstition there used, I did not only deface the tabernacles and places where they did stand, but also did take away crutches, shirts, and shifts, with wax offered, being things that allure and entice the ignorant to the said offering; also giving the keepers of both places orders that no more offerings should be made in those places till the King's pleasure and your Lordship's be further known in that behalf.

"My Lord, I have locked up and sealed the baths and wells of Buckston, that none shall enter to wash there till your Lordship's pleasure be further known; whereof I beseech your good Lordship that I may be ascertained again at your pleasure, and I shall not fail to execute your Lordship's commandments to the utmost of my little wit and power. And my Lord, as touching the opinion of the people and the fond trust they did put in those images, and the vanity of the things, this bearer can tell your Lordship better at large than I can write, for he was with me at the doing of all this, and in all places, as knoweth good Jesus, whom ever have your Lordship in his precious keeping.

"Written at Langley with the rude and simple hand of your assured and faithful orator, and as one and ever at your commandment, next unto the King's, to the uttermost of his little power.

"WILLIAM BASSETT, KNIGHT.

"To Lord Cromwell."

Buildings. The Crescent is a magnificent pile of building, erected about half a century ago, by the command of the Duke of Devonshire, from the design, and under the superintendence of John Carr, esq. an eminent provincial architect. The building is situate in a valley on the banks of the river Wye, and cannot be seen to advantage until you are close upon it; its erection was dictated by a spirit of munificence, and it is executed in a style of grandeur as if designed for the residence of a prince. It consists of three stories; the lowest one is a rusticated arcade, forming a beautiful promenade, which extends the whole length of the front, and is 7 feet wide within the pillars, and 11 feet high. An elegant balustrade skirts the front and ends of the fabric: the span of which is $316\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The divisions between the windows over the piers of the arcade, are formed of fluted Doric pilasters, that support the architrave and cornice, the triglyphs of the former, and the rich planceer of the latter have a striking effect. The termination above the cornice is formed by another balustrade, that extends the length of the building, in the centre of which are the Devonshire Arms, neatly carved in wood. In the space between the windows runs an enriched string course. The span of the Crescent is 200 feet, and each wing measures 58 feet 3 inches. The floor of the arcade is raised considerably higher than the gravelled area, between which, communications are formed by several flights of steps. Each wing of the Crescent contains an hotel; that to the east being the Great Hotel, that to the west the St. Anne's Hotel; in the centre is the Centre Hotel, and one private lodging-house (which is the St. Anne's Hotel lodging-house) the lower front rooms of which are converted into shops. The assembly-room forms part of the Great Hotel; it is an elegant and well-proportioned apartment, with a rich projecting cornice, and various appropriate and beautiful ornaments; the length of this room is $75\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the width 30 feet, and the height 30 feet. The number of windows in the whole Crescent is 378. It is built with gritstone obtained near the spot, and faced with fine freestone, procured from a quarry about two miles distant.

The stables at the back of the Crescent, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire's Hotels, are supposed to be the handsomest in Europe—these constitute a fine range of buildings; their style of architecture happily corresponds with the grandeur of that noble edifice. They are situate on a gently rising ground, forming on the outside an irregular polygon, but having a circular area within, sixty yards in diameter; round this is a covered gallery, or ride, where the company take exercise on horseback when the weather renders shelter necessary; the ride, inside the circus, is 160 yards round; on one side of the stables is a spacious repository for carriages. These buildings, like the Crescent, were constructed at the charge of the Duke of Devonshire, who is said to have expended the sum of £120,000. in completing the whole.

The Hall Bank is a range of buildings on the hill opposite the Hall, and from their elevation may be esteemed the most pleasant in Buxton.

The Square is a plain substantial building, having an arcade which communicates with that of the Crescent, thus making a covered walk of considerable extent.

The new church is an elegant structure of freestone, of the Tuscan order, erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, on a pleasant and convenient site, south-west of the Crescent. The east front has large columns, supporting a massive pediment, in the execution of which, very large blocks of stone have been used; the masonry is excellent, and the building has altogether an air of substantial grandeur; the interior is elegantly finished, and in a style that is extremely chaste. All the angles of the edifice are rusticated with huge blocks of stone. The west end is ornamented with an elegant tower, and the whole building is very properly surrounded by a broad pavement that is brought close up to its wall. The church, dedicated to St. John, stands in the township of Fairfield, in the parish of Hope. It was opened for divine service on the 9th of August, 1812. By an Act of Parliament, 51 Geo. III. the patronage of this chapel, and that of Baslow, was given to the Duke of Devonshire; and in lieu of this patronage, lands, of the value of £95. per annum, and the patronage of the vicarage of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, are given to the vicar of Bakewell. In 1728, Mr. John Needham gave £200. in aid of Queen Anne's bounty. The living, a peculiar, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, valued in the king's books at £5. has been augmented by £400. subscribed, royal bounty £400. and by a parliamentary grant of £800. The Rev. George Trevor Spencer is the incumbent.

The old church at Buxton, a very mean building, is now converted into a school-room. It formerly contained a statue of St. Anne, to whom, the superstition of former times attributed the miraculous power of performing all the cures that the medicinal qualities of the water had effected. This object of superstitious veneration was destroyed at the Reformation: since which time, the waters have been found to possess all those healing powers that were attributed to the Saint. After the Reformation, the church was dedicated to St. John; the ostensible object of this change of the patron saint from St. Anne to St. John, was for the purpose of removing the superstition that clouded the minds of the lower classes of the community. The removal of the cause was certainly calculated to effect that intention, yet the change did not entirely eradicate the remembrance of St. Anne; so prone was human nature to superstition, that it still clung to its object, and the name of St. Anne was kept appended to the well. Although the name is continued, the superstition has long since vanished away.

Monumental Tablets in Buxton old Church, which is now converted into a school room.

To the memory of the Hon. Robert Hamilton Lindsay, who died 3rd November, 1801, aged 39 years.

William Wallace, of Liverpool, merchant, who died here November 2, 1783, in the 64th year of his age. His life was useful and honourable, and his death deeply lamented.

John Leedham, of Buxton, obt. 30th December, 1797, aged 45. He was a sincere friend and good companion.

William Cheetham, of Buxton, obt. 16th February, 1806, aged 67; Martha, his wife, 12th May, 1802, aged 60; and three of their children, William, Maria, and Harriet; William, obt. 22nd June, 1780, aged 8; Maria, 3rd January, 1801, aged 19; and Harriet, 14th February, 1804, aged 22.

James Hall, of Buxton, obt. 21st May, 1808, aged 53. Mary Hall, his wife, obt. 15th January, 1815, aged 60.

Charities.

BUXTON SCHOOL.—On a brass plate in Buxton chapel there is the following inscription, bearing date in 1674.

Benefactors to the town of Buxton for the uses under expressed.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. William, Earl of Devonshire	50	0	0
Mr. Richard Holland, of the city of Bristol	100	0	0
Mr. Henry Wilshaw, £100. received only	80	0	0
Mr. Arthur Slack, £40. Richard Shalcross, esq. £5.	45	0	0
Mr. John Harrison, £10. Mr. John Wilshaw, £5.	15	0	0
Mr. Ralph Needham, £5. Mr. Edward Lomas, £1.	6	0	0
Those of the chapelry of Buxton gave	4	0	0
	£300	0	0

With which sum of £300. the donors above named have purchased £15. per annum in fee, clear of all charges, viz. £12. for the schoolmaster of the said town teaching Latin, English, and writing; £2. 10s. for repairing the highways from Buxton Butts, &c. and 10s. to be spent by the trustees.

The property of the charity consists of 35 a. 1 r. 4 p. of land, situate at Buxton and Hartington, now let for £64. 1s. 6d. and interest of £712. 11s. 8d. Navy 5 per cent. stock, now £748. 4s. 3d. New 4 per cents. making the whole income of the charity £94. per annum.

The Rev. George Mounsey was appointed master in 1817, and, with the assistance of an usher, who is nominated and paid by himself, instructs on the National System, in reading, writing and arithmetic, all the poor children (usually about 120) of the chapelry of Buxton, free.

Rev. Francis Gisborne left, by his will, in 1818, in the funds, £7. 5s. per annum, for clothing, to be distributed to the poor of the chapelry.

Buxton Bath Charity. The origin of this charity we are not enabled to trace. In the reign of Elizabeth, a similar institution seems to have had the support of the wealthy who visited the place at that period. It appears from Dr. Jones, "Buckstone's Bathes Benefit," already quoted, that, in 1572, there was a fixed rate to be paid by all persons resorting to the waters, towards a fund, one-half of which was for the physician, the other for the benefit of poor bathers. "Alway, provided the day of your coming thither be noted before you enter into the bathes, and the day of your departure, with the country of your habitation, condition, or calling, with the infirmities or cause you came for, in the registry booke, kept of the warden of the bathe, or the physician, that there shall be appointed, and the benefite you receyved, paying fourpence for the recording, and every yeoman besides twelve pence, every gentleman, 3s.; every esquier, 3s. 4d.; every knight, 6s. 8d.; every lord and baron, 10s.; every viscount, 13s. 4d.; every erle, 20s.; every marques, 30s.; every duke, £3. 10s.; every archbishop, £5.; every bishop, 40s.; every judge, 20s.; every doctour and sergeant at lawe, 10s.; every chauncellor and utter-barrister, 6s. 8d.; every arch-deacon, prebendary, and canon, 5s.; every minister, 12d.; every duches, 40s.; every marquesses, 20s.; every countes, 13s. 4d.; every barones, 10s.; every lady, 6s. 8d.; every gentlewoman, 2s.; and all for the treasure of the bathe, to the use of the poore, that only for help do come thither, the one halfe; the other to the physician, for his residence."

The annual reports of this valuable and well-conducted charity, now lying before us, for three successive years, is a convincing proof of the extent and utility of this benevolent and unostentatious institution; established for the relief of the poor, resorting to Buxton for the benefit of the bath waters. This charity is principally supported by a trifling contribution from the visitors; whenever any new comers arrive, either at the inns or the principal lodging houses, immediately after dinner, a subscription-book is introduced, in which those who are charitably disposed insert their names, and pay 1s. each towards the relief of those who suffer the double affliction of pain and poverty.

This little donation, as Mr. Rhodes justly observes, "blesseth him that takes, and those who give; it purchases the gratifying privilege of recommending a person to the charity. On his or her admission, a letter (post paid) to the Secretary of the Charity, stating the nature of the complaint, age, character, and circumstances of the patient, receives a reply from the Secretary. Other patients are admitted on bringing a certificate from the minister of their parish and medical attendant, vouching for their being proper objects of charity. The sums received from the one shilling subscription, from private donations, and from the handsome collections made after two sermons preached for the benefit of the establishment during the season, are considerable.

By the provision of this valuable institution every invalid duly recommended, has the advantage of medical advice, medicine, and the use of a bath, which is exclusively appropriated to this purpose; together with an allowance of 5s. weekly for three weeks, if standing in need of such pecuniary aid. A charity conducted on such liberal principles, and furnished with such abundant evidence of its utility, possesses strong claims to the support of the wealthy part of the public.

Extract from the Annual Reports of Receipts and Expenditure of the Charity.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From the 4th of September, 1826, to the 3rd of September, 1827.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance due from the Treasurer on the 4th of September, 1826	234	5 11	Expended in allowance to 454 patients . . .	313	0 0
Collected at the church	79	13 2	Printing, advertisements, &c.	16	16 3
A fine for an assault	3	0 0	Medicines	38	3 0
Private donations to the 3rd of September, 1827	80	12 0	Incidental expenses	24	19 8
General subscriptions to ditto	202	2 0	Balance	216	4 2
One year's interest on Mrs. Down's legacy, to Midsummer, 1827	5	0 0			
The late Miss Bower's legacy	4	10 0			
	£609	3 1		£609	3 1

It appears that eight hundred and fifteen patients have been admitted within the above-mentioned period, of which were cured or much relieved, 704; relieved, 40; no better, 13; remain on the books, 58; total, 815. Three hundred and sixty-one additional patients received relief in medicine and the baths, but no pecuniary assistance.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From the 4th of September, 1827, to the 1st of September, 1828.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance due from the Treasurer on the 4th of September, 1827	216	4 2	Expended in allowance to 414 patients . . .	322	10 0
Collected at the church	67	5 2	Printing, advertisements, &c.	22	7 2
Two fines	5	5 0	Medicines	37	16 0
Private donations to the 1st of Sept. 1828	102	18 6	Incidental expenses	20	15 6
General subscriptions to ditto	196	12 6	Balance	198	6 8
Subscription for life	10	0 0			
One year's interest on Mrs. Down's legacy, to Midsummer, 1828	3	10 0			
	£601	15 4		£601	15 4

It appears that eight hundred and eight patients have been admitted within the above-mentioned period, of which were cured or much relieved, 686; relieved, 45; no better, 18; remain on the books, 64; total, 808. Three hundred and ninety-four additional patients received relief in medicine and the baths, but no pecuniary assistance.

Scenery.—Within the last half century, the neighbourhood of Buxton has been much improved by cultivation and plantations, judiciously arranged on the adjacent hills, by the command of the Dukes of Devonshire. The present noble Duke, following the example of his illustrious father, is continually adding to the rides, walks and plantations in the vicinity. The serpentine walk commences opposite the square, winding beautifully on each side of the Wye. The walks are well laid out, the cascades and bridges have a good effect, and the trees, which are shooting into beauty, render it a delightful spot. The more recent improvements on St. Anne's Cliffe were designed by Sir Jeffery Wyattville, and render that hill a highly ornamental pleasure ground, harmonizing with the classic architecture of Carr. A series of terrace walks, one above another, sweep in a circular direction, to agree with the convex form of the hill, and communicate with each other by flights of steps at each end and in the centre of the different walks. Numerous seats are placed on the walks for the accommodation of the company, and beautiful vases ornament the whole. If the exquisite taste and munificence of the present owner of Buxton is continued, this fashionable place will become, in a few years, equally celebrated for its sylvan scenery as it

is for the salubrity of its air and the efficacy of its waters. Half a century ago, Buxton was described as being situate amidst the most dreary and cheerless scenery in the Peak of Derbyshire; and the country as exhibiting one wide extent of hopeless sterility. To the admirers of rock scenery, the neighbourhood of Buxton affords ample scope for the imitative powers of the most enthusiastic artist; for the effusions of the most brilliant poetic fancy; and for gratification to all who admire the beauties of nature in her wildest garb. To the mineralogist it offers many a rare and beautiful fossil; but to the botanist it is a source of incalculable delight; for there is scarcely a plant indigenous in Britain which may not be found on the mountains or in the valleys. To the angler, the pellucid waters of the Wye and the Dove furnish the beautiful finny tribe of trout and grayling, so celebrated by Cotton and Walton. To the sportsman, during the shooting season, the extensive moors belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby, abounding with grouse, partridges, snipes, dotterell, plover, &c. have their attraction.

The Races at Buxton, we believe, are permanently fixed for the Wednesday and Thursday subsequent to the first Sunday after Trinity.

A subscription pack of harriers are kept in the neighbourhood, and the chase in this mountainous district forms a striking and pleasing contrast to those gentlemen who have followed this diversion in low countries. Thus it will appear that Buxton is a place of resort for pleasure as well as for health. The amusements of Buxton generally commence in June and end in October. Besides those already noticed, we may add billiards, plays, assemblies, and the card-room. The balls are held in the Assembly-room, at the great Hotel, and are well attended. The dress balls are on Wednesday nights; the undress on Mondays and Fridays. An elegant card-room, adjoining the assembly-room, is open every night. The subscription to the ball and card-rooms is one guinea: but if a family subscribe, the charge is one guinea each for the two first, and half a guinea each for the rest of the family. The subscription to the news-room for the season is six shillings.

An excellent band of musicians attend, by command of the Duke of Devonshire, who supports them.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, a small theatre is opened, neatly fitted up, and frequented by a respectable company of comedians.

The natural curiosities in the neighbourhood, generally visited by the company, are *Poole's Hole*, about one mile to the west of the town, celebrated for its wonderful crystallizations; *Axe-edge hill*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. west, out of which issue four rivers, the *Dove*, the *Wye*, the *Dane* and the *Goyte*; the two first fall into the eastern estuary, the latter into the western. From this eminence may be seen, on a clear day, the mountains of North Wales, and the light-house beyond Liverpool. *Kinder-Scout*, a mountain of still greater elevation, 10 m. north of Buxton, where there is an extraordinary waterfall that is the head of the river Sett. The *Marvel-stones*, 3 m. on the Chapel-en-le-Frith road. *Combes Moss*, about 3 m. N.W. on which are some ancient military works, consisting of two deep trenches, running parallel to each other to an extent of about 200 yards. That which lies nearest to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses, and reaches nearly a quarter of a mile, and is much wider than the other. *Chee Tor*, 6 m. to the S. near the village of Wormhill, on the banks of the Wye, is a prodigious limestone rock, which rises perpendicularly from the river to the height of 360 feet; and in most places, except where the mountain-ash, ivies, brambles and hazels, have grown out of the fissures in its front, is quite naked. In some parts it considerably overhangs the river, and seems to threaten destruction to the spectator. Near the boldest projection of the Tor, a view admirably adapted to the pencil is presented. The views in *Chee-dale* and *Monsal-dale*, though of the same general character, are agreeably diversified. Rhodes, in his Peak Scenery, says, this secluded dell abounds in pictures; every change of place exhibits a new one, and every one that occurs is marked with a peculiar beauty. The other most interesting dales are *Dove-dale*, about 18 m. S. from Buxton. This dale has a peculiar character; its detached perpendicular rocks stamp it with an image entirely its own, and for this reason it affords the greater pleasure. No admirer of nature should neglect to visit Dove-dale; for on the whole, here are the most picturesque scenes

any where to be met with. *Middleton-dale*, 10 m. E. from Buxton, through Wye-dale and Milers-dale, is a deep chasm, which in grandeur and beauty is inferior to few of the valleys described. *Elden Hole*, in the same direction, is a perpendicular cleft in the measure of limestone, situate in the Peak Forest. It is a deep chasm, extending lengthways, in the direction of N. E. and S. W. Near the surface it is about ten yards wide and thirty long, but it gradually contracts, and at the depth of 90 feet from the surface the passage is much diminished. It is exceedingly deep, and abounds in the most beautiful stalactites and encrustations. *Castleton* is about 12 m. N. E. from Buxton, and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Peverel of the Peak*; the ruined *Castle*, the magnificent *Cavern*, called *Peak Hole*, the *Speedwell Mine*, *Mam Tor*, called the shivering mountain, and a variety of objects give peculiar attractions to this interesting neighbourhood. The *Ebbing* and *Flowing Well* is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Buxton, on the road to Castleton, at a place called Barmoor Clough. This natural phenomenon is worthy the attention of the curious visitor; it is situate near the turnpike road, at the foot of a steep hill, rising more than 100 feet to the west. In dry weather it flows about once an hour, and in wet four times. One mile from Buxton, in *Wye-dale*, is a narrow tremendous chasm; a steep and craggy precipice, known by the name of the *Lover's Leap*, in this dale, requires some firmness of mind to look down it without producing feelings of terror. A new road winds along the dale, by the side of the river Wye, to Bakewell and Chatsworth, in a most romantic manner. Here hill and dale, rock, wood and water are so harmonized, as to heighten the charms of this beautiful ride.—The natural features of the county, and the ancient tumulis, Roman stations, druidical circles, rocking-stones, &c. are more fully described in the first part of this work.

A large quantity of lime is annually burnt in this township for agricultural purposes, principally for the Cheshire farmers; and when the new rail-road is completed the demand will be still greater. The hillocks produced by the ashes are excavated and formed into habitations for the work people.

Cadhouse Lane, in Repton and Ticknall.

CALDWELL, a village, hamlet, constabulary, and chapelry, 2 m. S. of Drakelow, in the parish of Stapenhill, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley. In 1821, there were in this hamlet 31 houses, 33 families, and 157 persons, now about 180, who are entirely supported by agriculture and trades connected therewith.

This village takes its name from the cold springs which abound in the neighbourhood. It is one of the most rural and pleasant agricultural villages south of the Trent; the site of it commands extensive prospects over the Trent and the Dove valleys to the distant hills of the Peak; no public roads intersect it: the excellent houses, composed of red brick, made in the township, are surrounded by ancient elms, limes, firs, and other forest and ornamental timber, and large gardens.

The township of Caldwell is bounded by Rosliston, S. W.; Linton, S. E.; and Drakelow, N.: the extent is 1028 acres of good land, principally a red marl on a rock substratum, watered by numerous powerful springs. The land is divided between nine proprietors; viz. the lady of the manor, Miss Rebeckah Evans, 18 acres; the Corporation of Repton School and Etwall Hospital, 165 acres; Messrs. Thomas Pratt, 255 acres; Thomas Freer, 112 a. 2 r. 3 p.; William Campion, 112 acres; Thomas Moss, 160 acres; Thomas Leedham, 160 acres; John Campion, 44 acres. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2162. 17s. 6d. The poor, county, and church rates, with the constables' accounts and highways, average about £265. per annum. A complete revolution has taken place in the owners of property in this township since 1758. The parishioners support a Sunday-school.

In Caldewelle, Alfric had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne, and six villanes with one plough. Value in king Edward's time and now 20s. King William gave this manor to the monks of Burton, in benefice not in fee. D. B. 298.

The manor belonged to the Abbot of Burton; it appears that Henry de Collingwood and others held considerable lands here, 30 Edward III. as homagers to the abbot of Burton, which family

of Collingwood long afterwards held it. In 37 Henry VIII. the king granted to Sir William Paget, his secretary, the manor of Winshill, Stapenhill, Mickleover, Littleover, Finderne, and Caldwell, and part of the abbey of Burton on its dissolution. In 1565, Sir Henry Paget, knt. afterwards Lord Paget, his son, alienated the manor of Caldwell to Peter Collingwood, and his heirs, who died 29 Elizabeth, and left his estate here, and at Barton, co. Stafford, to his two nieces, daughters of his brother Ralph; Ellen, the eldest, married John Stone, clerk; and Margery, the younger, Thomas Sanders, of Lullington, esq. In 1653, Collingwood Sanders died seised of the manor of Caldwell. In 1758, Samuel Sanders, esq. owned the manor; from this family it passed by marriage to the Mortimers. It was the property of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, whose son, Hans Winthorpe Mortimer, esq. sold it to Henry Evans, of Burton-upon-Trent, esq.; it is now the property of Miss Rebeckah Evans, (see Pedigree of this family.)

Edward II. when in pursuit of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was then with his adherents at Burton-upon-Trent, halted with his army at Caldwell; the king was attended by the Earls of Surrey, Richmond, Pembroke, and other eminent persons. This was not long before the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1322.

Caldwell church stands on a pleasant site, surrounded by a secluded church-yard: the chancel part is very ancient; in the gable of which a rude sculpture, discovered some years ago, is fixed up. Caldwell and Stapenhill churches are supposed to be two of the oldest in the kingdom. The Rev. Henry de Voeux is the incumbent, and receives annually from the parishioners £152. 14s. in lieu of the small tithes. Formerly service was occasionally delivered in the church, now regularly once every Sabbath.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Here lye the body of Major Henry Sanders, of London, silkman, long Captain of Cripplegate Ward Company, younger sonne of Mr. Thomas Sanders, of Lullington, born May 1, 1592, died January 3, 1666: had issue, by his wife Susanna, daughter of Christopher Alleston, Thomas, factor for the East India Company, died at Bantam; and Daniel, a silkman, died at Stockerton; and others who died without issue. He hath surviving, Henry, a silkman, in London; George and Christopher, in New England: Susanna, married to Mr. Robert Mellor, 2ndly to Mr. Sim. Ash, 3dly to Thomas Woodcocke.

Here lyes, expecting the second coming of Jesus Christ, Collingwood Sanders, lord of Caldwell and Ireton,

in Derbyshire; he was eldest of nine of Thomas Sanders, of Lullington, gent. who had five sonnes and four daughters; he was born 28th August, 1578, died 6th May, 1653; married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edward Sleigh, of Derby, merchant; had issue by her nine sonnes and three daughters: viz. Margaret, a sonne died young, Thomas,* Edmund, John, Daniel, Daniel, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, Alice, and Henry. Elizabeth, wife to Collingwood Sanders, died Margaret, eldest daughter, wife to John Rowe, of Windlehill, gent. had issue three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret; she was born 5th April, 1603, and died 3rd Sept. 1654.

A hatchment with 8 quarters.

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house here, of which the celebrated Dr. Ebenezer Latham was minister. There is now a meeting-house of General Baptists at this place.

Caldwell hall is described by Mr. Wolley, in his Manuscript History of Derbyshire, as being an old seat, removed out of a little moated piece of ground adjoining. The moat is cut out of the solid rock, and the pavement of the court is solid rock.† The mansion has been much improved since it came into the family of Evans. The hall is a large and handsome brick mansion, overlooking a rich lawn to the south front, and a lake of water to the extent of seven acres, which is surrounded by shady walks and ornamental gardens. This charming residence is now the property of Miss Rebeckah Evans, who resides at it.

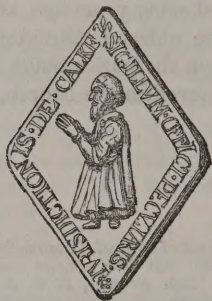
* This was Colonel Thomas Sanders, of Little Ireton, an eminent Parliamentary officer, under Cromwell. See further particulars under Little Ireton, in Mugginton.

† The late Adam Wolley, of Matlock, esq. has here inserted an advertisement respecting an estate sold here, consisting of a mansion house 108 feet in front, a sheet of water of 5 acres, and 50 acres in paddock. The corn tithes of the hamlet consisting of 800 acres. The great and small tithes of the hamlet of Linton containing about 700 acres, 500 acres of land in the hamlet of Coton, 700 acres in the hamlet of Linton, as before stated, the whole containing 1340 acres, and let for £2153. per annum. This appears to be Caldwell hall, Mr. Mortimer's estate, sold in July, but no year stated. (*Godfrey Meynell.*)

CALKE, formerly celebrated for its Abbey, is a small rural village, a township, constabulary Calce, and parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley and deanery of Repington; containing 9 families and 58 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture. The village is 1 m. S. E. from Ticknall, 3 m. S. W. from Melbourn, and 10 m. S. from Derby.

The township is bounded by Ticknall, N. Staunton-Harold, S. Castle-Donington and Melbourn, E. The extent is 709 a. 0 r. 18 p. of limestone and coal land, principally in the occupation of Sir George Crewe, bart. The park is upwards of 400 acres, stocked with Portland sheep, from four to five hundred deer, &c. The tithes belong to Sir George, who is the sole proprietor of the lordship. The estimated annual rental of all the land and buildings is £793. The parochial expenses, taking an average of seven years, have been £60. per annum.

The manor belonged to the Earl of Mercia before the conquest, who granted it to Burton abbey. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was held by Sir William Bassett, knt. who died 6 Edward VI. and left it to his son William; who died 4 Elizabeth, and left it to his son William (*Wolley*.) In 1547, Edward VI. granted the site of the abbey to John, Earl of Warwick. In 1577, Roger Wensley, esq. possessed it, and resided at the abbey. In 1582, Richard Wensley, esq. sold the estate to Robert Bainbrigge, esq. In 1621, Mr. Bainbrigge conveyed it to Henry Harpur, esq. of Normanton, ancestor of Sir George Crewe, bart. the present proprietor.



A convent of regular Canons, of the order of St. Austin, was founded at Calke, by the Earl of Mercia. Before 1161, Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, Matilda, his wife, and their son Hugh, made considerable additions to the foundation. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Giles, and received endowments from various benefactors; but chiefly from the Countess of Chester, on condition that it should be subject to the priory of Repton. The monks removed first to Depedale (the site of Dale Abbey) and afterwards to Repton. The following is a translation of the charters to this religious house.

Charter of Matilda, Countess of Chester, concerning the Advowson of the Church of Repton.

To Walter, by the grace of God, bishop of Coventry, and to all the children of the holy mother church, Matilda, Countess of Chester, wisheth health.

Your sanctity knows, that I, by the permission of my son Hugo, have given to God and to St. Mary and to the Canons of Calce, in pure and perpetual alms, the working of the quarry of Repton, upon the Trent, together with the advowson of the church of Saint Wicstan, of Repton, with all thereto appertaining; upon this condition, that the convent shall be dependent thereupon as its head, whenever a suitable opportunity shall present itself; to which Calce shall be a subject member: for it remains ever of the same diocese. I beseech your complacency with much prayer, that as much as these donations were undertaken by your counsel and charity, so that you will render them lasting. Witnesses, my son himself, Earl Hugo; William Abbot, of Lileshelle; Helias, Prior of Bredune; Roger, chaplain; Turris, clerk; Alfred, of Cumbrei; Sewell, of Hesbi; Nicholas, of Meelton, and many others at Repton.—Farewell.

Charter of Hugo, Earl of Chester.

I, Hugo, Earl of Chester, to the constables, seneschalls, the justiciaries, viscounts, ministers, bailiffs, and to all his people, French and English, as well now living as to come, wish health. You all are to know that I have granted and confirmed, by this my Charter, all the possessions and all the liberties of the church of St. Giles, of Calce, to the Canons serving God there, for the soul of my father and of my mother, and for the salvation of my own soul, and for the souls of my ancestors, in perpetual alms, as the Charters of my father testify and confirm. Viz. a wood which lies between Sceggebroc and Aldrebroc, and the small cultivated Geilberb between Aldrebroc and Sudwude: and the small mill at Repton, and four bovates of land in Tichehale. And by the gift of Nicholas, the priest, two bovates in the same village; and the chapel of Smithesbi. And of the gift of Geva Ridel, a manse of land in Tamworth. And of the gift of my father, one boat in the fishery of Chester, for fishing whensoever they may be willing, with one manse of land for the use of the fisherman: together with the territory of Loftescot: namely, along the road that descends from Repton to the stream-head at Neuhathewelle; and along the stream down to the boundaries of Meeltone; and, on the other side, from the limits of Meeltone, up to the head of Loftescou. And the whole of the land of Eswin Esegar, of Trengestona. And I ordain that the said land be free and quit of all service and of all disputes and quarrels, as land given in alms ought to be. And moreover, I command my people, that they do not inquiet or disturb them (the Canons) in any matter, but that they, the said Canons, may hold the aforesaid land in wood and in plain, in waters and in mills, and in all places as completely as ever any one has held it completely in my own time or that

of my predecessors: and that Reginald, the son of Alwin, of Repton, with his manse, and with two bovates of land adjoining to the said manse, himself and his heirs, be free and quit of all secular service and of all customs which belong to me in the hundred of Repton; and, that they be liberated by name from the pleas of Halemonte, and from all contentions and occurrences; so that they may be free in possession in perpetuity: and principally, that the said Reginald be quit of toll and pannage and from all custom in perpetuity. And I grant to the same aforesaid church, the service of Nicholas, the armour-bearer of my father, in wood and in plain, in the rivers and in the pastures, in the court and without the court, in the high-roads and in the pathways, freely and undisturbedly, as much as ever any one held him and them freely and undisturbedly before. And furthermore I grant to them, in the honour of God and of the aforesaid church, my court to hold for the same possessions, as plenarily as I hold it in Repton; with toll and pannage and infaggenthef, with all its customs, which either I or my predecessors might be able well and plenarily to concede to them. And I will and command that they hold it freely, and honourably, and plenarily, in wood and in plain, in meadows and in waters, in highways and foot-paths, in hall and in markets, in mills, and in all places and in all things: and I will particularly that they have plenty from my wood, for all their buildings and for fire. Let the aforementioned Canons enjoy these aforesaid possessions and liberties freely and undisturbedly, according as the Charters of my father have specified. Witnesses, Radulph, of Meidenwarin; Alfred, of Cumbrai; Alfred, of Suleini; Ricardus, of Luvetot; Roger, of Livet; Gilibert, the son of Pigot; Robert, the son of Gilibert; William, clerk of Barva; Bertram, chamberlain of Sewal; Alexander, his brother; Radulph, of Bricheshard; Robatus, baker; William, clerk; Barba, of Aprilis, near Barva.

Charter of King Edward II. otherwise, reciting and confirming the Grants of the Donors.

The King to all to whom, &c. health. The donation, concession and confirmation which Harold de Leke, some time since made by his Deed to the church of Calc, and to the Canons there serving God, who now reside at Repton, of one carucate of land in Leke. The donation, &c. which the same Harold, by his Deed, made to the said church and to the said Canons, of three acres of meadow in the same township. The quit-rent also of certain claimants which the said Harold, by his said Deed, assigned to the aforesaid Canons, for a certain custom; namely, for the labour of sixty of the serfs of the Canons of Huntebothe, on one day in the year, which labour the same serfs were accustomed to perform to the same Harold, for his pasturage of Staunton. The donation, &c. which Robert of Nottingham, some time Canon of Sarum, made by his Deed, to God and to the blessed Mary, and to the church of the Holy Trinity (*loci*) of Repton, and to the Canons there serving God, of the whole of his land in Sutton and Bonnyngton upon the Soare, with all thereunto belonging, below and beyond the town, without any reserve; together with all the land which he held in Sutton from the same Canons, whilst they remained at Calc, by an exchange of two virgates and one bovat of land, with their appertainments, in Westerleke; which land the said Robert estimated at two carucates of land. These things to be had and to be held by the said Canons in perpetuity, holding rents, rates, &c. we confirm. By the King, at the tower of London, on the second day of March.

Deed of Henry de Hertishorn to the Canons of Calc.

To all the faithful in Christ, to whom the present writing may come, Henry de Hertishorn, son of Lady Agatha, of Hertishorn, wisheth health in the Lord. You will all know, that I have given, and by this my present Charter have confirmed, for the salvation of my soul, and of the souls of my ancestors and successors, to God and to the blessed Mary, and to the church of St. Giles, of Calc, and to the Canons there serving God, in pure and perpetual charity, three acres of my arable land in the territory of Hertishorn, with all appertaining thereto, in and without the town above Schuchawe towards the south: to be held and had of me and my heirs freely, quietly and peaceably, from all secular service and demands, for ever. And this donation and concession, I, Henry, and my heirs, will maintain to the aforesaid Canons against all men. And that this my donation and concession may be firm and stable, I have affixed to this writing the impression of my seal. These being witnesses—John de Stapenhull; Richard, son of Bertram de Hertishorn; Radulph, of Tykeh'; Robert, brother of the aforementioned Henry; John Wychard, of Breslya; William Balle, of Rapenden, and others.

SEAL.—A device of flowers, with this circumscription, Sigill. Henrici de Hertishorn.

The new church, built by Sir George Crewe, bart. is erected on the site of the old one, on a considerable elevation south of the hall. The old church, recased with stone in 1826, is now converted into a handsome gothic structure, with a square tower, both embattled, the latter with projecting buttresses. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a peculiar in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and Sir George Crewe, bart. is the owner of the great tithes and patron of the living. It was given by Harold de Leke to the Canons of the abbey before their removal; and in 1324, it was confirmed to the Canons of Repton. The church is heated with hot-air stoves, set up under the direction of Mr. Harrison of Derby. The elegant gothic windows were cast at Weatherhead, Glover and Co.'s foundry, Derby. The interior is neatly fitted up, with a small organ. The Rev. Matthew Witt, of Repton, is the present minister.

In the chancel is a handsome marble monument in memory of Sir John and lady Catherine Harpur, with their busts in white marble.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the handsome mural monument, in the chancel, is the following inscription.

Here lies the body of Sir John Harpur, bart. who died the 24th of June, 1741, aged 63. In his character were happily united the true patriot, the tender husband, the indulgent parent, the worthy gentleman, and the sincere friend. The world paid this uncommon regard to the greatest good nature and humanity, that he lived and died almost without an enemy. He married Catherine, the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas lord Crewe, of Stene, in the county of Northampton, who survived him three years and six months, and lies interred in the same grave. She was a lady of so rare a disposition, that it is hard to say in which of the duties of life

she excelled the most, she was eminent in every one. In the profession of religion she was steady, in the practice of it exemplary. She looked upon her birth and station not merely as marks of distinction, but as spurs to the noblest actions; she thought earthly greatness received its fairest lustre from virtue and piety; though she was placed far above want herself, yet affluence could never abate her humanity. She had the most merciful feeling for the distresses of others; she made the miseries of her fellow-creatures her own. The poor found in her a sure patroness, the orphan a never-failing friend. Thus they both lived; happy in each other, an ornament to religion, an honour to their country, a blessing to this place, equally beloved, and their loss was universally lamented.

Charities.

The parish of Calke is jointly entitled with the parish of Ticknall to the benefit of the endowed school and hospital in Ticknall.

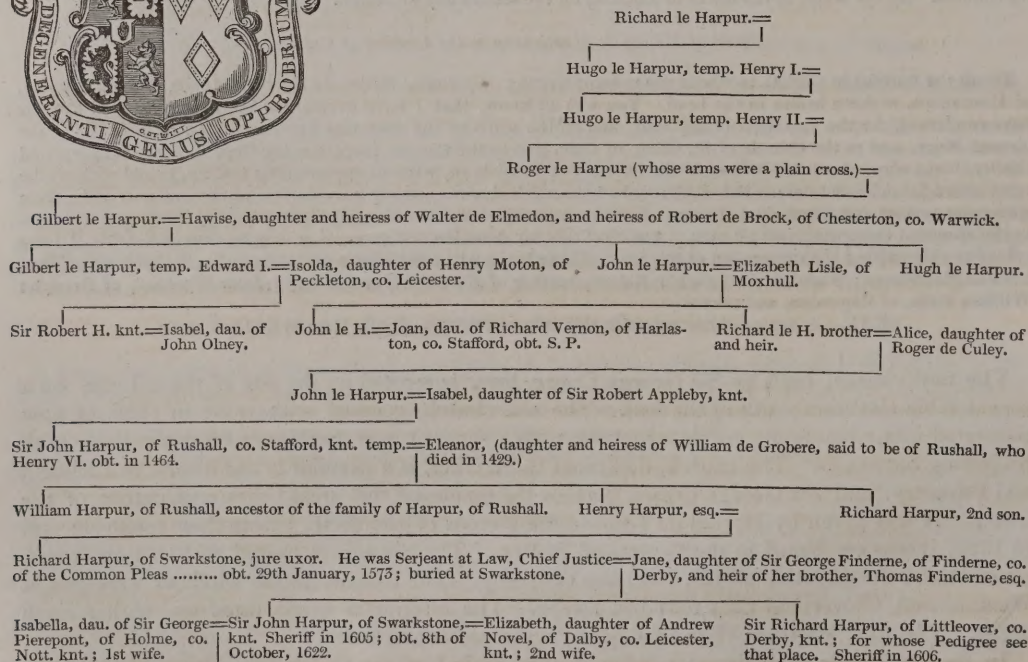
Pedigree of HARPUR, now CREWE, of Calke Abbey, Co. Derby, Bart.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*, Crewe. 2 and 3, *Argent*, a Lion rampant within a border, engrailed, *Sable*. Impaling, *Sable*, 3 mascles, *Or*, Whittaker.

CREST of Crewe. A Lion's paw, *Argent*, issuing from a ducal coronet.

CREST of Harpur. On a wreath, a Boar passant, *Or*, bristled, *Gules*, &c. ducally colored, of the second.

SEAT. Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.



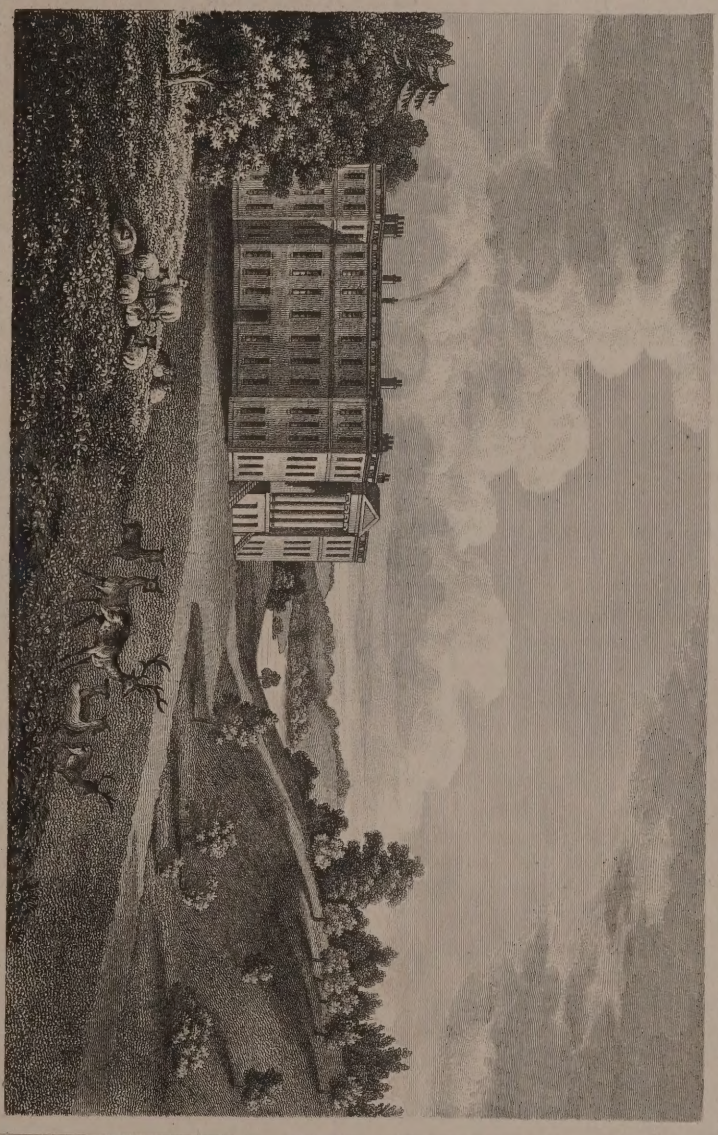
Winifred, wife of John Browne, of Stretton. Dorothy, wife of John White, of Tuxford, co. Nottingham.	Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, knt. 1st wife.	Sir Richard Harpur, of Swarkstone, knt. eldest son and heir, died at London in 1619.	Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Gresley, of Longnor, co. Stafford, brother to Sir Thomas; 2nd wife.	John Harpur, of Breadsall, esq. jure uxoris, and Swarkstone.	Dorothy, dau. and heiress of John Dethick, of Breadsall, esq.; et. 5, anno 1594; obt. 12th January, 1613.
Sir John=Barbara, dau. H. of and heiress of Swarks- Henry Beaufort, a mont, of knt. in Grace Dieu, co. Leicester, obt. in knt.; re-mar. 1627, S. Sir Wolstan P. Dixie.	Dorothy, sis. and co-heiress, wife of Henry Gilbert, esq. of Locko, co. Derby.	Isabel, Jane, Henry, all obt. S. P. Catherine, ux. of Roger Cooper, of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, knt.; obt. in 1677, S. P.	Sir John H.=Catherine, dau. and heiress of Henry Howard, esq. 3rd son of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Bassett, of Blore, esq.	Frances, eld. dau. of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham; she re-married 2ndly to Charles-Henry, Earl of Bellamont, and 3rdly, to Hen. Heveningham, co. Suffolk.	Dorothy, married 1st to Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury; 2ndly, to John Shore, of Derby, esq. M. D. afterwards knt.; she died 17th of March, 1665; bur. at All Saints, Derby.
Henry Harpur, esq. born in 1639; died=Frances, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, of Carleton, co. Northampton, knt. Attorney General to Charles II. She re-married to John, eldest son of Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine, knt. in his father's life-time, S. P.					
Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, co. Derby; created bart. in 1626; died in 1638.	=Barbara, daughter of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, co. Leicester, esq. and widow of Sir Henry Beaumont, bart. She died 2nd July, 1649, aged 68.	Jane, wife of Patrick Lowe, of Denby, esq.	Isabella, wife of Sir Philip Sherard, of Stapleford, co. Nottingham, eldest brother to Sir William, who was created Lord Sherard, and Baron of Leitrim, in Ireland, and was the immediate ancestor of the Earls of Harborough.	George, William, Francis, Thomas, Winifred, all died S. P.	
Sir John H.=Susan West, of Calke, bart. sheriff in 1640, obt. in 1669, et. 53.	Henry H. esq. married the widow of a merchant in London, and had one dau. who died young.	William H. esq. of Bilston, co. Stafford, et. 61 yrs. anno 1681; mar. and had issue, John H. of Bilston and Twyford, esq.	Elizabeth, wife of Richard Manly, younger son of Sir John Manly, knt. clerk of the Green Cloth.	Jane, wife of Thos. Twyford, of London, esq.	Dorothy, ux. of Sir Richard Wilmott, of Osmaston, knt.
Sir John Harpur, of Calke, knt. and bart. On the death of his father's cousin German, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, knt. succeeded to his large estates, and died in 1681.	=Anne, eldest daughter of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham.	Henry, Richard, Charles, Edward, Barbara, Elizabeth, all died unmar.	Susannah, wife of Rev. James Dean, rector of Ollerton, co. Nottingham.	Jane, wife of Henry Dyson, of Segrave, co. Leicester.	Dorothy, wife of John Harpur, of Bilston; she died at Twyford, 8th August, 1715.
Sir John Harpur, of Calke, bart. born 23rd March, 1679; Sheriff in 1701; died 24th June, 1741; buried at Calke.	=Catherine, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Crewe, of Steine, co. Northampton, by his 2nd wife, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Armine; died in 1744.	Anne, only daughter, wife of Borlase Warren, of Stapleford, co. Nottingham, esq.			
Sir Henry H. of Calke, bart. M. P. for the city of Worcester in 1744, and for Tamworth the next session. Died June 7th, 1748.	=Lady Caroline Manners, dau. of John, 2nd Duke of Rutland; died November 10th, 1769.	John, living in 1741.	Edward, mar. Mary, dau. of Samuel Newton, esq. obt. 1761, S. P. Crewe, obt. 1724. Anne, obt. infans.	Jemima, 2nd daughter, wife of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Carleton, co. Northampton, bart. Catherine, 3rd dau. wife of Sir Henry Gough, bart. ancestor of Lord Calthorpe. Mary, wife of Sir Lester Holt, of Aston, near Birmingham.	
John, died young.	Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, bart. M. P. for Derbyshire in 1761, and Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1774; died February 10th, 1789.	=Lady Frances-Elizabeth Greville, 2nd daughter of Francis, 1st Earl of Warwick and Broke; married in 1762; died 6th April, 1825.	Charles Harpur, esq. 3rd son, Major in 38th regmt. of Foot; died 9th July, 1770. Founder of the Almshouses at Ticknall.	Caroline, mar. Major Stewart, and had a daughter Caroline, wife of William Jeny, esq.	
Sir Henry Crewe, of Calke Abbey, bart. D. C. L.; born 13th May, 1763; took the name and arms of Crewe, in=Miss Hawkins. April, 1808, by Royal Sign Manual. He died of a fall from his coach-box, at London, 6th February, 1819.					
Henry, born 30th April, 1792; died an infant.	Sir George Crewe, of Calke Abbey, 8th bart. born 1st Feb. 1795. Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1821. Justice of the Peace, &c. living in 1831.	Jane, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Whittaker, of Mendham, co. Norfolk; mar. 9th Sept. 1819. Arms (<i>Sable</i> , 3 Mascles, <i>Or</i> .)	Henry-Robert, 3rd son, born 14th of Sept. 1801. Rector of Breadsall.	Frances-Caroline, daughter of William Jenny, of King's Newton Hall, esq.	Edmund Lewis, 4th son, born 1st of August, 1805. Charles Hugh Crewe, born April, 1805.
John Harpur Crewe, born 18th November, 1824.	Henrietta-Frances Harpur Crewe, born 4th July, 1829; died Sept. 3rd of the same year.	Henry Harpur Crewe, born 30th of September, 1828.			

The ancient family of Harpur is traced to the period of the Conquest. Hugo, the son of Richard le Harpur, lived at the time of Henry I.; and his grandson Roger, who was contempor

rary with Richard Cœur de Lion, bore a plain cross as his distinction. The son of Roger, Gilbert le Harpur, espoused Hawise, who was heiress of Elmedon and of Chesterton, in the county of Warwick. The grandson of Gilbert was John le Harpur, who some time early in the fifteenth century married Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Appleby, of Rushall, in the county of Stafford, knt. Richard Harpur, Serjeant at Law and Judge of the Common Pleas, greatly aggrandized the family, and was the first that fixed at Swarkstone; he married Jane, daughter of Sir George Finderne, of Finderne, who, by the death of her brother, Thomas Finderne, esq. brought to her husband the manors of Finderne, Swarkstone, &c. Sir John Harpur, knt. the son of the Judge, was High Sheriff in 1605; and Sir Henry Harpur, the grandson of the Judge, was created a Baronet in 1626, by Charles I. and afterwards espoused the cause of that monarch, and fortified his house at Swarkstone, which was destroyed by the parliamentarians. The Baronet, who was of Calke, was the third son of Sir John Harpur, and it was his grandson, Sir John Harpur, knt. and bart. who on the death of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, in 1671, succeeded to his large estates. Both branches of the family were great sufferers for their loyalty in the reign of Charles I. (See a List of those who Compounded at page 84, in the Appendix.) His son, Sir John Harpur, bart. of Calke, married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Crewe,* of Stene. Sir Henry, the son of Sir John, married one of the daughters of the Duke of Rutland: he was M. P. for Worcester and afterwards for Tamworth. The next Baronet of that name was son of the preceding one, and was M. P. for Derby in 1761, and sheriff in 1774. He married the second daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The name of Crewe was assumed by the succeeding Baronet in 1808, by permission, under the royal sign manual. The present Baronet, Sir George Crewe, of Calke, succeeded to the title and estates of the family in 1819, and was high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1821.—Sir George has the inestimable reputation of being a kind and liberal landlord. He is a great encourager of agricultural improvements, and is extensively esteemed for his general benevolence and philanthropy. Sir George is lord of the manors of Arleston and Sinfen, Boulton, Breadsall, Calke, Smisby, Stanton by Bridge, Swarkstone, Ticknall, Twyford and Stenson, &c. The principal estates of Sir George, consist of 11,000 acres in Derbyshire and 23,000 acres in Staffordshire, besides the lordship of Hemmington, in the county of Leicester.—The proprietor of this work has to acknowledge respectfully, the donation of the two plates of Calke Abbey, which ornament these pages.

Calke Abbey, the principal seat of Sir George Crewe, bart. was erected early in the last century, by Sir John Harpur, bart. It is a noble mansion, standing in the centre of an extensive park, of which the verdant and well wooded elevations rise on all sides from the Abbey. These elevations afford rich and interesting prospects, and the valleys which intersect them are adorned with venerable oaks and other ancient forest trees. Few spots exceed this in variety, and wood intermixed with sheets of water is met with amid this charming diversity of hill and dale. Groups of deer, sheep, and cattle enliven the scene. The deer are a fine species of the fallow-deer: the sheep are a peculiar breed, called the Portland, of which notice has been taken in our Agricultural chapter. The house is built of fine freestone, round a quadrangular court: it is large and elegant. In the centre of the south front, two flights of steps lead to the portico, the pediment of which is supported by four Ionic columns. The hall or saloon communicates with the principal apartments; and is 46 feet in length, 31 in width, and 29 feet in height. This saloon is richly adorned with paintings, cabinets, &c. the former presenting numerous family portraits by eminent artists, and the latter containing an abundance of well arranged fossils, shells, and other natural curiosities. Portraits of Sir George and Lady Crewe are considered to rank among the best productions of Reinagle. There are portraits, also, of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, Colonel Harpur, Judge Harpur, of Swarkstone, Sir John and Lady Catherine Harpur, Lady

* Crewe, the name of a family, which was so called from the township of Crewe, in Cheshire, where Thomas de Crewe became possessed of a knight's fee in 1288; John Crewe, esq. his descendant, was for his loyalty created, 13 Charles II. Lord Crewe, of Stene; which title became extinct in 1721, at the death of Nathaniel, the third Lord, who was bishop of Durham. It was revived in the person of John Crewe, of Crewe hall, who was the descendant of another branch of the family, in the female line, and was created a Baron in 1806.



From South East

Joshua Neale sc. 352. Newell.

This Lodge west View of **CALKE ABBEY** *as by permission most respectfully dedicated*
to His Grace's Grace that by his obliged and faithful servant *Stephen Glover.*



Drawn by J. Smith.

Engraved by J. Smith sc. 352 Strand.

*This East View of CALKE ABBEY, is by Permission most respectfully dedicated
to Sir George Crowe Bart. by his obliged and faithful servant, Stephen Glover.*

Palmer, Lady Gough, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, &c. To the right is the drawing-room, the dimensions of which are 29 feet 9 inches by 20 feet 3 inches. This spacious room is elegantly furnished: the walls are adorned with landscapes and other works of art; and the sideboards are ornamented with vases of exquisite workmanship, and a costly Chinese pagoda carved in ivory. To the left is the breakfast-room, 20 feet by 19 feet; and the dining-room, which is 33 feet by 28 feet. These rooms are exactly half the height of the saloon, and with it occupy the southern front. On the east is the library, 44 feet in length and 19 feet in width. It is well stored with works in every department of literature. Adjoining the library is the sitting-room of Lady Crewe, which is 17 feet 9 inches, by 17 feet 6 inches. In this elegant apartment are some paintings by the old masters, which are esteemed among the richest productions of the pencil.—The prospect from the eastern front is highly picturesque, comprising the varieties of a valley with lawns, woods, and water. The lower rooms consist of the private room of Sir George, and various other apartments. The upper story contains handsome chambers, connected by extensive passages and spacious anti-rooms; in one of these is a collection of preserved birds, containing specimens rare for colour and species, collected within a few miles of the house. The principal bed-chambers, &c. are upon the second story, consisting of four suites of family apartments, seven smaller single rooms, school-room, nursery, and servants' apartments. These chambers are all 14 feet 9 inches in height. In this house, although it has never yet been put up, either for use or ornament, is perhaps, one of the most splendid state beds in the kingdom, presented, on the occasion of her marriage, by Caroline, queen of George the Second, to Lady Caroline Manners (afterwards Harpur) as one of her bridesmaids. This now beautiful seat was, in the memory of persons now living, one of the plainest and least ornamental, it is said, almost desolate and ugly, places in the county. The present improvements were all planned and executed by the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart. who devoted a life of retirement to this purpose, affording thereby for many years, ample employment to the workmen and labourers of the surrounding neighbourhood. The house being ill supplied with water, Sir Henry Crewe, at a great expense, brought it from an excellent spring beyond Ticknall, about a mile and a half, to a covered reservoir in the park, from whence the stables, house, gardens, and dairy, are now fully and amply supplied. The style of architecture is Ionic, highly enriched, with fluted pilasters between the windows, and an elegant balustrade round the whole building, within which is a flat roof covered with lead. The stables are excellent, and stand on an elevated site to the north of the house.

CALLOW, a scattered village and hamlet (which with Ible forms a joint constabulary) is in Caldlow, Caldelawe, the parish of Wirksworth, and the inhabitants are supported by agriculture.

The hamlet contains 1092 acres of gritstone and limestone land, viz. 100 acres of wood, one-fourth arable, the remainder meadow and pasture, divided into farms of about 100 acres each, at an average rental of 30s. per acre. The land is well watered by the Ecclesbourn and numerous springs. The lordship is about equally divided between Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, esq. and Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq. who are joint lords of the manor. The tithes belong to the Dean of Lincoln; they are held on lease by G. Errington, esq. who re-lets them to the occupiers at an average of 2s. 6d. per acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1111. 10s. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £135. 1s. 6d. per annum. The inhabitants pay to Brassington House of Industry, and the paupers are sent to that house.

The ancient hall is now in the occupation of Mr. German Dean, one of Mr. Chadwick's tenants. The duchy manor exercises a paramount jurisdiction over the manor of Callow.

The manor was part of the king's lands after the Conquest, attached to the manor of Wirksworth. At an early period it was held by the Okeover family. In the reign of Edward I. the descendant of Patrice de la Launde, whose name appears in the roll of Battel Abbey, had free warren granted in this manor. Joan, daughter of William, and one of the co-heirs of Sir John de la Launde, knight, brought this manor, by marriage, to Richard de Morley, whose daughter and heir married Hugh de Rieslep; her daughter and namesake, Lucia, married Roger de Masey, whose daughter and

heiress general of de la Launde, Morley, &c. Goditha, married Ralph de Statham. Joan, the great-granddaughter of the latter, in the reign of Edward IV. brought the manor to John Sacheverell, esq. whose great-great-grandson, Henry Sacheverell, esq. who died in 1620, bequeathed it to his eldest natural son, Valens Sacheverell, esq. of Callow, co. Derby, whose son George gave a moiety of it to his great-nephew, Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, esq.: this moiety is now the property of Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, esq. The other moiety was given by George Sacheverell, esq. to the celebrated Dr. Henry Sacheverell, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The doctor's widow gave it to her third husband, Charles Chambers. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Chambers' daughter, who married Mackenzie, and gave a moiety of this share to Miss Jane Mackenzie, her husband's sister, and the other to Mary Kirkby, who married Mr. Thomas Robinson. In 1775, these parties joined in selling the moiety of the manor of Callow to the late Philip Gell, esq. and it is now the property of his son, Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq.

Pedigree of CHADWICK, of Callow, Ridware, &c.

ARMS. Mr. Chadwick appears, by Shaw's Staffordshire, from authority of Herald's College, to be entitled to quarter 47 coats: but he uses a seal of 14 quarters, an impression of which is in the possession of the Publisher, viz.

1. Chadwick, of Chadwick and Healey, *Gules*, an escutcheon and orl of martlets, *Argent*.
2. Kyrkeshagh, co. Lancaster, *Or*, on a chief, per pale, *Gules* and *Sable*, three bezants.
3. Ligholres, co. Lancaster, *Vert*, a Lion rampant, *Or*, charged with caltrops, *Sable*.
4. Okeden, of Okeden and Healey, *Argent*, on a fesse, *Sable*, ent. six acorns, slipped, per pale, three oak leaves, slipped.
5. Healey, of Healey, *Gules*, four lozenges, enrailed, in bend, *Ermine*.
6. Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, *Argent*, a bordure, *Gules*, charged with 8 martlets of the first.
7. Cawarden, of Malveysin Ridware, *Gules*, a sling or hand-bow, ent. two pheons, *Argent*.
8. Malveysin, of Malveysin Ridware, *Argent*, 3 bendlets, *Argent*.
9. Sacheverell, of Newhall and Callow, *Argent*, on a saltire bezant, five water-bougets, *Or*, a bordure, *Gules*, granted by Sir William Dugdale, in 1665, to George Sacheverell, son of Valens Sacheverell, eldest natural son of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, Callow, &c. in co. Derby, of Newhall, co. Warwick, and of Oldhays, &c. co. Leicester.
10. Statham, of Statham and Callow, *Gules*, a pale lozenge, *Argent*, (parchment roll, four masques, in pale.)
11. Massey, of Sale, co. Chester, and of Callow, *Argent*, a chevron, ent. three lozenges, *Sable*.
12. Risley, of Risley and Callow, *Argent*, a fesse, bezant, ent. 3 crescents, *Gules*.
13. Morley, of Morley and Callow, *Argent*, a lion rampant, *Sable*, ducally crowned, *Or*, with a crescent for difference, *Or*, on the shoulder.
14. De la Launde, of Callow, *Gules*, a fesse, *Or*, ent. three bezants.

CREST. On a wreath, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Talbot's head, of the second, vulned, and bleeding at the mouth, *Proper*, pierced through the neck with an arrow, *Or*, barbed and flighted, *Argent*, the point embued, *Proper*, gorged with a collar, *Ermine*, rummed and mowed, *Or*, charged with three chess rooks, *Gules*.

MOTTO. Juxta Salopiam, alluding to the death of Robert Malveysin and Sir William Handsacre; but the motto used by Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, esq. and Charles Chadwick, esq. are the words *En bon foy*, being the motto of Sacheverell, of Morley, Callow, &c. Crest, a Lily.

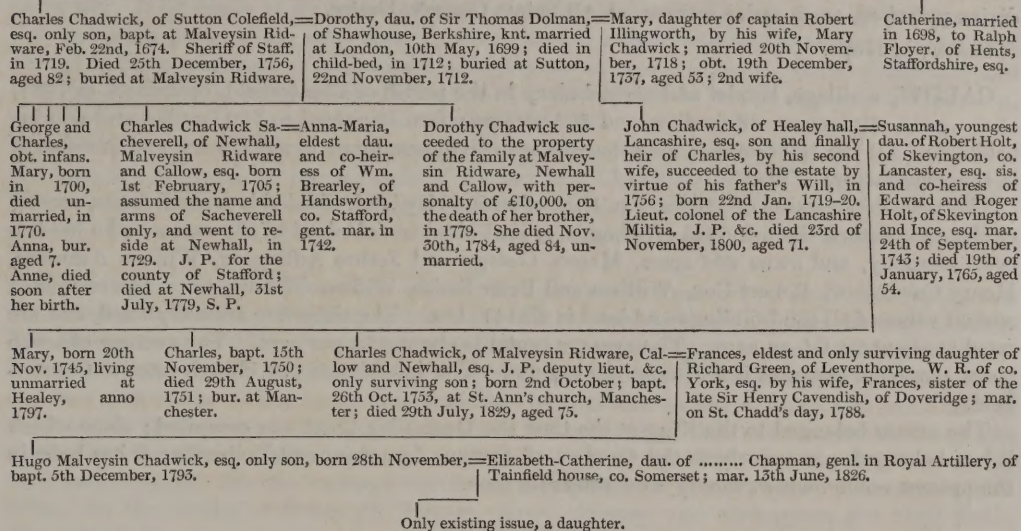
Humphry Chadwick, of Wadehouse, in Malveysin Ridware,==Margaret Hall.

John Chadwick, esq. jure uxoris, joint lord of Malveysin Ridware, viz. five-eighths; 2nd son and heir, baptized in 1564; died 21 Jac. I. =Joyce, one of the daughters of Thomas Cawarden, of Malveysin Ridware, esq. Born in 1579; married in 1594. Arms. *Gules*, a sling or hand bow, two pheons, *Argent*, Cawarden. *Gules*, three bendlets, *Argent*, Malveysin.

Lewis Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, esq. born in 1596; held lands in Edingale, co. Derby; was lieutenant colonel for Parliament. Governor of St. Lucia, &c. died in 1655. =Mary, daughter of Anthony Bagott, of Colton, esq. Marriage articles dated 20th August, 1618, in which A. B. assures to L. C. all his lands in Edingale, co. Stafford, and Derby. John, died an infant. Mabel, bapt. in 1605. Cawarden, bapt. in 1611; living in 1616, but died young.

Valens Sacheverell, of Newhall, co. Warwick, and of Callow, in the parish of Wirksworth, esq. which he had of the gift of his father, Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, esq. to whom he was eldest natural son. =Anne, dau. of Sir Geo. Devereaux, of Sheldon hall, co. Warwick, knight, youngest brother of Walter Devereaux, 5th Viscount Hereford. Cawarden C. eldest son and heir, obt. under age, before 1652, S. P. Katherine, only dau. and heir, born in 1620. =John Chadwick, of Healey hall, co. Lancaster, esq. in 1658; resided at Nottingham in 1659, where he succeeded his kinsman, James Chadwick, of Nottingham, esq. as steward of the honour of Peverel, along with his father-in-law. He was lieutenant colonel for Parliament; died in 1669.

George Sacheverell, of Callow and Newhall, co. Warwick, and Old Hay, co. Leicester, esq. Had the arms of Sacheverell, with a bordure, *Gules*, granted by Dugdale, anno 1665. Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1712. Gave half of Callow to Dr. Henry Sacheverell, and died at Newhall in 1715. =Mary Wilson, obt. in 1739, æt. 75. Anne, dau. of Valens Sacheverell, sole lord of Callow, co. Derby, and of Newhall, co. Warwick, esq. and sis. of George Sacheverell, esq.; mar. in 1665; died at Sutton, and buried at Malveysin Ridware, 25th of April, 1689. =Charles Chadwick, lord of Malveysin Ridware, esq. was of Sutton Colefield, co. Warwick, J. P. He was a warm friend to William III. and died in 1697; bur. in the chancel of Sutton Colefield church, 27th of February, 1697. John Chadwick, M. A. =baptized in 1638; chaplain to Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and lecturer of Dartford. Charles C. esq. a great rake and duelist; living in 1732; died unmarried. Edward, chaplain of a Man of War, died at sea, unmarried. Robert, captain of a ship, killed in a sea-fight, under admiral Sir I. Norris, leaving a widow and two daughters, one of which is said to have married a son of the gallant admiral. Jordan C. bapt. at Nottingham, Feb. 11th, 1640. Lewis, a clergyman, died unmarried. Katherine, obt. cel. Mary, wife of Robert Illingworth, esq. captain of a troop of horse; obt. in 1699.



The family of Chadwick, of Callow, in this county, and Malveysin Ridware, co. Stafford, is with respect to antiquity and connexions, one of the most eminent in the latter county. The present representative, Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, esq. is the fourteenth in descent from Nicholas de Chadwick, the seventeenth from De la Launde, the nineteenth from John de Healey, and the twenty-fifth from Malveysin, the Norman. The Malveysins of Ridware, after possessing estates in Staffordshire, ten descents from the Conquest, terminated in the male line by the death of Sir Robert Malveysin, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403; his two co-heiresses, Margaret, the younger, espoused Sir William Hansacre, knt. and Elizabeth, the elder, Sir John Cawarden, knt. and after seven descents of the Cawardens, Joyce, the third daughter of Thomas Cawarden, brought by marriage, a moiety of the manor of Malveysin Ridware to her husband, John Chadwick, esq. in the year 1594. Katherine, the granddaughter of this marriage, and daughter of Lewis Chadwick, esq. a lieutenant colonel of Horse in the Parliament army, at the battle of Stafford, &c. brought these estates to John Chadwick, esq. of Healey hall, who was also a lieutenant colonel in the Parliamentary army. His son, Charles Chadwick, who married into the family of the Sacheverells of Morley, was an earnest supporter of the cause of William III. who seems to have differed greatly in the politics of the period from his brother-in-law, George Sacheverell, of Callow, who, when he was sheriff of Derbyshire, in the year 1712, acknowledged the very doubtful relationship of the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell,* and gave him half the

* Tindal says that Dr. Henry Sacheverell was the grandson of John Sacheverell, Presbyterian minister, of Wincanton, in Somersetshire, who was bred in St. John's college, Oxford, and silenced soon after the Restoration. This John, being taken at a conventicle, suffered three years imprisonment, which occasioned his death. John's eldest son, father of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, was bred in King's college, Cambridge, and entertained notions very opposite to his father's principles, and died minister of St. Peter's church, in Marlborough, leaving a numerous family, in very low circumstances. His son Henry was put to school at Marlborough, at the charge of Edward Hearst, an apothecary, who, being his godfather, adopted him for his son. Hearst's widow sent him afterwards to Oxford, where he became Fellow of Maudlin college. His mother, by procurement of Bishop Burnet, was admitted into the hospital for distressed widows, at Salisbury. He had not been long at Oxford before he discovered his turbulent spirit. When he came to be ordained by Bishop Lloyd, he was by the Bishop charged with false Latin, but he confidently defended it, until the Bishop sent for books to convince him. The Bishop, finding him very ignorant in divinity, refused to ordain him at that time, but did it afterwards on the Bishop of Oxford's recommendation, with particular marks of favour; yet he ungenerously traduced the learned prelate in a libel, called, "The Character of a Low Churchman." Nor was he less virulent against Bishop Burnet, his mother's benefactor. Being presented to a small living, in Staf-

manor of Callow in testimony of his regard for the violent sermon which that celebrated Tory divine preached, as an assize sermon, at All Saints Church, Derby.

Callow, in Hope.

CALOW, a village, hamlet and constabulary in the parish of Chesterfield, contained, in 1821, 79 houses, 83 families and 395 persons: now increased to 100 families and 600 inhabitants. Of the 100 families, three-fourths are chiefly employed in agriculture and one-fourth in the manufacture of iron.

The township consists of 1299 *a. 2 r. 19 p.* of strong clay land, divided into small farms, among twelve proprietors, the principal of whom are, Earl Manvers, the lord of the manor, who holds a court annually, and owns 895 acres, Messrs. George and Jethro Adlington, William Ashmore, Henry Cowlshaw, Robert Cox, William and Peter Smith, William Windle, &c. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2141. 10*s.* The tithes are annually fixed, and are rated at about 2*s. 6d.* an acre. The average rental is about 25*s.* per acre. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £170. 5*s.* per annum. The inhabitants pay church rates to Chesterfield.

The manor belonged to the King at the time the Domesday Book was compiled; since which it has belonged successively to the families of Breton, Loudham and Foljambe; it has been in the present noble owner's family a considerable time.

Charities.

Foljambe Godfrey ...	Lands, &c.....	7	8	1½	Poor.....	Will, 24th February, 1594.
Wagstaff Edmund...	Rent charge ...	1	10	0	Put out apprentices and poor	Will, 21st April, 1668.

Calow Mill, in Hathersage.

Challenge Low, in Yolgrave.

Calton and Calton Lees, in Bakewell.

CALVER, a village, hamlet, and constabulary in the chapelry of Baslow, parish of Bakewell, Caluoure, and in the hundred of High Peak, is seated on the west bank of the Derwent, 2 m. N. of Baslow, and 1 m. S. of Stony Middleton, which is the post town. In 1821, this hamlet contained 115 houses, 121 families, and 604 inhabitants. Of the families, 27 were employed in agriculture, 36 in trade, and 57 in the cotton-mills and in the lime quarries. The cotton-mills are worked by Messrs. Mason and Co. who employ about 200 hands, and the extensive lime-works at this place are carried on by Messrs. Broomhead and Frost.

The township consists of 850 acres of limestone and gritstone land. The tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, who lets them on lease to the Earl of Newburgh, who is sole proprietor and lord of the manor. The average rental is about 24*s.* per acre, and about 1*s.* in the pound for tithe is added to the rental. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £822. The average of nine years' poor and county rates, with the constables' accounts, is £108. 10*s. 7d.* The parishioners pay church rates to Baslow and Bakewell. There is one male friendly society, consisting of 170, and one female, of 80 members; one Sunday-school, supported by Mr. Mason and the parishioners, and one bridge across the Derwent, repaired at the expense of the county.

Calver is a part of one of the principal limestone districts of Derbyshire, and it derives considerable advantage from its proximity to lands where a different soil prevails, and its produce is in great demand. The lime obtained here is admirably suited for agricultural purposes; hence a

fordshire, he fell in, both there and at Oxford, with the most furious of the High Church and Jacobite party; made scurrilous reflections on the death of King William and the Hanover succession, and, when the Queen appeared against the High Church Memorial, he called her a waxen queen, alluding to the jest passed upon her at Oxford by those who put her motto *Semper Eadem* upon a weather-cock. He was proceeding in this manner when his friends got him preferment in London.

lucrative trade has been established, for the supply of which the hills of Calver furnish abundant materials. It is much to be regretted that no canal communication has been opened between this and other parts of the same county, where lime is wanted and coal abounds; a mutual exchange of the productions of each would be highly advantageous to both. Great difficulty would certainly be found in thus passing the immense rampart of hill by which they are divided; but, as a canal has been lately continued to Sheffield, it might easily be carried through Abbey Dale to East Moor, above Totley, and thence by Dronfield to Chesterfield. With the nearest part of this branch a rail-road, on the principle of the one near Chapel-en-le-Frith, might communicate. The practicability of this undertaking is easily discernible, and its utility would produce an increase of business to the Sheffield and Chesterfield canals, that would be of incalculable benefit to both.

The limestone rocks of Derbyshire not only furnish excellent manure for agricultural purposes, but, when untouched by fire, they produce the best materials in the kingdom for road-making. The persons employed here in this useful branch of labour are by no means deficient in a knowledge of their business; on the contrary, they appear to understand the best principles of making and repairing roads. They break the limestone to a circular guage of from two and a half to three inches in diameter, and a forfeit is incurred for every stone that will not pass the ring: the stone when thus broken is laid upon the road six or eight inches thick, and shortly it becomes so hard and compact, that the carriage wheels as they pass over it scarcely leave a mark behind them. In the vicinity of Bakewell, Baslow, Calver, Hassop, and throughout the High Peak, this system of road-making has long prevailed, and has been found very beneficial; the roads are not only easy to travel on, but they are very durable, and made at little expense.

The manor of Calver at the Domesday Survey was a berewick to Ashford, and belonged to the king. In the reign of Henry VI. to Thomas Lynford. Henry VIII. granted it to Rowland Shakerley, and having passed to the Traceys, was conveyed by that family to the Stratfords. In the reign of Elizabeth, the ancestor of the Earl of Newburgh purchased it.

Charity.

Eyre Rowland..... | Rent charge | 1 0 0 | Poor | Died in 1624.

Car Meadow, in Glossop.

CARSINGTON, a village, township, constabulary and parish, in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and deanery of Ashbourn. This village is seated in a valley 2 m. W. of Wirksworth, and 7 m. E. from Ashbourn. The houses are built under some limestone rocks, whose grey crags jut over the tops of the houses. In 1821 there were 53 houses, 55 families, and 270 persons in the parish, who were supported by agriculture and mining.

The extent of the township is 1116 a. 2 r. 30 p. of good limestone land, principally pasture, divided among ten proprietors, viz. Philip Gell, esq. the lord of the manor, 786 a. 1 r. 8 p.; Robert Dale, esq. 185 a. 0 r. 15 p.; Mr. John Tomlinson, 35 a. 3 r.; Rector, glebe land, 46 a. 0 r. 24 p.; Widows' cow-gates, 8 a. 1 r. 28 p. and five small freeholders. The tithes are about £100. per annum; and the average rental about 28s. per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1337. 6s. 2d.; but, according to a return in the county office, it appears to be £1858. 5s. The amount paid to the poor alone, taking an average of eight years, is £107. 0s. 6d. per annum. There is one endowed school and one public house in the township.

In the Domesday Book this place is called *Ghersintune*, and was part of the king's lands attached to the manor of Wirksworth. In 39 Henry VI. the Earl of Shrewsbury held this manor, and left it to his son John. In 7 Elizabeth, Ralph Gell, gent. left an estate here to his son Anthony, who died seised of the manor of Carsington in 1578-9, now the property of his representative, Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq. Mr. Wolley mentions several good families who held lands here, viz. the Haywards, Hutchinsons, Stones, &c.

The small church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1648. The living is a rectory,

entered in the king's books at the clear value of £48. and yearly tenths 10s. 2½*d.* The present value, derived from the 46 acres of glebe and the tithes, is about £175. per annum. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector, and the Rev. Robert Gell, the present curate.

Registers.

The registers are contained in 8 or 9 volumes. The earliest begins 1st October, 1592, and ends in 1639, each page being signed by the minister and churchwardens. They are extremely well kept. They contain entries of the induction of several rectors, and several events: viz.

1618, "No christenings this year." 1637, "In this year was the parsonage house built." 1638, "The *view* tree was set in the church-yard of Carsington by William Thorpe, rector, Illam, Ralph Gell, and Edward Valens, upon the feast of Simon and Jude, anno Dom. 1638." 1638, "September 29, Sarah Tissington, a poor young

woman, born into the world without any hands or arms, yet was very nimble and active in the use of her feet, with which she could not only take up things from the ground, and play at most childish games with her play-fellows when she was a child; but also, when grown up, she could knit, dig in the garden, and do divers other services with her feet; she was aged 24, or 25 years, and departed this life the day and year aforesaid; born and buried at Carsington." 1693, June 15, "Bishop Lloyd's second visitation, staid two nights at Hopton hall on his way to Bakewell."

Here are found many entries to the families of Gell, of Hopton, Stone, Hayward, Hutchinson, and the yeoman families of Hutchinson and Gell, all of Carsington. The entry of Dr. Francis Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, is as follows: "Francis, son of Edward and Mary Hutchinson, baptized 8th January, 1659." That of his brother, Samuel Hutchinson, esq. ensign in Forbe's regiment at the battle of the Boyne, 10th October, 1666; and that of Francis, John, and Edward, and Dr. Samuel Hutchinson, bishop of Killala, his sons, the latter on 29th May, 1701, being all styled sons of Samuel Hutchinson, ensign in the army, and Mary his wife. Mr. John Hutchinson, living in 1712, was then one of the most considerable lead smelters in the county. The bishop of Killala was grandfather of the present Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, of Castle Sallagh, in Ireland, bart. and his brother, Sir Robert Synge, of Keltrough, bart.

Charities.

SCHOOL.—This school-house was built by Mrs. Temperance Gell, of Hopton, spinster, or by her Trustees, under her Will, dated 21st March, 1722, and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, 1730, whereby she gave £220. to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the possessor of Hopton hall, and to Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, to be laid out in land, for a schoolmistress to teach poor children of Hopton and Carsington, trustees for the time being, of whom the possessor of Hopton hall is always to be one, to have power to choose and displace the mistress, and choose children. By a codicil, dated 28th September, 1728, she devised a house and land to the said trustees, which she had lately purchased, and £200. to build a school-house and habitation for the mistress; who is to teach twenty poor boys and girls of the poorer inhabitants of Hopton and Carsington; and if not a sufficient number in those two places, then from Middleton by Wirksworth—the children to be five years old—the mistress to be unmarried, without children, a protestant, and to have £10. a year. This legacy, and £50. left by Samuel Bendall, Will dated 1727, was laid out in a farm at Ockbrook, now consisting of 52 *a.* 2 *r.* 28 *p.* with a barn, occupied by John Walker, at £80. a year. The trust has never been renewed. Mr. Gell being at present sole trustee, choosing mistress and children, who are taught and clothed once a year, at the expense of about £40. a year. The mistress receives a salary of £14. 14*s.* a year, and £5. yearly for coals. The Commissioners are of opinion that the surplus income ought to be applied in extending the benefits of the charity to a larger number of children; and that new trustees should be appointed.

Gisborne Rev. Francis...	Funds.....	7	5	0	Poor.....	Will, 1818.
Widows' Beast-gate.....	8 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 28 <i>p.</i>	9	0	0	Two poor widows	Enclosure, 1826.

John Oldfield, an eminent puritan divine, who wrote on the Righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, was ejected from this benefice in 1662, and died in 1682. His son, Dr. Joshua Old-

field, an eminent presbyterian divine and tutor, was born at Carsington in 1656; he exercised his ministry successively at Tooting, in Surrey, at Oxford, and in Maiden-Lane, London. His principal works were Treatises on the Improvement of Human Reason, and on the Trinity. Mr. Ellis Farneworth, translator of the Life of Pope Sextus V., Davila's History of France, and Machiavel's works, was presented to this rectory, in 1762, the year before his death.

Carnfield, in South Normanton.

Carter Lane, in Pinxton.

Cartledge, in Dronfield.

Cartledge, in Duckmanton.

Castle Gresley, see Gresley.

CASTLETON, a village, township and parish, in the constabulary of Hope, in the archdeaconry of Derby and hundred of High Peak, 5 m. N. N. E. from Tideswell, 12 m. N. E. from Buxton, 7 m. N. E. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 25 m. S. E. from Manchester, 40 m. N. from Derby, and 162 m. N. W. from London, is seated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the Peak of Derbyshire, and more celebrated than any other for its extensive and wonderful cavern, ancient and once valuable lead mines, and Peverel's castle. The houses in the village are built principally of stone, procured in the neighbourhood at the foot of Mam Tor, and other immense mountains that enclose it to the south and west: to the north and east a fruitful plain of some miles' extent is enclosed on the north by another range of hills, the highest eminences of which are known by the names of Winhill, Losehill, Bamford Edge, &c. The parish includes the parochial chapelry of Edale, which is seated in the most secluded part of Derbyshire, embosomed amidst the highest portion of the Peak hills. The township of Castleton, in 1821, contained 210 houses, occupied by 214 families, and 993 persons, now increased to about 1200 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture, the mines, cotton weaving, twine spinning, and other trades and handicraft. The support of the inhabitants is derived from these sources, and from those who are induced to visit the remarkable places in the neighbourhood.

The extent of the township of Castleton is 2905 *a.* 3 *r.* 32 *p.* of good land, principally pasture, watered by a brook which springs from under a rock near the Peak cavern; the land on the north side of the township is gritstone, and that on the south, limestone, divided into large farms, generally at an average rental of £2. per acre, though there are many small proprietors, the number of freeholders being 150. Among the large proprietors may be enumerated the Duke of Devonshire, grantee and lessee of the manor under the crown, Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, M. D. William John Bagshaw, of the Oaks in Norton, esq. Rev. John Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, as lessee of the duchy, Isaac Hall, esq. John Champion, esq. Messrs. Robert Howe Ashton, Samuel Ashton, John Dakin, Ellis and Thomas Eyre, Joseph Hall, Rowland Heathcote, Isaac and Jeremiah Royse, Thomas, Joseph, and John Wright, the Rector and Vicar, &c. The great tithes belong to the bishop of Chester, as rector, and the vicar in the following proportions, viz. two-thirds to the bishop, and one-third to the vicar. The great tithes are on lease to the inhabitants at £135. 19s. 1d. The tithe of lead ore is every twentieth dish, and rarely exceeds £60. per annum. The small tithes belong to the vicar. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2897. 19s. 2d. The average of seven years' parochial expenses (except the church rate, which is nearly one book annually, and the highways) is £288. 5s. The paupers are maintained in a workhouse. There is one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1809; two male, and one female friendly societies, a parochial day-school, endowed, two Sunday-schools, one at the church and one at the Methodist chapel, which are supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and seven inns in the township.

The Duke of Devonshire, as grantee and lessee of the crown, holds a court-leet and court-baron at Easter and Michaelmas. A three weeks' court is also held for the recovery of small debts under £5. Joseph Hall, esq. is the steward.

There was anciently a market at this place, held on Wednesdays, which existed before 1222.

There is now no market, but fairs have lately been established here, viz. on the 21st of April and on the first Wednesday in October, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. The Sheffield and Manchester coaches pass through to and from, daily.

The celebrated cavern, called Peak's hole, or the Devil's cave, is described at page 11, in the First Part of this Work.—Castleton is thus depicted by the muse of Mr. Cotton:

"A place of noted fame,
Which from the Castle there derives its name.
Ent'ring the village, presently y'are met
With a clear, swift and murmuring rivulet,
Towards whose source, if up the stream you look,
Or on your right, close by, your eye is strook
With a stupendous rock, raising so high
His craggy temples tow'rd's the azure sky,

That if we this should with the rest compare,
They hillocks, mole-hills, warts and pebbles are.
This, as if King of all the mountains round,
Is on the top with an old tower crown'd,
An antick thing, fit to make people stare:
But of no use, either in peace or war."

At the time of the compilation of Doomsday Book there were two manors belonging to the castle of William Peverell, in the Peak, which were held at that time by Gernebern and Hundine. These had there two carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to two ploughs. There are now four ploughs in the demesne, and three villanes with one plough, and eight acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 50s. D. B.

The manor of Castleton is described in the Doomsday Survey as "*Terra Castellī William Peverell, in Peche fers.*" This expression, says Lysons, seems to import, that the castle which gives name to this parish, was built by William Peverel, natural son of William I. who had given him this manor amongst other estates after the Conquest. The Peverels did not enjoy their large estates in this county many generations; for William Peverel, a grandson of the first possessor, having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was obliged to secure his safety by an ignominious flight; leaving his castles and immense possessions at the king's (Henry the Second) disposal. Some of these continued many years in the crown, as appears by the sheriffs' accounts, but at length were granted by Henry II. to his son John, Earl of Morteyne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown. During the absence of Richard I. this castle, pursuant to the agreement between Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and John, Earl of Morteyne, was placed in the hands of Hugh de Novant.* In the sixth year of the reign of John, Hugh de Neville was appointed governor of the castle of Pec. It was afterwards in the hands of the rebellious barons, who united to oppose the tyranny of the monarch, but, in 1215, William de Ferrers, seventh Earl of Derby, raised troops for the king, and took it from them by assault; and, in recompense for this eminent service, he was appointed governor. In the following year, Ranulph de Blunderville, Earl of Chester, was governor. The castellans now followed each other in quick succession. In 1 Henry III. William de Ferrers, seventh Earl of Derby, obtained a new patent for the custody of the castle of Pec, and held the government of it full six years. In 7 Henry III. the custody was given to Bryan de Lisle, a person of great trust with the king. In 13 Henry III. it was delivered up by

* Hugh de Novant, or Nonant, was chaplain to Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury and archdeacon of Oxford. He was high sheriff for the county of Stafford, in 3, 4 and 5 Richard I. and for executing which office he was suspended from his Episcopal functions. Before his consecration, he was appointed by the Pope to the office of legate. In 1139, Richard I. granted to him liberty of all his manors, lands and men, and of all those of his churches of Coventry and Lichfield, Chester, Shrewsbury, &c. He purchased the monastery of Coventry of the same king for 300 marks, intending to place secular priests in it. In 1190, he, for this purpose, went thither with armed men, and the monks refusing to obey his order, he effected his design by force of arms, wounding some and putting others to flight; he burnt and destroyed their charters and evidences, and established secular priests in their place. Bale says that he himself was wounded in the conflict near the high altar. In 1193, he was robbed of valuable treasures near Canterbury, as he was travelling towards king Richard, then a prisoner in Germany. Soon after the king's return he was deprived of his bishopric, for joining in the conspiracy with John, Earl of Morteyne, afterwards king John, against his brother Richard, in his absence; but he was willing to buy restitution, although he could never regain the king's favour, with the sum of 5,000 marks. During his episcopate he obtained for the church of Lichfield the advowson of Bakewell. In 1197, he was compelled, by the pope's mandate and the king's authority, to replace the monks of Coventry, though he yet entertained great aversion to them. Before his death he repented of his severity to the monks, and by large contributions endeavoured to expiate his offence, and dying in the habit of a monk, in 1199, at Betherleven, in Normandy, he was buried in the Monks' cloisters, at Caen. After the death of this bishop, the monks of Coventry having appointed a new prior, they proceeded to the election of a bishop.

Bryan de Lisle to William, Earl of Derby. In 16 Henry III. Bryan de Lisle again had the custody; 17 Henry III. William, Earl of Derby; 33 Henry III. William de Horsden; 35 Henry III. Prince Edward; and in 49 same reign, Simon de Montfort. In 18 Edward I. William, Earl Warren; 1 Edward II. Piers Gaveston; 4 Edward II. John, Earl of Warren, obtained a free grant of the castle and honour of Peke, in Derbyshire, with the whole forest of *High Peke*, to hold during his life in as full and ample a manner as it was anciently enjoyed by the Peverels before it came by escheat to the kings of England.

In 2 Edward III. this castle and forest appear to have been a part of the fortune given with Joan, sister of Edward III. on her marriage with David, Prince of Scotland. In 46 Edward III. it was given to John of Gaunt, and consequently absorbed in the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in 1466, was constable of Peak castle. In the reign of Henry VII. the castle was held under the Duchy, by Robert Eyre, of Padley, esq.; in that of Henry VIII. successively by Robert Thornhill and William Gallins. Leland calls it the "Castel of the *Hy Peke*, belonging to the king." In the reign of Edward VI. it was held by Godfrey Somersall; and in that of Elizabeth, successively by John Eyre, esq. and Godfrey Foljambe, esq.

The elevated situation of the castle, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly isolate the eminence which it occupies, must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the Cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet in depth. On the west it is skirted by the precipice which frowns over the great cavern, and rears its abrupt head to the height of 260 feet. The north side is the most accessible, yet even here the path has been carried in a winding direction, to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The castle yard, an enclosed area, extended almost over the whole summit of the eminence. The wall is nearly in ruins to the level of the area; though, in some few places on the outside, it measures twenty feet high. On the north side were two small towers, now destroyed. The entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the *keep*. The walls of this building, on the south and west sides, are pretty entire; and at the north-west corner are 55 feet high; but the north and east sides are much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of thirty-eight feet, two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being, from north to south, twenty-one feet, four inches; from east to west, nineteen feet, three inches. This difference arises from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which are composed of broken masses of limestone, and mortar of such an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock: the facings, both outside and inside, are of hewn grit-stone. In the wall within is a little *herring-bone* ornament.

The inside is a complete vacuity; but anciently consisted of two rooms; one on the ground floor, and one above: over which the roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south, but not of equal height with the outer walls. The ground floor was about fourteen feet high, the upper room about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been through a doorway on the south side of the upper room, by a flight of steps, now wholly destroyed, but said to have existed within memory: the present entrance is through an opening made in the wall. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase communicating with the roof, but in a ruinous condition.

The antiquary will contemplate this ancient structure with feelings of gratification. The top of the rock where the castle stands is but a circumscribed plot of ground, nor can it at any time have been sufficiently ample to accommodate the numerous establishment of a great feudal chieftain: yet, in the earlier ages, it appears to have been a place of considerable importance; and the occasional residence of the Peverels, who resided here in great pomp and splendour.

The antiquity of this castle is considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, imagines it to have been a fortress, and a place of royal residence, during the government of the Saxons; but other antiquarians suppose it to be an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror; to whom, indeed, the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. Its ancient appellation of *Peverel's Place*

in the Peke, countenances this opinion. Whatever is the truth, it is certain, that Peverel possessed it at the time of the Doomsday Survey, by the name of the Castle of the Peke, with the honour and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county. About this time a tournament is reported to have been held here on the following occasion.

“Pain Peverel (half brother to William) Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters; one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of visitors, invited all noble young men who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel’s Place in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring, at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors, should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington, as a reward for his skill and valour. Guarine de Meez, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the Lords Fitz-Warrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above mentioned, and there engaged with a son of the king of Scotland, and also with a Baron of Burgoyne, and vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought.”

It has been observed that this castle, though almost impregnable from its situation, was but ill adapted for a procrastinated siege, there being no appearance of any well or reservoir within its walls, from which the garrison could be supplied with water. To this observation it has been replied, that the spring at the upper end of Cave Dale might, by some very simple contrivance, have been made available to furnish the troops with this necessary article. Another, and more ample supply, lies more conveniently; a well has been discovered on the summit of Long Cliffe Hill; between which, and the castle, there is a communication, though now a very dangerous one, across the narrow ridge of rock that overtops the entrance into Peak’s Hole. This well is built of the same kind of stone as the castle, and it is so situate as easily to be made available for an abundant supply of water.

The Duke of Devonshire has the nominal appointment of constable of the castle, and is lessee of the honour or manor and forest of the Peak, of which Castleton was, till of late years, esteemed a member. Courts are now held for Castleton as a distinct manor, extending over many of the townships of the Peak.

The name of Peverel is closely identified with the ancient history of this county. One of the most celebrated possessors of that name was the natural son of William the Conqueror, by Maude, the daughter of Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman, related to Edward the Confessor. This lady, who possessed great personal beauty, appears, according to some historians, to have been the wife of Ranulph Peverel, Elderman of the hundred of Dengy, in the county of Essex, and resident at Hatfield Peverel, in that county. It is probable that she became the mistress of William of Normandy during his visit at the court of the Confessor, and that he gave her in marriage to his companion in arms, Ranulph Peverel, son of Payne Peverel, standard bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy, the father of William I. The king’s son, by Maude, at the desire of his mother, assumed the name of his father-in-law, Peverel. According to the monk Vitalis, the newly built castle of Nottingham was committed to the custody of Peverel, in the second year of the reign of the Conqueror, but it is not stated which Peverel is meant; and we find that Castellane, one of the sons of Maude, was living in Dover, and that another, named Payne, was Lord of Brun, in the county of Cambridge. There is no difficulty in the supposition that William Peverel, the natural son of the Conqueror, was advanced nearly to the age of manhood, at the period of his father’s successful enterprise, and we accordingly find that immense possessions were bestowed upon him immediately after the Conquest. Blore, in his History of the manor of South Winfield, says “he had in Nottingham forty-eight houses of merchants, twelve houses of knights, and thirty-nine manors, with many dependent villages, in Nottinghamshire: forty-four lordships in Northamptonshire, and two in Essex. He had one manor and a dependent village in Bedfordshire, two towns in Oxfordshire, eight manors and their dependencies in Buckinghamshire; and besides

this manor of Winfield, twelve manors and their villages in Derbyshire.”* At the court of his half-brother, William Rufus, Peverel continued in favour, and, during the war with Robert of Normandy, the castle of Helme, in that duchy, was entrusted to him, which, however, he surrendered upon its being closely besieged. He died shortly afterwards, probably in disgrace, and is said by Deering,† from the Records of Lenton, to have founded the priory at that place, for Cluniac monks.

William Peverel (his son) in the time of Henry I. founded the priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, for Cluniac monks, and for the health of the souls of King William and Queen Matilda, and of their and his parents, and of King Henry and his Queen Matilda, and of their children, William and Matilda (the latter of whom first married to the Emperor, Henry IV. and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and by her last husband was mother of King Henry II.) and also for the health of his own soul, and for the souls of Adeline, his wife, his son William and all his (the founder's) children; he gave thereto the following munificent gift out of his Derbyshire estate, viz. two parts of his demesne pastures in Buchestones (Buxton) Sachaleros (Shallcross) Ferneley (Fernilee) Sirebrock, Stafden (Staden) Cudal, probably (Cowdale) Crebil, Chaldelow, Darnehal, Stauredorl (Sterndale) Dunningestede, and Chelmordon (Chelmorton). He also gave them his manor of Blacowell (Blackwell) in the Peak, and two parts of the tithes of Tideswell, Bradewell, Badecowell (Bakewell) Hoccalaw (Hucklow) Esseford (Ashford) Wormmill (Wormhill) Monyax (Monyash) and Hulme (Holme) together with the whole tithe of his lead and venison in the Peak. Avenellus, one of his men, ancestor of the Earl of Rutland, granted to the same out of his demesnes at Haddon and Mettred uc ploth, probably (meadow place) and Monyax (Monyash.) To which his knights and great tenants made considerable additions. He gave to the abbey of St. Mary, in York, founded by the Earl of Brittany, eight carucates of land in Rudsten; he also founded an abbey of Black Monks, near Northampton, where, according to the Abbey register, he died in 1113.

William Peverel, according to the opinion of Blore, son of the last named William, was one of the temporal Lords who attended King Stephen in the great council held at Oxford, in the first year of his reign, in which the King granted his Charter of indulgences to the people and privileges to the church; and in the third year of King Stephen he conducted the Nottinghamshire forces into Yorkshire, against the Scots; and in that expedition, he, at the famous battle, fought near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, called *Bellum de Standard*, shared in the honour of a glorious victory, obtained by the English, under the command of William, Earl of Albemarle, in the company of Robert de Ferrers, then Earl of Ferrers, and afterwards created Earl of Derby. But in the sixth or seventh year of King Stephen (1140) he experienced a wide reverse of fortune; for, continuing firm in his attachment to the King, and the affairs of the Empress, who had then raised an army to assert her right to the crown, taking a favourable turn, Ralph Paganell, baron of Dudley, one of her adherents, set fire to the town of Nottingham: and this William Peverel, immediately afterwards, fighting stoutly at Lincoln, in the army of Stephen, against the army of the Empress, headed by Robert the Consul, Earl of Gloucester, he was there taken prisoner with the King, and the government of his castle at Nottingham was given, by the Empress, to the before named Ralph Paganell.‡ But in the following year the soldiers of William Peverel by stratagem in the night recovered it again.

* In the extract from the Domesday Book, given in our Appendix, will be found particularized the manors in Derbyshire held by William Peverel. The castle, in the Peak Forest, Derbyshire, is expressly mentioned at the head of them.

† This author states that William I. in the second year of his reign, bestowed on his natural son the newly built castle of Nottingham, and large estates in that county. The Peerage of England places him at the head of the Earls of Nottingham, but *Glover*, in his Catalogue of Honour, makes no mention of him as such; and Camden says William, surnamed the Conqueror, made his natural son ruler of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, by the title of Lord. Some of the minor courts of this and the adjoining county of Nottingham, are still known by his name.

‡ *Dug. Bar.* Vol. I. p. 431, 437, and *Speed*, p. 473. I am aware this action, and all the other occurrences I have related respecting this family, except the donations to York abbey, are annexed by *Dugdale* to one and the same William Peverel. But besides that, the register of St. James, near Northampton, offers evidence (notwithstanding the disagreement between the year of our Lord and the King's reign) that William Peverel, the founder, whom, for

King Stephen being at Nottingham, at the very earnest entreaty of this William Peverel (the third) and of Odon, his wife, and Henry, his son, confirmed to the monastery of Lenton what William Peverel, father of this William, or this William himself, or any other benefactors had given thereto.

This William Peverel, it seems, had taken from the canons at Lenton the churches of Hæcham and Randia, which had been given to them by William, his father: but afterwards repenting of what he had done, he, with the consent of his heir, William the younger, restored them. His Deed being attested by many witnesses, and, amongst others, by Robert de Heriz.

His son William inherited the wealth and honours of the family, but was deprived of his estates by Henry II. His crime was the poisoning of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, with whose wife, the daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, he intrigued and confederated in the perpetration of this nefarious action, A. D. 1153. Dreading the just severity of the monarch, he fled, on his guilt becoming known, to the monastery of Lenton, founded by his grandfather, and took the cowl as a monk; but it being intimated to him that the king intended to pass through Nottingham in his way to York, he threw off his religious habit and privately quitted the kingdom. The king seized upon the major part of his possessions, which he retained in his own hands until the birth of his youngest son, John, on whom he bestowed them, with the title of Earl of Morteyne. Margaret, the sister of the last William Peverel,* married Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham and Derby, whose pedigree will appear in our account of Duffield.

Most of the Pedigrees we have consulted only give two generations of this family, but we think the account given by Blore is more consistent with truth than any other, and that his reasons are well grounded.

The handsome tower church is dedicated to St. Edmund. In 1269, the church of Peak castle was given by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) to the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. gave the great tithes and the advowson of the vicarage, to the Bishop of Chester, and his successors. The Bishop of Chester has 85 *a.* 1 *r.* 15 *p.* of land in the township, 35 acres of which is but of little value, being high inferior land, and difficult to cultivate. Some small plots, containing 3 *a.* 3 *r.* 4 *p.* are divided between the bishop, as rector, and the vicar. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £41. and yearly tenths —; it has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The glebe land is 21 *a.* 3 *r.* 17 *p.*; the vicar also receives a third part of the great tithes, now let for £135. 19s. 1d. yearly; and the tithe of lead ore, which averages about £60. per annum, the mines being less productive than formerly. The Rev. Charles Cecil Bates is the present vicar.

In 1819, the Rev. F. Farren left about 600 volumes of books to be lent out to the parishioners at the discretion of the minister.

A handsome Saxon arch, which divides the nave and the chancel, was rebuilt, in 1827, by order of Mr. Elias Needham and Mr. Timms, churchwardens.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Micah Hall, gent. attorney at law, who died 14th May, 1804, aged 79: beneath is a Latin couplet, which may be thus translated—What I was you know not—What I am you know not—Whither I am gone you know not—Go about your business.

On brass—The Rev. Edward Bagshaw, A. M. the worthy vicar of this place 46 years, died 12th April, 1769,

aged 79. A man, whose chief delight was in the service of his Master: a sound scholar, a tender and affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, a lover of peace and quietness: who is gone to that place where he now enjoys the due reward of all his labours. Near him lies Margaret, his wife, and several of his children.

distinction, I will call William Peverel the second, died in the time of King Henry the First; it is highly improbable that the first William Peverel, who, by the Conqueror, a zealous and wary man, was entrusted with the custody of the castle of Nottingham in the second year of his reign, should be capable of fighting stoutly for Stephen seventy-four years afterwards. And, indeed, I think it is evident it was not him, but his grandson, William Peverel the third, who fought for King Stephen. *Blore.*

* Sir Walter Scott has assumed the title of Peverel of the Peak for one of his series of Novels, and that celebrated writer has made a member of this distinguished family one of the most conspicuous characters in his romance.

Charities.—Parish of Castleton.

Whittingham James... | £100. | Interest | Education of 12 boys and girls.

Township of Castleton.

Bagshaw Richard	{ House and garden, and 65 a. old enclosed land in Edale	16 0 0	SchooIm. to instr. 12 poor chil. Castleton	Will, 13th Mar. 1749.
Bennett Edward	{ 3 a. 3 r. 13 p. of land.....	8 6 0	£2. Poor, residue to educate 3 poor chil.	Will, 5th May, 1720.
Bray Champion, of Hope....	£100. secured on turnpike road, viz.			
	£40.	Interest	Poor	Died in 1825.
	£40.	Ditto	Ditto	Castleton.
	£20.	Ditto	Ditto	Hope.
Dakin Thomas	£5.	0 5 0	Ditto	Edale.
Gisborne Rev. Francis.....	Funds	7 5 0	Ditto	Will, in 1706.
How Robert	£36.	Interest	Ditto and Ringers...	Will, in 1818.
Needham Samuel, Rushop }	Rent charge	6 0 0	Ditto.	Will, 4th June, 1818.
Edge				
Staveley Alice.....	£5.	0 5 0	Ditto	Will, 15th Dec. 1781.
Staveley Mary	£5.	0 5 0	Ditto	Will, 15th Jan. 1785.

The immediate approach to Castleton, by the road across the mountains from Chapel-en-le-Frith, is by “a steep descent, called the *Winnats*,* or Wind-gates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasms. This road is two miles in length, and carried on in a winding direction, in order to render the natural declivity of the ground passable by carriages. Happy was the imagination that first suggested its name, *The gates or portals of the winds*; since, wild as these sons of the tempests are, the massive rocks which nature here presents, seem to promise a barrier sufficiently strong to control their maddest fury. Precipices 1000 feet in height, dark, rugged and perpendicular, heave their unwieldy forms on each side the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and frequently presenting themselves in front, threaten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns, to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton vale is unexpectedly thrown upon the eye, refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and barren scenery to which it has so long been confined.”

This peaceful and luxuriant vale has a very impressive effect, from being contrasted with the bleak and elevated tracts that environ it. Its breadth is in many parts two miles from south to north; its length, eastward, between five and six; and its depth, below the general level of the surrounding country, nearly 1000 feet. Through its bosom flows several meandering rivulets; and from the north and south, various lesser dales open into it from different distances. This valley communicates with that through which the Derwent holds its course to Derby, a track well worth pursuing, from the romantic variety and beauty of the scenes it successively presents.

* “The Winnats is not without a tale of horror. About sixty years ago a gentleman and lady, mounted on single horses and unattended with servants, are said to have been murdered in this dreary pass. They were strangers in the country, and some circumstances induced the supposition that they were on a matrimonial excursion to the north. They were both young, and one of the men concerned in the murder stated the lady to be extremely handsome. The morning after the commission of this atrocious act, the horses belonging to these unfortunate persons were found in the neighbourhood of Castleton, without riders, but properly caparisoned for travel. Suspicion pointed to the crime that had been committed, and an enquiry took place, when, after a few days’ search, the dead bodies were found in one of the holes in the craggy sides of the Winnats. All attempts to trace out the perpetrators of this horrid deed were for a long time fruitless: they escaped the punishment of an earthly tribunal, but a singularly calamitous fate attended them. They were five in number: one only died in his bed, who confessed to have participated in the crime, and as he was the last survivor, he told who were the companions of his guilt; two of them, working near where the murder was committed, were killed by the sudden falling of a part of the rock above them; the other two were the victims of different accidents, and the inhabitants of this district regard their premature deaths as awful instances of divine vengeance. Such is the tale of blood connected with the local history of the Winnats, and it is so circumstantially related, that the names of the men who were concerned in the commission of the crime are mentioned, and the manner of their death particularly detailed. This story I have told as it exists in the vicinity of the place, but the enquiries I have made into the accuracy of the narrative induce me to suppose it fabulous.” Rhodes.

The villages of Hope, Castleton and Brough, are situate within its limits ; and the former, with its spire church, forms a very agreeable feature in the scenery when viewed from this part of the descent. The steep sides of the valley are beautified by well cultivated enclosures, rising above one another to its very edge. To the north, the country boldly swells into hills, terminating in two high points. Westward, it does not extend beyond the village of Castleton, but it there forms a noble amphitheatre, the back of which rises in many parts to the height of 1000 feet. As the road winds along the declivity, the traveller obtains a prospect of Castleton, which appears clustered near the bottom of the steep eminence, at whose feet the famous cavern discloses itself, and whose summit is occupied by the ruins of the ancient castle, frowning over the precipice, and Mam Tor raising its head beyond, are striking and grand objects. Near the entrance of the village, a bridge has been thrown across the stream which issues from the cavern. A ditch and vallum formerly extended in a semi-circular course round the village, from the mountain on which the castle stands, and may yet be traced in particular directions.

Between one and two miles from Castleton, near the western extremity of the elevated ridge that separates this valley from Edale, is Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, one of the seven wonders of the Peak. This eminence is composed of shale and micaceous grit in alternate stratification ; the former being highly impregnated with vitriol of iron. Its name, Mam Tor, is an ancient British appellation ; but the Shivering Mountain is a title it has received in more modern times, from the circumstance of the shale continually decomposing under the action of the atmosphere, and falling in large quantities down the face of the precipice into the valley below. The vulgar error, that the mountain has suffered no diminution in bulk, though the shale and grit have been shivering from its face for ages, requires no confutation. If it did, the bare inspection of the spot would be sufficient ; as the valley below is overwhelmed with its ruins, to the extent of half a mile ; and the lines of an ancient encampment, which occupied the summit, destroyed for a number of yards by the crumbling of the substance. At some distance to the north-west, is another break in the mountain, called Little Mam Tor, from which the shale and grit frequently shiver, but not in so great a degree as at the former, where the rushing noise of the quantities that descends is sometimes so loud as to be heard at Castleton.

The summit of Mam Tor was extremely well-adapted for a military station, as the ascent on every side, but the north-east, is very steep ; and the height of the mountain nearly 1300 feet above the level of the valley. The camp was surrounded by a double trench, which is still, for the most part, in excellent preservation. It extended from the north-east to the south-west, along the ridge of the eminence, and occupied somewhat more than sixteen acres of ground, the circumference being nearly 1200 yards. The enclosed area is very irregular, but approaches to the oblong form. The principal entrance was from the west. At the north-east corner is a perennial spring ; and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened a few years ago, and a brass celt, and some fragments of an unbaked urn, discovered in it.

From the top of Mam Tor there is an extensive and charming view into Edale, which a modern tourist has described as "a place in which the inhabitants, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the bustle of the world, appear to enjoy all the quiet and security that pervaded the happy vale of Rasselas:" the view from this eminence is not of common description : the most striking features of the Peak of Derbyshire—its loftiest hills, and some of its loveliest dales are included in the prospect.

Near the bottom of Mam Tor, on the south, is the very ancient mine of Odin, which has probably been worked from the Saxon times, and still furnishes employment for nearly 140 persons, men, women, and children. It consists of two levels, running horizontally into the mountain ; the upper, a cart-gate, by which the ore is brought from the mine ; the lower one, a water level, to drain the works, which have been carried more than a mile from the entrance. The vein of ore runs from east to west, hading, or underlying, to the south ; and has in some places been followed sixty yards below the horizontal entrance ; and in others, as much above it : the thickness of the vein is various. The quality of the ore differs in different parts of the mine : the best kind

yields about three ounces of silver to the ton weight of lead. Elastic bitumen, blende, barytes, manganese, fluor spar, sulphuret of iron, and various other substances are obtained in this mine.

Though the level at the entrance of Odin mine is not more than seven or eight feet from the surface of the earth, it is said to be nearly 450 feet below it, at the further extremity. It extends into the mountain where the blue john is found, that singular and beautiful substance, of which we have already given a description, as well as of the process observed in manufacturing it into ornaments, at page 77, in the first Part of this Work. The two mines in which it is procured, are named the Trecliff and the Water-hull. The entrance to the former is by an arched descent, conducting by numerous steps to the depth of about sixty yards, where the steps terminate; but a confined, yet tolerably easy path, leads into an opening about thirty yards deeper. This forms the commencement of a range of natural caverns, or fissures, in the bowels of the mountain, the termination of which is unknown, though they have been followed to an extent of nearly three miles. In this adventurous journey, the passage is in many parts extremely rude and difficult, the way being sometimes obstructed by enormous masses of stone, and at others impeded by precipitous gulfs, where the use of ropes becomes necessary to aid the descent. The strangely confused situation of the fissures; the abrupt and dislocated appearance of the rocks which form them; the singular direction of the path, now suddenly darting into the depths of the earth, and now proceeding by a more easy and circuitous route; and the effect produced on the mind by this extraordinary arrangement of Nature's scenery; are circumstances which description will ever be inadequate correctly to display. Some beautiful snow-white stalactite decorates several parts of these subterraneous passages; and beds of a very rich kind of red ochre are found among the productions of this singular mountain. The blue john is obtained in two or three places of the mine, but does not appear to exist in any considerable quantity. The passage is in many places wet and slippery; and the flannel shirt, hat, and trowsers, of a miner, are necessary to be worn by the person who undertakes to explore these remarkable cavities.

The Speedwell Level, or Navigation Mine, another curious object for inspection in this neighbourhood, is situate near the foot of the Winnats, in the mountainous range called the Long Cliff. This level was originally driven in search of lead ore, by a company of adventurers from Staffordshire, who commenced their undertaking about fifty-five years ago, but with such little success, that, after an expenditure of £14,000. and eleven years' ceaseless labour, exerted in vain, the works were obliged to be abandoned. The descent is beneath an arched vault, by a flight of one hundred and six steps, which leads to the sough, or level, where a boat is ready for the reception of the visitor, who is impelled along the stream by the motion communicated to the boat by the guide, through pushing against wooden pegs driven into the sides of the rock at the distance of six feet from each other. The depth of the water is about three feet: the channel through which it proceeds was blasted through the heart of the rock, which was found of such solidity and hardness, that implements of sufficient temper could hardly be procured to penetrate it. As the boat proceeds, several veins of lead ore may be observed in the rock, but of insufficient value to defray the expense of working them.

At the distance of six hundred and fifty yards from the entrance, the level bursts into a tremendous gulf, whose roof and bottom are completely invisible; but across which the navigation has been carried, by throwing a strong arch over a part of the fissure where the rocks are least separated. Here, leaving the boat, and ascending a stage erected above the level, the attention of the visitor is directed to the dark recesses of the abyss beneath his feet; and firm, indeed, must be his resolution, if he can contemplate its depths unmoved, or hear them described, without an involuntary shudder. To the depth of ninety feet all is vacuity and gloom; but beyond that commences a pool of stygian waters, not unaptly named the Bottomless Pit; whose prodigious range may in some measure be conceived, from the circumstance of its having swallowed up more than 40,000 tons of the rubbish made in blasting the rock, without any apparent diminution either in its depth or extent. The guide, indeed, informs you, that the former has not been ascertained; yet we have reason to believe that this is incorrect, and that its actual depth in standing water is about 320 feet. There cannot, however, be a doubt, but that this abyss has

communications with others, still more deeply situate in the bowels of the mountain, and into which the precipitated rubbish has found a passage. The superfluous water of the level falls through a water-grate into this profound caldron, with a noise like a rushing torrent.

This fissure is calculated at being nearly 280 yards below the surface of the mountain; and so great is its reach upwards, that rockets of sufficient strength to ascend 450 feet, have been fired without rendering the roof visible. The effect of a Bengal light discharged in this stupendous cavity, is extremely magnificent and interesting. Beyond the fissure, the level has been driven to a similar length to that part which precedes it; but in this division of its course little occurs to excite observation.

About half a mile from the entrance of the Cave-valley is a stratum of basalt, which appears at the surface, and, in one part, assumes somewhat of the form of an hexagonal column, and is similar, in texture and hardness, to those of Staffa, in the Hebrides, and of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. Incorporated in it is crystallized quartz, approaching in appearance to chalcedony. This column is part of a vast basaltic mass of great thickness and considerable dip, which ranges north and south for fifty or sixty yards, and is covered with a thin stratum of a substance resembling half baked clay. In its immediate neighbourhood is a stratum of toadstone; some of which is decomposed, and appears like indurated clay, full of holes, and variegated with green spots, and calcareous spar: other specimens are extremely hard, with zeolite and jasper occasionally occurring in them.

The late Mr. Mawe, in the preface to his "Mineralogy of Derbyshire," observes, "that for the purpose of obtaining mineralogical information, Castleton seems to be the best situation, where such a variety of strata, mines, and minerals occur, as perhaps no situation in this kingdom can boast." "The various mines and veins of ore," he adds, "are of the first consequence, while the mountains around present a variety of strata worthy the attention of the geologist."

CATTON, a village, township, constabulary and chapelry, in the parish of Croxall and hun-Chetune, dred of Repton and Gresley, 1 m. E. of Croxall, on the south bank of the river Trent. This village, in 1821, contained 7 houses, 7 families and 89 inhabitants; six of the families were employed in agriculture and one living independent.

The extent of the township is about 1200 acres of excellent land, chiefly a red marl, watered by the river Trent, at an average rental of £2. per acre. It is bounded by the Trent, N., Walton, E., Coton, S., and Croxall, W. S. W. The tithes belong to the vicar of Croxall, and are taken by composition. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2406. 11s. 8d. Robert John Wilmot Horton, esq. M. P. is the sole proprietor and lord of the manor.

The chapel was destroyed by fire many years ago, and has not been rebuilt. It formerly belonged to Repton priory. The living is in the gift of the crown.

In Chetun, Siward had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne: and fourteen villanes and two bordars have four ploughs and twenty-four acres of meadow. Coppice-wood one quarenten long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 60s. Nigel holds it. D. B. 300.

The manor of Catton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. The paramount manor passed in marriage with Amicia, daughter of Henry de Eerrers, to Nigel de Albini. In 4 Henry IV. Aylmer, Baron St. Amand held Catton under the Duke of Lancaster, and dying, left it to Ida, his daughter, and Gerrard Baybroke, the son of Eleanor, sister to Ida. Mr. Wolley supposed that this Ida married the father of Roger Horton, esq. by which marriage he obtained the manor. In 1421, Roger Horton, esq. died seised of it, and ever since it has remained with his descendants.



ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Horton, *Sable*, a buck's head, caboshed, *Argent*, attired, *Or*. 2nd and 3rd, Wilmot, *Sable*, on a fesse, *Or*, between three Eagles' heads, couped, *Argent*, as many escallops, *Gules*, a border engrailed, *Or*.

CREST of Horton. On the waves of the sea, *Proper*, a spear, erect, *Or*, headed, *Argent*, enfiled with a dolphin of the first.

CREST of Wilmot. An Eagle's head, couped, *Argent*, gorged, with a collar, engrailed, *Azure*, in its beak an escallop, *Gules*.

The family of Horton has for many centuries been resident at Catton, in this county, and was in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries connected, by intermarriages, with the Curzons of Croxall. Roger Horton, of Catton, knt. held Brislingcote, temp. Henry VI. he married Alice, the daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, knt. and died in 1421, leaving issue a son, William, then eighteen years old; this William Horton, of Catton, knt. held Brislingcote and other lands, temp. Henry VI.; his grandson Roger, of Catton, knt. held the same in the reign of Henry VIII. and died in 1527; his son John, of Catton, knt. married Ann, daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, knt. and died before his father, in the month of October, 1521, leaving a son John, aged fourteen at the death of his grandfather, who left him his estate. Christopher, of Catton, esq. son of the said John, died 25 Elizabeth, 1583, and left the lordship of Catton to his son Walter, then twenty-one years of age, who had a son Walter, whose sole issue, Christopher, of Catton, esq. was high sheriff for Derbyshire in 1640, and died 18th November, 1659, aged 77; he married Parnell, daughter of Thomas Tyringham, esq.; she died 17th March, 1651, aged 61, leaving issue, five sons; Christopher died in the 19th year of his age, Walter, Thomas, Henry, Francis, and four daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Parnell and Anne. Walter Horton, of Catton, esq. was high sheriff for Derbyshire in 1657, and died 19th Nov. 1701, aged 76; he married Dorothy, daughter of — Ferrers, who was buried at Croxall, 16th April, 1680, aged 52; they had issue, twelve children: Walter, a famous preacher, Canon of Lichfield and minister of All Saints' church, Derby; Christopher, of Catton, esq. the eldest son, died 9th October, 1707, aged 54; he married Eliza —, who died in 1681, aged 33. They had issue, four children; the eldest son, Walter, of Catton, esq. who died in 1716, aged 38, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, co. Stafford, esq. and had issue, four sons, Christopher, Walter, Thomas, John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary; Christopher, of Catton, esq. born in 1701, died 2nd Jan. 1764, aged 63, married Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Eusebius Buswell, of Cadeby, co. Leicester, bart. and had issue, ten children, of whom eight were living in 1764. Christopher, the eldest, died unmarried. Eusebius, of Catton, esq. was high sheriff for the county of Derby in 1800, died 18th April, 1823; he married Phœbe, daughter of — Davenport, esq. and had issue, two daughters, his co-heiresses, Anne Beatrix, the eldest, married Robert John Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. and on the death of his father-in-law, that gentleman (who long filled the office of Secretary of State for the colonies) assumed, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Mr. Horton, the additional surname and arms of Horton, and came into possession of the manors of Catton and Coton in the Elms, in this county, and a considerable estate in the county of Stafford. He has issue, seven children, the eldest son is named Eusebius. Frances Louisa, the other daughter, married the Hon. — Carleton. This family is celebrated for its attention to agricultural improvements and the welfare of its tenantry.

Catton hall, the seat of Robert John Wilmot Horton, esq. M. P. is a large and capital square brick mansion, built on a flat site, on the south bank of the river Trent. The high grounds, on the south side of the mansion, are clothed with plantations that are shooting into beauty. The rich meadows that surround the house to the north-east and west, are well studded with ancient oaks and other forest timber. The entrance is through a portico on the south front; the east front has two projecting gables. The north front contains the drawing-room and library: the latter is 48 feet long by 24 feet wide, in which are some good family portraits and a select library of books. The west front contains the dining and breakfast rooms. The kitchens, which are

large, are fitted up with steam boilers, stoves, &c. by Mr. Harrison, of Derby, engineer. The gardens, pleasure-grounds and walks are tastefully laid out. It is now occupied by the Countess of Farnham.

CHADDESSEN, a pleasant village, situate in a valley, 2 m. E. from Derby, which is the post Cedesdene, town, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Spondon, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby. This is a township, constabulary and parochial chapelry in the parish of Spondon, containing 98 houses, 98 families and 500 inhabitants. Of the 98 families, 60 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 30 in trade, chiefly framework-knitters, and 8 variously.

The township is bounded by Spondon, E. Osmaston, S. St. Alkmund's parish, Derby, W. and by Breadsall, N. The extent is 2089 a. 2 r. 27 p. including 211 acres of common, enclosed by Act of Parliament, 31 George III. (Act states 900 acres.) The land is good, chiefly on a red marl and a yellow clay substratum, watered by a little brook, the canal, and the river Derwent, at an average rental of £2. per acre, divided among twelve freeholders above £10. per annum and eight under. The principal proprietors are Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. who owns 1607 a. 2 r. 27 p. The Duke of Devonshire, 155 a. 0 r. 36 p.; Richard Thomas Bateman, esq. 128 a. 2 r. 5 p.; Robert Holden, esq. 33 a. 1 r. 9 p.; William Holland, gent. 51 a. 0 r. 30 p.; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. 30 a. 0 r. 14 p.; Messrs. George Wallis, of Derby, 18 a. 3 r. 3 p.; John Steer, 9 a. 1 r. 8 p.; William Morley, sen. 10 a. 3 r. 16 p.; glebe land, 23 a. 2 r. 3 p.; Mrs. Hannah Goodwin, 6 a. 2 r. 32 p.; and the others are small proprietors. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £3860. 15s. The average of seven years' poor rates is £376. 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. and constables' accounts, £67. 9s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum.—Excellent bricks are made in the township.

In Cedesdene were four carucates and a half of land to be taxed, and two parts of an ox-gang. Land to as many ploughs. Eleven sokemen, ten villanes and five bordars, have now there six ploughs and twenty-eight acres of meadow. Wood-pasture, half a mile long and five quarentens broad. Coppice-wood, as much. Value in king Edward's time £4. now £3. It then belonged to Henry de Ferrariis. D. B. 309.

This manor was possessed by the baronial family of Ferrers; after the fall of that family, it appears to have been somewhat divided, for we find in 25 Edward I. William de Chaddesden, Henry de Cordville, and Anthony Luttrell held lands here. In 3 Edward II. Ralph Pipard died, and left his son John an estate here and at Spondon, which his father had held in 1 Edward I. In 29 Edward III. Nicholas de Chaddesden, clerk, Geoffrey de Chaddesden and William de Duffield, gave an estate here towards maintaining three chaplains in the church of Chaddesden. In 37 of same reign, and in 4 Richard II. Godfrey Foljambe left an estate here to his granddaughter Alice. In 15 Richard II. Henry Cotton gave lands to the priory of Breadsall. In 12 Henry IV. William Sallow, of Stanton, died, and left his son John an estate under Sir John Fitz William. The Abbot of Darley also owned lands in this township. In 3 Edward IV. Agnes Marmion left her niece, Alice, wife of Thomas Pilkington, an estate here. In 1480, Sir William Plumpton died seised of the manor, by inheritance from Sir Robert Grene, and devised it to his granddaughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Sothill, and Margaret, wife of John Rocliffe; from the latter the manor descended to the family of Clifford, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to Francis Curzon. In 7 Henry VII. Ralph Pole of Radbourn died, and left an estate here to George, son of John, son of Ralph, his cousin and heir at law. In 4 Henry VIII. John Curzon, of Kedleston, esq. died, and left his estate here to his son Richard. In 10 of the same reign, Thomas Babington died, and left his estate here to his son Anthony. In 31 of the same reign, Ralph Sacheverell left his son an estate here, under Richard Curzon. In 2 Edward VI. John Curzon left an estate here and at Spondon to his son Francis. In the same reign, John Dethick, esq. of Breadsall, died seised of lands here, which he left to his son George. In 6 Edward VI. German Pole died, and devised lands here and at Spondon to his grandson. In 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, Sir Henry Sacheverell died seised of an estate here, which he left to his grandson John. In 1 Elizabeth, John Bird, of Locko, left his son William his estate here and at Spondon. John, son of George Dethick, before-mentioned, died and left an estate here to his daughter,

Dorothy, the wife of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone. In 27 Elizabeth, Henry Beaumont, of Normanton, esq. left his son Francis an estate here. In 35 of the same reign, Robert Newton, esq. had a considerable estate here, part of which had been bought of Francis Curzon and German Pole, esqrs. John Sacheverel, in the same year, left his son Henry an estate at Derby and Chaddesden, which descended to his son John. In 42 Elizabeth, John Drew, of Derby, gent. had an estate here under Robert Newton, which he left to his son John. A family of the name of Laverock formerly resided at Chaddesden, of whom John married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Edmund Powtrel. The manor has long been united to that of Locko, and is now the property of Mrs. Lowe, of Locko hall. Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. is the principal landed proprietor, whose ancestors have resided here many generations.

The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, dedicated to St. Mary. It was built before the time of Edward III.; for early in this reign a grant of one messuage and thirteen acres of land was made to three chaplains in the church at Chaddesden: most probably the warden and two chaplains of the chantry, founded in this church by Henry de Chaddesden, archdeacon of Leicester. Certain lands were conveyed, as the endowment of this chantry, by his executors, Sir Geoffrey and Sir Nicholas de Chaddesden, in 1362. Besides the original endowment, two messuages, one toft and sixty acres of land, were given to the chanters at the altar of the Virgin Mary, at Chaddesden, in 1380. Robert Newton, esq. beforementioned, died seised of the chantry, in Chaddesden, in 1593. In the south side of the chancel are two stone stalls. The skreen that divides the nave and the chancel is of oak, richly carved, after the gothic order. The living is a vicarage, stated in the king's books to be of the clear value of £22. The benefice derived from 23 a. 2 r. 3 p. of glebe land, &c. is but small. Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. is the patron, and the Rev. Richard Coke Wilmot is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Sacred to the memory of Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. M. D. He married Sarah Marsh, daughter of Richard Mead, M. D. by whom he left one son, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. and two daughters, Anne and Jane. He died at Herringstone, in the county of Dorset, the 21st day of November, 1786, aged 93, and was interred, by his own express directions, in the parish church of Monkton, in the said county, near his beloved wife, who died the 11th day of September, 1785, aged 83. Beneath are deposited the remains of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. who died the 9th day of September, 1793, aged 62. Above are the arms of Wilmot. On an escutcheon near are the arms of Wilmot and Sacheverell, impaled. And on another, Wilmot, impaling Mead.

In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Maskelyne, who deceased the 21st of October, 1762, in the 26th year of her age. Arms, *Sable*, a fesse, indented, *Or*, between three escallops, *Azure*, impaling *Sable*, a chevron, *Argent*, between three darts of the second.

Near the font are half-length figures of a man and woman, carved on a pew door.

In the register of burials, mention is made of a man, of the name of Thomas Harris, aged 107 years, who was interred at Chaddesden, February 29th, 1659.

Charities.

The school was founded in 1705, by Robert Walker, who, by his Will, bearing date 20th April, in the same year gave a piece of land, containing 1 a. 0 r. 11 p. for the education of three poor children.

Robert Wilmot, esq. by Deed, bearing date 16th April, 1737, granted for ever to the town of Chaddesden, a piece of land, in order that a school-house might be erected thereon.

Adjoining the school are six almshouses, founded in 1634, by Edward Wilmot, D. D. for six poor people.

Robert Wilmot, esq. by his Will, in 1638, directed that his eldest son, Robert, and his heirs, should, out of lands at Chaddesden, thereby given to him, pay to four men and two women, to be placed in the almshouses at Chaddesden, 1s. a piece weekly, a gown at Christmas, yearly, or 10s. in lieu thereof, three yards of linen cloth, at 1s. per yard, and a dinner or 8d. in lieu thereof; to each of the poor men, once in two years, a cap, of the price of about 2s. and should repair the said almshouses as often as need be.

Robert Wilmot, esq. by his Will, bearing date 2nd November, 1671, gave to his executors £400. to be laid out in land, to secure the annual payment of £15. 12s. being 1s. a week a-piece

for ever, to each of the six poor people, as an addition to their former pay. The lands purchased with the above sum was conveyed to Isaac Borough, esq. 11th and 12th January, 1713, subject to the annual payment of £15. 12s. His grandson, Thomas Borough, esq. of Chetwynd park, pays 6s. weekly towards the support of the alms-people. Sir Robert Wilmot is sole trustee, and appoints the pensioners.

Henry Gilbert, of Locko, esq. left a rent-charge of 20s. a year, to be distributed to the poor at Christmas. This sum is now paid by Mrs. Lowe.

John Berrysford, of Camden St. Walworth, London, by his Will, bearing date 22nd March, 1813, devised to the parish of Chaddesden £600. three per cents. (by legacy tax, and other expenses, reduced to £450.) the interest thereof is now £16. 4s. per annum, to be distributed to the poorest widows and orphans of the township.

Pedigree of the family of WILMOT, of Chaddesden.

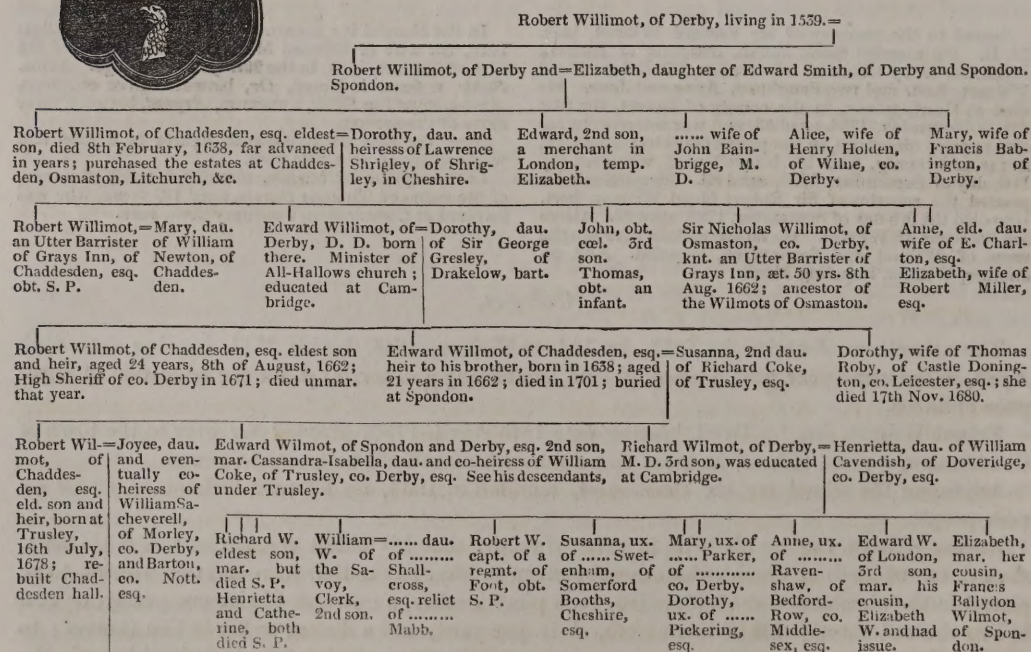


ARMS. *Sable*, on a fesse, *Or*, between three Eagles' heads, couped, *Argent*, as many escallop shells, *Gules*, quartered with Mead, Shrigley, Sacheverell, Leech, Staunfield, Lowe, Rosel, Strelley, Vavasour, Statham, Masey, Ruslip, De la Launde, Morley of Morley, alias Derby, Fitz Ercald, &c.

CREST. An Eagle's head, couped, *Argent*, gorged with a mural coronet, *Azure*, in the beak an escallop shell, *Gules*.

MOTTO.

SEAT. Chaddesden Hall.



Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, esq. eldest son, died unmar. in 1755.	Sir Edward Wilmot, of Chaddesden, heir to his brother, born 17th Oct. 1693; some time Physician General to the Army, and Physician in Ordinary to Queen Caroline, Frederick, Prince of Wales, King George II. and King George III. created a bart. to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent, dated 15th February, 1759, 32 George II.; obt. 21st November, 1786, aged 93 years, at Herringstone, co. Dorset; buried at Winterborne Monckton in that county.	Sarah Marsh, dau. and heiress of Richard Mead, M. D. by Ruth, dau. of Richard Marsh, esq. Physician in Ordinary to King George II. obt. in 1785, at Herringstone, aet. 83 years; buried at Winterborne Monckton.	William, 3rd son, was in the Navy, and died unmarried.	Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Davison, A. M. rector of Dalbury, co. Derby, had an only dau.	Susanna, wife of Lichford, of co. Lincoln, esq., had an issue.	Robert, 4th son, = Dorothy, dau. of Simon Degge, of Derby; appointed Canon of Windsor, in February, 1748; mar. at Morley, co. Derby, 7th October, 1746; ancestor of Wilmot Sitwell, of Stainsby, esq.	Dorothy, dau. of Simon Degge, of Derby, and of Blithe, co. Staff. esq. by Jane, 2nd daughter of Harvey Staunton, of Staunton, co. Nott. esq.							
Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. only son and heir, born in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 19th September, 1751; mar. at Repton, co. Derby, in 1759; died 9th Sept. 1793.	Mary, dau. and heiress of William Wollet, of Kent, esq. by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William Roberts, of Harbledown, in Kent, esq.; living in 1787.	Anne, mar. 5th Feb. 1760, to Thomas Heron, of Newark upon Trent, co. Nott. and Chilham Castle, Kent, esq. eldest brother of Sir Richard Heron, bart. and died 30th April, 1767, leaving issue.	Jane, mar. to Thomas Williams, of Herringstone, co. Dorset, esq. living a widow, with issue, in 1787.	Lucy, 1st ux. eldest dau. of Robert Grimstone, of Neswick, co. York, married March, 1796; died in May, 1812.	Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, 3rd bart. born 5th July, 1765; eldest son and heir; High Sheriff in 1803; Lieut. Col. of the Derbysh. Yeomanry Cavalry, Justice of the Peace, &c. living at Brighton in 1831.	Bridgett, 2nd wife, relict of Daniel Crawford, esq. and dau. of Henry Holland, esq. married in 1817.	Rev. Edward Wilmot, 2nd son, born 16th Sept. 1766; rector of Kirk Langley, co. Derby.	Anne, only child of Dr. Chambers, 1762. of Stretton, co. Derby, esq.	Edward, born 6th Dec. 1761; died 14th Feb. 1762. Richard-son, born 11th Sept. 1767; died 2nd November following.	Mary, born 10th July, 1763; mar. in 1785, to Thomas Barret, an officer in the army.	Harriet-Sidney, born 28th of Nov. 1768; obt. cel. bur. at Chaddesden.	Charlotte-Sarah, born 30th Dec. 1769; obt. cel. 1787.	Louisa, born 8th February, 1771; married Sir William Cave Brown, of Stretton, co. Derby, bart.	Elizabeth, born 25th of May, 1772; married Francis Bradshaw of Barton Park, co. Derby, esq.
Robert Roberts Wilmot, esq. eldest son, born 2nd July, bapt. 5th September, 1799; died unmarried.	Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, 2nd son and heir, of Chaddesden, esq. mar. 11th of Feb. bapt. 6th April, 1801; a Justice of the Peace.	Maria, eld. dau. of E. M. Mundy, of shipley, esq.; mar. 15th Dec. 1826.	Rev. Richard Coke Wilmot, dau. of minister of the Rev. and Stanley neley Mo-born 18th of May, bapt. 3rd July, 9th of July, 1802.	Ellen, 2nd dau. of M. Mundy, of shipley, neley Mo-bapt. 3rd July, 1828.	Anlaby Mead W. born Dec. 14, 1805; bapt. Mar. 26, 1806. John Wilmot, of the Royals, born May 17, baptized June 30, 1807; died at Bungelow, East Indies, July 13, 1830.	Edward Wollet Wilmot, born August 3, bapt. Nov. 23, 1808. Edmund Wilmot, born Oct. 15, 1809, bapt. Aug. 2, 1810.	Lucy-Maria, eldest dau. born 15th, and bapt. 28th April, 1797; mar. in 1821, to Rev. Samuel Rickards, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.	Maria-Lucy, born November 1, 1827; died an infant.	Maria, born December 20, 1828.	Robert, born January 20, 1830.				

The family of Wilmot have sprung from the Saxon possessors of lands in Nottinghamshire, Sussex and Essex. A thane, of the name of Willmot, is mentioned by Speed as being attached to the court of king Ethelred. This nobleman held estates in Sussex in the tenth century; and, in the next century, we find an illustrious family, named Wyllmot, resident at Sutton-upon-Soar, in the county of Nottingham. There are Deeds in the Wilmot family which were made in times before the custom of dating those documents was introduced. The Wilmots, or Wyllimots, of Derbyshire, settled at Derby or its immediate neighbourhood in the year 1539, in the person of Robert Wyllimot; whose son Robert married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Smith, of Spondon, and possessed property in Spondon and Derby. We refer our readers to the table of lineage for the descent and alliances which have branched out into families headed by three baronetcies; the elder of which is the family possessing the estate and residence of Chaddesden; the mansion was rebuilt about a hundred and thirty years ago, by Robert, the father of the first baronet, Sir Edward Wilmot, of Chaddesden. This eminent man was Physician General to the army, and Physician in Ordinary to the Royal family during the reign of George II. and the early part of the

reign of George III. ; and for his professional services, he was created a baronet in the year 1759. —He died in the ninety-third year of his age, on the 21st of November, 1786. —Sir Robert Wilmot, the grandson of this eminent physician, was high sheriff of the county in 1803, and, from the enrolment to the disbanding of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, he discharged the duties of Lieutenant-Colonel, with high satisfaction to the gentlemen composing that important loyal corps, and with reputation to himself.—His second, but eldest surviving son, resides at Chaddesden, and is an active Justice of the Peace for the county. The genealogical table of this family, which has flourished with high repute in this county during three centuries, will more distinctly point out the eminent individuals who have distinguished themselves in the senate, the church, the law, and in the medical profession.

Two other branches of this family have obtained the dignity of baronet: Sir Robert Wilmot, of the junior branch, father of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, the Judge, was created in 1772; and Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, grandson of the Judge, was created in 1821. These will be noticed under their respective residences.

Chaddesden hall stands on a little elevation, south of the village church; it is a good square mansion, built of brick upwards of a century ago, by Robert Wilmot, esq. The grounds around it are of the richest verdure, and well studded with plantations and ornamental timber. It is occupied by Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. who has ornamented the hall with a good collection of preserved birds, of the most rare kinds and beautiful plumage.

Chanderhill, in Brampton.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH is a market-town, township, constabulary and extensive parish, seated in a deep valley, on the road between Manchester and Sheffield, completely surrounded by barren and lofty mountains, called South Head, Cobwin and Paisley's Coombs Moss, Chinley Churn, Eccles Pike, &c. in the archdeaconry of Derby and in the hundred of High Peak.

This town is pleasantly situate, being built on a rising ground; the houses are chiefly grit-stone, of which the surrounding hills are composed. The Nottingham, Sheffield and Manchester coaches pass through the town daily. It is 18 m. S. E. from Manchester; 40 m. N. N. W. from Derby; 20 m. S. W. from Sheffield; 24 m. N. W. from Chesterfield; 6 m. N. of Buxton; 7 m. N. of Tideswell; 14 m. N. of Bakewell; and 166 m. N. N. W. from London. Its name signifies the chapel in the Forest, from which the Saxon word *frith*, a forest or wood. This parish contains four townships, of which the following form the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, and 1821, and the estimated annual rental of all the lands, messuages, and other buildings, in each township.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH PARISH.	POPULATION.					Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.		
	1801. <i>Persons.</i>	1811. <i>Persons.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	1821. <i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Bowden Edge or Chapel Bowden township	902	1076	196	230	1093		4247	17	6
Bradshaw Edge township	1329	1591	333	361	1708		4630	15	0
Chapel-en-le-Frith township	2507	3042	608	674	3234		11935	15	0
Coombs Edge township	276	375	79	83	433		2057	2	6
	5014	6084	1216	1348	6468	8000	22,871	10	0

Of the 1348 families, 194 were then chiefly employed in agriculture, 486 in trade or handicraft, and 668 in collieries, lime-works, stone-quarries, on the Peak Forest canal, and in professional pursuits. The manufactories of the neighbourhood are cotton-spinning, weaving calicoes, checks and gingham, paper-making, &c. A power-loom mill has lately been erected by Messrs. Ashton at Hyde. The extensive paper mills at Whitehough belong to Mr. Ibbottson, who has put up expensive machines, from which he has produced a sheet of paper 1000 feet long by 7 feet wide.

The market-day is held on Thursday; and fairs, on Thursday before Candlemas-day, 3rd of

March, Thursday before Easter, 30th of April, Holy Thursday, three weeks after Holy Thursday, 7th of July, Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day, and Thursday after Old Martinmas-day. The July fair was formerly noted for the sale of wool. There was formerly a fair on the Thursday before St. Bartholomew's-day, for sheep and cheese.

The villages or places included within the four townships are Barmoor Clough, where the Ebbing and Flowing Well (described at page 27 in the First Part of this Work) is situate, Bank Hall, Chapel Milltown, Eccles, Ford, Malcalf, Olerenshaw, Pichard Green, Sitting-low, Slack Hall, Tunstead, Milltown, Whitehough, New Hyde Mill, Hollins Knowl, Stoddard, Horridge, Sparrow-pit, Black-brook, Rye-flat, Hilltop, Spire Hollins, Marsh Hall, Eaves, Ridge Hall, Shallcross, Rushop, Silk Hall, Far Bradshaws, Tadster, Dove-holes, Thorn, Crossings, Burr-field, &c.

The extent of the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith is upwards of 8000 acres of gritstone land, well watered by Randle Car-brook, Black-brook and numerous springs. It is bounded W. by Fernilee and Whaley in Cheshire; N. by Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside; E. by Edale and Peak Forest; and S. by Wormhill and Fairfield. The high land, which here prevails, lies bleak and cold, but in the vales it is good corn and pasture land. The average rental may be stated at 20s. per acre. The land is chiefly grazed, except about 30 acres of plantations and 100 acres of wastes or commons. The tithes are fixed by a modus, at £13. per annum, viz. two-thirds to the lord of the manor, and one-third to the minister. The parochial expenses have averaged about £1000. per annum during the last seven years (excepting the highway rate, which is collected separately) viz. the poor and county-rate, constables' accounts and salaries £910. and church-rate about £100. The parishioners subscribe to Newton in Cheshire House of Industry, where the paupers are sent, at a cost of 2s. each, weekly. The pauper-children are apprenticed to farmers and tradesmen. The land is divided among 80 resident freeholders above £10. and 40 under £10. per annum, and many non-resident. The estimated quantity of Combs Edge is 2100 acres, Bradshaw Edge 2500 acres, and Bowden Edge 3400 acres.

The freeholders in Bradshaw Edge, under £10. per annum, are Messrs. John and William Bennett, John and William Botham, George and Peter Bramwell, Mary and Anthony Carrington, Ralph Dane, John Braddock, Joseph Frith, Peter Kirk, Thomas Lomas, William Morton and John Newton.—Above £10. per annum, William Barber, Peter Bramwell, James Cooper, John and Joseph Ford, Thomas Goodman, of Eccles, Thomas Gisborne, Thomas Fleming, John Frith, William Thornhill, Thomas Tipping, Humphrey Bowles, and William Pass, esquires, John Heginbotham, John Ibbottson, gent. George Hollingshead, John and Elizabeth Lomas, Rev. Samuel Grundy, Peter Lowe, jun. John Mac Knaught, John Orgill, gent. John Potter, John Pickford, George Shepley, James Walton, John Watts, Thomas Wyld, Robert Yates, &c.

Freeholders in Bowden Edge, under £10. per annum, Messrs. Thomas, Andrew and Joseph Gregory, Robert Hobson, John Howe, Henry Marchington, John and Thomas Mellor, Thomas Potts and Anthony Shallcross.—Above £10. per annum, Rev. William Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, John Bagshaw, Robert Bennett, Adam Fox, Thomas Bowden, James Carrington, Joseph and Moses Hadfield, Henry Kirk, of Eaves, esq. Peter and Henry Kirk, James Hibberson, Henry Lomas, Thomas Marchington, Peter Merrill, Jasper Needham, Joseph Storer, gent. John Wilkinson, &c.

Freeholders in Combs Edge, under £10. per annum, William Bailly, Joseph Green and Amos Potts.—Above £10. per annum. Josiah Bradbury, Robert Arkwright, W. E. Nightingale, William Pass, Anthony Bellott, and John Frith, esqrs. Messrs. Edward Dixon, Adam Fox, George Heathcote, Stephen Joule, Mrs. Thomasson, John Vernon, &c.

Freeholders in Chapel-en-le-Frith, under £10. per annum, Messrs. John Bagshaw, John Hall, George Shepley and James Walton.—Above £10. per annum, Thomas and Walter Gisborne, esqrs. Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall, Messrs. William Bennett, and Peter Booth.

There are two male friendly societies, consisting of 330 members, and one female, of about 150 members. Whitehough bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and 22 public-houses in the parish.



The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower, in which are six bells; it is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. By virtue of a commission, *ad quod damnum*, dated at York, the 28th of September, 1317, it is presented, that the Chapel in the Frith was built upon the king's soil, by the inhabitants there dwelling, in the time of Henry III. and was consecrated by Alexander de Savensby, the 45th bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, between the years 1224 and 1238. The east end was lengthened some years ago, by Mrs. Bower, whose daughter bequeathed her harpsichord, and £20. per annum for a person to play, and to find coals to air the church. The living is a donative and a peculiar to the Deanery and Chapter of Lichfield, and is entered in the king's books of the clear value of £16. 16s. 8d. In 1719, Thomas Bagshaw, esq. gave lands, then let for £20. a year, now more than treble that sum, to the minister of Chapel-en-le-Frith, for whom a house was built by subscription, in 1721. The living has been augmented by £500. from Queen Anne's bounty, and a parliamentary grant of £200. The present value of the living is about £200 per annum; the freeholders are the patrons, and the Rev. Samuel Grundy is the present minister. The church has been recently re-pewed, and the church-yard greatly enlarged.

In the parish register is an entry, which records the preservation of a girl of thirteen years of age, after having been exposed, without food, to the severity of the weather for six days.*

* "On March 13, 1716-17, one Phoenix, a girl about thirteen years of age, a parish apprentice with William Ward, of Peak Forest, went from George Bowden's house, of Lane-side, about five of the clock in the morning, towards her master's house; sat down upon George Bowden's part, on Peaslow, between two rutts, and staid that day, and the next, and the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following, two of which days, viz. the 15th and 16th, were the most severe for snowing and driving that hath been seen in the memory of man, and was found alive on the Monday, about one of the clock, by William Jackson, of Sparrow Pitt, and William Longden, of Peak Forest, and after a slender refreshment, of a little hot milk, was carried to her master's house; and is now (March 25, 1717) very well, only a little stiffness in her limbs. This was the Lord's doing, and will be marvellous in future generations. She eat no meat during the six days, nor was hungry, but very thirsty, and slept much.

Charities.

Barber Thomas	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor	Will, in 1687.
Barber William	£82.	4 2 0	Ditto	Will, 4th February, 1666.
Bowden George	Rent charge	2 0 0	Ditto	Will, in 1633.
Bradshaw Francis.....	Ditto	0 10 0	Ditto	Will, in 1635.
Dain Edward	Ditto	0 10 0	Ditto	Will, in 1699.
Dixon Edward	Ditto	1 0 0	Ditto	
Dixon Mary	Ditto	1 0 0	Ditto	
Frith John	£125. one moiety ..	3 2 6	To put out an ap. } Will, 8th April, 1775.	
	Ditto	3 2 6	Poor	
Frost Mary	£100.	Interest	To bind out one } Will, 18th Feb. 1755.	
			or more appr....	
Gaskill Francis	£100. viz.....	1 0 0	Minister	Will, 16th June, 1718.
		2 0 0	Poor of	Bradshaw Edge.
		1 0 0	Poor of	Bowden Edge.
		1 0 0	Poor of	Coombe's Edge.
Gee Francis	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 1st October, 1679.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7 5 0	Ditto, clothing ...	Will, 1818.
Hibbert Thomas	£60. interest	0 15 0	To put out an ap. } Died in 1676.	
			every 4th year	
Kirk Henry	Rent charge	5 0 0	Put out two appr. } Will, dated 25th Aug. 1731.	
Marshall Thomas	{ £100. exp. in build- }	4 10 0	Minister	Will, dated 8th Aug. 1703.
	ing central gallery {	4 10 0	Ap. poor children	
Mosley Francis	Rent charge	0 18 0	Poor	Will, 24th January, 1704.
	Land at Rushup ...	9 10 0	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	19 0 0	Minister	Ditto.
Needham Samuel	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor	
Parish land		6 0 0	Ditto	
Radcliffe J. B.		2 13 4	Ditto ..	Will, 15th May, 1784.
Scholes Elizabeth ..	£52.	2 10 0	Ditto	Will, 5th October, 1734.
Suite Dorothy	£20.	1 0 0	Ditto	Died in 1670.
Vernon John	Rent charge	0 10 0	Ditto	Died in 1730.
Walker William	2 a. 3 r. of land	4 0 0	Ditto	Bequeathed in 1625.
		2 10 0	Ditto	Will, dated 12th May, 1763.
		2 10 0	Ditto	Bowden Edge.
Wood Samuel	£200.	2 10 0	Minister of	Chinley chapel.
		2 10 0	Poor of	Ditto.

SCHOOL.—Mary Dixon, by her Will, bearing date 6th August, 1696, devised a house and 17 a. 1 r. 20 p. of arable and pasture land, besides 5 or 6 acres described as brow, wood and clough land, and unproductive. This land is now let for £18. per annum, of which sum £16. is paid to the schoolmaster and £2. to the poor. Robert Kirk gave a piece of land, which now lets for £2. 10s. per annum to the schoolmaster, to teach three poor children; and John Marchington, by his Will, bearing date 20th November, 1630, left a rent-charge of 20s. per annum to the schoolmaster. In respect of the two first donations above named, nineteen children are taught free. Richard Kirk, esq. who now resides in Wales, is supposed to be the only Trustee under Mrs. Dixon's Will.

BOWDEN HEAD SCHOOL.—There is a small dwelling house and garden in the village of Bowden Head, in this parish, now occupied by a schoolmistress, rent free. The house is stated to have been built by subscription, for the residence of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress, about fifty years ago. The endowment for the support of the school kept on these premises is derived from the gift of Mary Bagshaw, who gave £100. and John Frith, who gave £20. to the schoolmaster, the interest of which is now £5. per annum. For this payment the schoolmistress instructs fourteen children, appointed from the neighbouring parts of the parish.

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house at Chapel-en-le-Frith, of which James Clegg, who published the Life of the Rev. John Ashe, was minister. There is now a meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists at Chapel-Town-end.

Bank hall was the residence of the late Samuel Frith, esq. High Sheriff for the county in 1781, and a Justice of the Peace, who died at an advanced age, in 1828; and is now the estate of his brother, John Frith, esq. The mansion is situate on a very romantic site, about one mile south-west of the town.

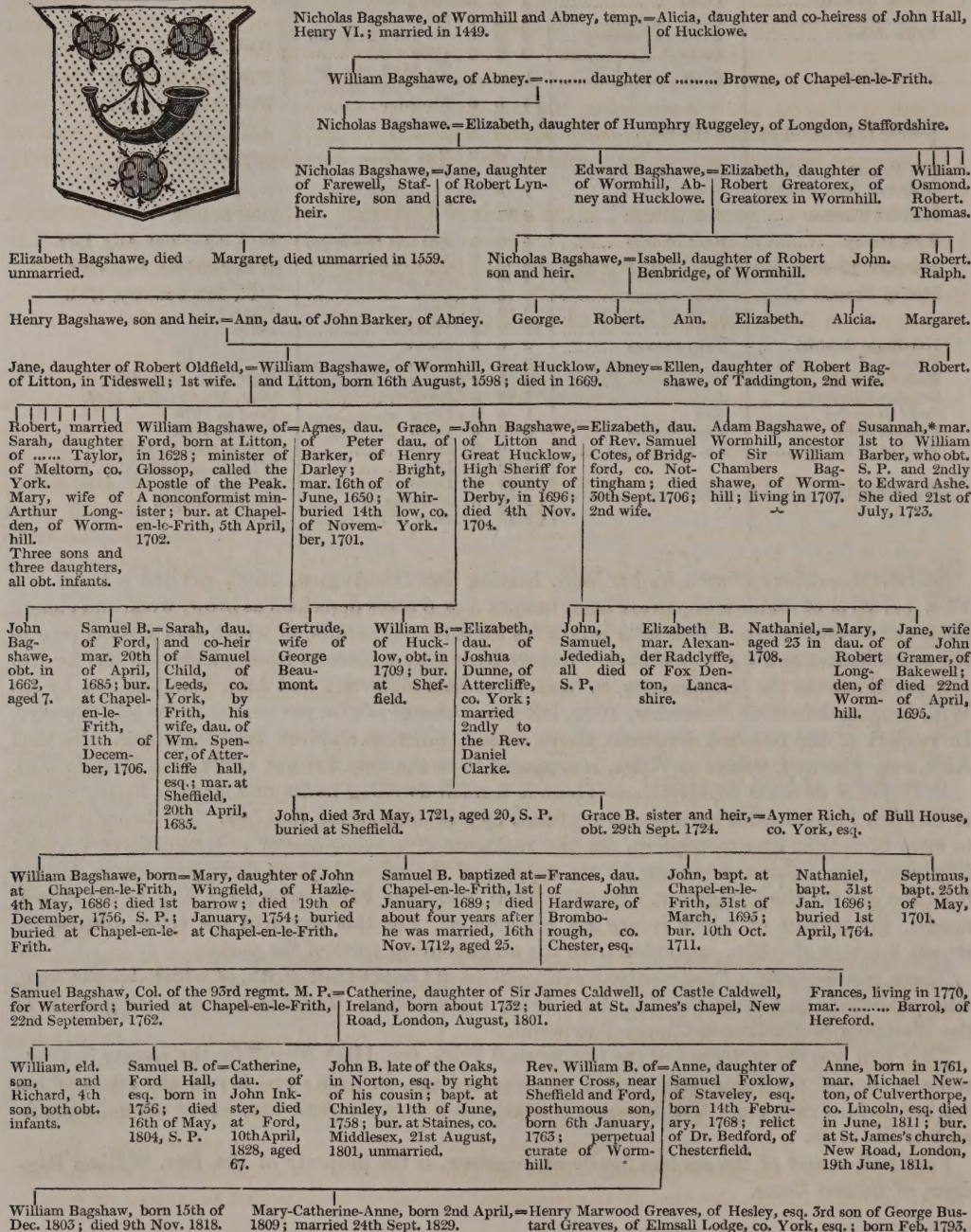
Ford hall, a seat of the ancient family of Bagshaw, is the property of the Rev. William Bagshaw, of Banner Cross.

Pedigree of BAGSHAW, of Ford and Banner Cross.

ARMS. Or, a bugle horn, *Sable*, between three roses, *Proper*.

CREST. An arm, couped at the elbow, and erect, *Proper*, grasping a bugle horn, *Sable*, stringed, *Vert*.

SEAT. Banner Cross, in Eccleshall parish.



* Mr. Edward Ashe had issue by Susanah Bagshawe two sons, viz. William Ashe, of Tideswell, in 1735, and Rev. John Ashe, of Ashford, co. Derby, who married first to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Thomas Swettenham, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter.—She and her son, John, both died in 1709, and her daughter, Ruth, in 1724.—He married secondly to Martha, daughter of James Halstead, of Warley, co. York, who died 30th May, 1749, S. P. He published his uncle's (the Apostle of the Peak) life, and died 2nd October, 1755.

The Bagshaws have been a distinguished family since the reign of Henry VI. when they were situate at Abney and Wormhill. Among their members have been found persons eminent for their rank and talents. We find in the Biographical Dictionary a mention of Edward Bagshaw, stated to have been a gentleman of Derbyshire, bred to the law, who, having first taken part with the Parliament, sided with King Charles I. and died in 1662, treasurer of the Middle Temple. He was the author of various political, legal, and religious works. Of his two sons, the elder, Edward, was a violent non-conformist and the author of many works of controversy: the younger, Henry, was a Prebendary of Durham, in 1709. He wrote the "*Diatribæ*, or discourses upon select texts against Papists and Socinians," and numerous single sermons.—In the regular lineage we find William Bagshaw, who was called the *Apostle of the Peak*, of Ford and Litton. He was minister of Glossop, but was ejected for his non-conformity, and died in 1702, leaving, it is said, fifty volumes on different subjects, fairly written with his own hand. Of this gentleman we have a full account from the pen of his nephew, Mr. John Ashe, to which few particulars are to be added.

Mr. Bagshaw was born at Litton, in the parish of Tideswell. His father, of the same name, had much improved a small inheritance by success in the lead-mines. From his early youth he was attached to religious studies, and opposed successfully the views of his family, who sought to divert his mind to some other pursuit. After a suitable education at different grammar-schools, he was sent to Cambridge, and being admitted of Corpus-Christi college, was under the care of Mr. Boise.

His first public labours were at Wormhill, a chapel in his native parish. He had been there but one quarter of a year when a scene of wider usefulness opened upon him. Though only in his twenty-first year, he was chosen one of the assistant ministers of Sheffield, and appointed to the curacy of Attercliffe. He was also domestic chaplain to Colonel John Bright, afterwards Sir John, and consequently, we may presume, resided in the hall at Carbrook. On New Year's Day, 1651, he was ordained at Chesterfield, after the Presbyterian manner; Immanuel Bourne, rector of Ashover, being moderator on the occasion. His orthodox Confession of Faith was afterwards published, with a Sermon of Mr. Bagshaw's 'on Christ's Purchase,' dedicated to his friends, Mrs. Jane Jessopp and Mrs. Elizabeth South, her sister, then living at Broom hall.

Early in 1652, Mr. Bagshaw resigned his connexion with the church of Sheffield. He settled at Glossop, 'the remotest corner of his native county,' where he laboured most assiduously in the ministry, amongst a rude but attached and grateful people. A connexion mutually acceptable was dissolved by the provisions of the Act of Uniformity. Tears testified his people's gratitude and esteem.

He had an estate at Ford, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith. To this place he retired, exercising his ministerial functions whenever opportunity was afforded him. When some indulgence was granted to the non-conformists, in 1672, he preached more publicly; and in the uncertain and dangerous times which succeeded, as well as in the more prosperous days after the Revolution, he was most assiduous in what he conceived to be the duty to which the providence of God had appointed him; and so assiduous were his labours in instructing the people in his own neighbourhood that he obtained the appellation of 'the Apostle of the Peak.' Various societies of Dissenters in the wilder parts of Derbyshire still exist, which were first collected by Mr. Bagshaw.

His last public sermon was on the death of King William. The next Sunday he was confined to his bed. To a friend who lamented that he saw him unable to address his friends as usual on that day, he observed, 'My silence is a sermon:' and when another expressed his regret that Mr. Bagshaw could not even converse with them at any length, he said emphatically, 'I have spoken to you before.'

There are many interesting particulars of Mr. Bagshaw's useful life and peaceful death in the work before quoted; and also of his manner of conducting public services, in which was something peculiar. A list of his works may also be found, too long to be here transcribed. Popular in their day, they are now forgotten. They are chiefly pieces of practical divinity, and the fame of the practical divine, like that of the physician, can hardly be expected to outlive its century.

Of all his works, probably, the only one now enquired after is his little tract '*De Spiritualibus Peccis*,' which contains a brief account of several clergymen and other pious persons, his friends, delivered in a simple, natural, and interesting manner.

His brother, John Bagshaw, of Litton and Great Hucklow, esq. was High Sheriff for the county of Derby in 1696. Adam, his third brother, was grandfather of Ellena, who married William Chambers, of Hull, M. D. ancestor of Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, of Wormhill. The great-grandson of the celebrated divine was Colonel of the 93rd regiment, and Member of the Irish Parliament, for Waterford. The present representative of this (the elder) branch of the family, is the Rev. William Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, near Sheffield, perpetual curate of Wormhill, who married Ann, daughter of Samuel Foxlowe, of Staveley, esq. and sister and heiress of General Murray, of Banner Cross, in Eccleshall, co. York, and widow of Dr. Bedford, of Chesterfield, and has surviving, one daughter, married to Henry Marwood Greaves, of Hesley, esq.

The Ridge, formerly the seat of another branch of the Bagshaw family, passed in marriage, with the daughter of the last heir male, to Fitz Herbert, and by sale, to the father of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall, who is the present proprietor.

Pedigree of GISBORNE, of Derby, Yoxall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Darley in the Dale.



ARMS of Gisborne, granted in 1741. *Ermine*, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, collared, *Argent*; on a canton, *Vert*, a garb, *Or*.

CREST. A demi Lion, *Ermine*, collared, dovetail, *Or*, and issuing out of a mural coronet, *Argent*.

John Gisborne, of Derby, gent. Alderman and Mayor of Derby in—Margery, daughter of 1659; died 11th, buried 13th September, 1689, at St. Werburgh's church, aged 87. died 31st July, 1664, aged 54.

John Gisborne, of Derby, gent. born in 1644; died 17th, buried 20th April, at St. Werburgh's church, in 1704, aged 60. Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of John Fowler, of co. Leicester, gent. She is stated to have had to her fortune her weight in gold. Thomas Gisborne, of Derby, esq. uncle to Thomas Gisborne, jun. esq. and trustee in his Marriage Settlement, 1715. James Gisborne, bapt. 9th May, 1652. Mary, born in 1636. Dorothy, baptized in June, 1642.

Thomas Gisborne, of Derby, esq. 3rd son, obt. 9th December, 1760, aged 80. His first wife was Sarah, dau. of George Beardsley, of Derby, esq. obt. S. P. Temperance, dau. of Robert Packer, of Shellingford, Berkshire, esq. 2nd wife. Marriage Settlement dated 22nd Dec. 1715. Sarah, bapt. 27th April, 1681; mar. 27th April, 1707, at St. Werburgh's Derby, to Wm. Orton, of Leicester, gent. Margery, baptized Mar. 29, 1682; died 20th of April, 1686. Rebecca, bapt. 4th April, 1683. Ann, bapt. April 9, 1684. Mary, bapt. 12th October, 1687. James, 2nd son, bapt. 3rd Dec. 1678; buried 12th of May, 1686. Elizabeth, bapt. 19th Aug. 1685, mar. Nathaniel Edwards, of Derby, M. D. living in 1742. Rebecca, bapt. 18th May, 1695. Samuel, 5th son, bapt. 29th May; buried 18th September, 1690. William, 6th son, bapt. 13th October, 1692.

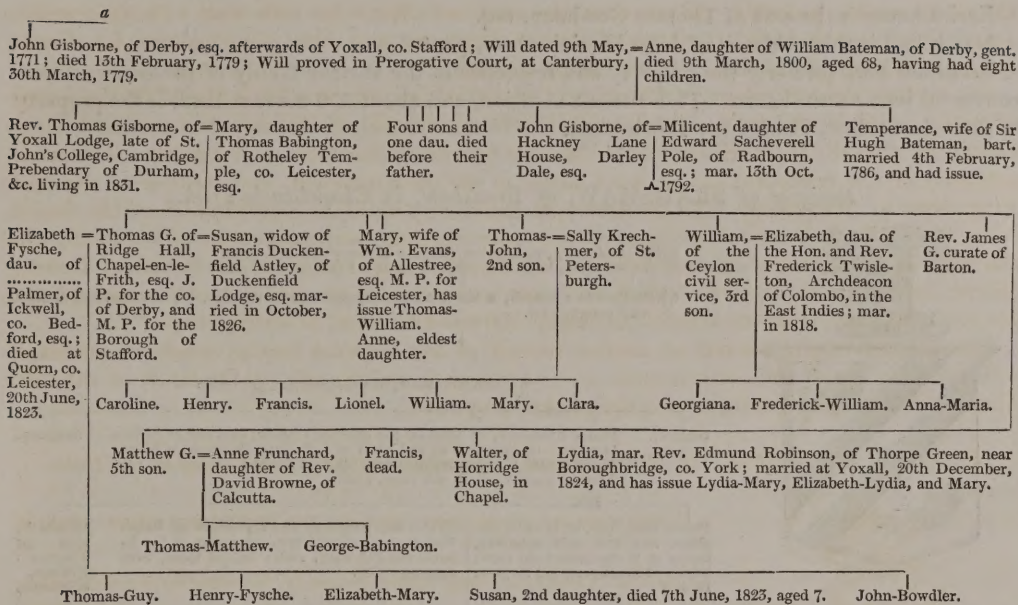
John Gisborne, of Derby, esq. 1st son, bapt. 30th June, 1675.—Dorothy, daughter of Will dated 22nd July, 1742. Rev. James G. = Ann, dau. of bapt. 5rd Jan. 1688; rector of Staveley, co. Derby, and prebendary of Durham; died 7th of September, 1759, aged 70. M. D. and widow of Charles Hinton, of Lichfield, esq.

Anne, unmarried in 1742. Dorothy, bapt. 5th Oct. 1704; living in 1742. Thomas-Godfrey of Lushington, of Derby, esq. Catherine, bapt. 8th Oct. 1706; dead in 1742. Cocker Sole, of Sittingburn, in Kent, esq.

James Stevenson L. William. Dorothy. Catherine. Dorothy. John.

Rev. Francis G. about 60 years rector of Staveley, co. Derby; died unmarried 29th July, 1821, aged 89; a great benefactor to the poor. Thomas G. M. D. Fel. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Physician to the King; some time President of the College of Physicians; died unmarried at Romeley hall, near Staveley, in 1806. James G. esq. eldest son, General in the army, M. P. in the Irish House of Commons, and Governor of Charlemont; bapt. at Ashbourn; died 20th February, 1778. Mary-Anne, dau. and co-heiress of John Boyd, esq. Dorothy, mar. Samuel Foxlow, of Staveley, esq. to whom she was 2nd wife; left one son, Rev. Francis Foxlow, now vicar of Elmlton. Catherine, mar. Rev. Fletcher Dixon, L. L. D. vicar of Duffield; she died 25th April, 1796. Anne, wife of Isaac Hawkins, of Burton on Trent, co. Stafford, esq.

Frederick G. esq. Catherine, mar. the Hon. Vesey Knox. Maria-Alicia, wife of Major Burke. Dorothea, wife of Alexander Gordon, of Belfast, esq.



The distinguished family of Gisborne has been resident in the county of Derby about a century and a half. We find John Gisborne, Mayor of this borough in 1659, from whom the present Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge (a divine, eminent for his poetic and prose works) is the fourth in descent. The branches of this family are numerous and highly respected. We find among them General James Gisborne, a gentleman of distinguished talent, and the late President of the College of Physicians, Thomas Gisborne, M. D. who died at Romeley hall, early in the present century. The Rev. Francis Gisborne, elder brother of the Physician, was, during sixty years, rector of Staveley. He died in 1821, at the age of 89, unmarried; and left his property, to the amount of £60,000. to charitable uses. In his lifetime he transferred £16,167. 13s. 4d. in the 3 per cent. Consols, to Trustees, the dividends to be appropriated to the purchasing of coarse Yorkshire cloth or flannel, for the use and benefit of the poor in one hundred parishes or chapels in Derbyshire.—After certain bequests in his Will, he directed the residue of his property to be divided into three equal parts: one part to the Derby Infirmary, another to the Sheffield Infirmary; and the third portion to be incorporated with the sum invested in the 3 per cents. for purchasing coarse cloth, &c. for the use of the poor in the one hundred parishes previously designated.—The younger brother of the same branch was General of the army, Member of the Irish Parliament, and Governor of Charlemont. Thomas Gisborne, esq. the uncle of these gentlemen, was five times Mayor of the borough of Derby, and many years a Justice of the Peace. His brother, John Gisborne, esq. was twice Mayor of the borough, and also a Justice of the Peace.

Horridge house is the seat of Walter Gisborne, esq.

Bowden hall, another remnant of antiquity within this parish, formerly belonged to an ancient and wealthy family of that name, who, as tradition reports, gave to the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, the present chancel part of the church, formerly used as a Roman Catholic chapel. This report seems to be confirmed, by the parish being called Bowden Chapel to this day, and by the derivation of the name of the town, which probably was so called from this ancient chapel, and the great number of trees which surrounded it: for there is also a tradition that a squirrel could run from Coombs Head to Chinley Head, in which direction the chapel lay, without touching the ground. This ancient mansion is now converted into a farm-house, the property and residence of James Hibberson, gent.

Eccles house is the seat of Thomas Goodman, esq.

Marsh hall is the residence of John Heginbotham, gent.

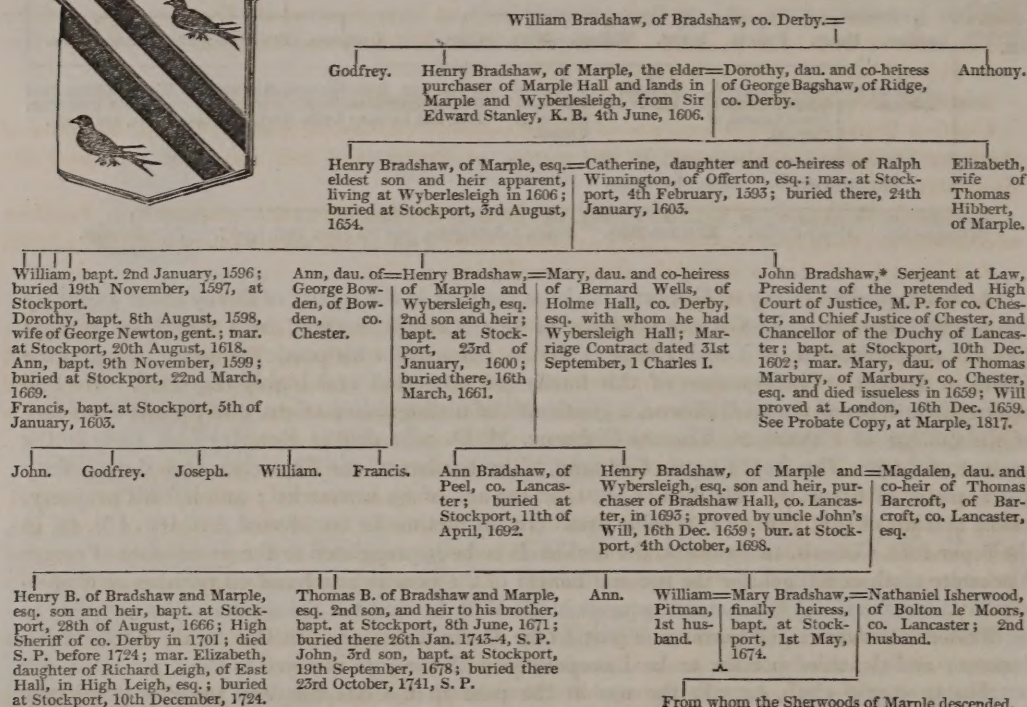
Bradshaw hall, formerly the property and residence of the ancient family of Bradshaw, is now converted into a farm-house. This ancient mansion, and about 300 acres of land, is the property of their descendant, Humphrey Bowles, esq.

Pedigree of BRADSHAW, of Bradshaw, in Chapel-en-le-Frith.



ARMS.—*Argent*, two bendlets, between as many martlets, *Sable*.

CREST.—On a wreath, a Hart, *Gules*, charged with an annulet, *Or*, and standing under a vine bough, *Vert*.



The family of Bradshaw, according to Lysons, became possessed of Champeyne park, in Duffield, by marrying the heiress of Folcher, who had married a co-heiress of Champeyne.

We find a Roger Bradshaw representative of this county in Parliament in 8 Henry IV. (1407) and Thomas Bradshaw, in 29 Henry VI. (1451). The Heralds' Pedigree begins with John Brad-

* The President, John Bradshaw, who passed sentence, in consequence of the parliamentary decision, on Charles I. was the grandson of Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, in Cheshire. We are not aware of the lineage which traces a connexion between this family and that of the poet Milton. Godwin, in his History of the Commonwealth, thus speaks of the President: "An individual, who was rising into eminence at this time was John Bradshaw, the kinsman of Milton. He was bred to the profession of the law, and his eloquence is praised by Lilburn. Milton, who seems to have known him thoroughly, speaks of him in the highest terms; as at once a professed lawyer, and an admirable speaker; an uncorrupt patriot, a man of firm and intrepid cast of temper, a pleasant companion, most hospitable to his friends, most generous to all who were in need, most peaceable to such as repented of their errors. He appears to have been in great practice as a pleader. In December, 1644, he was appointed high sheriff of his native county, Lancashire; and in the close of the year 1645, he is mentioned with the eminent lawyers by Whitelocke."

shaw, who, by Cicely, daughter of Thomas Foljamb, had two sons, John and William Bradshaw; the latter, by his wife, the daughter of Kirk, had Henry Bradshaw, son and heir, 4 Edward VI. he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eyre, and had issue two sons and one daughter, Elizabeth; John Bradshaw, eldest son, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of John Kinnersley, had a son Richard, who died S. P. William Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, second son, married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Clayton, of Cheshire, and had issue six sons and two daughters.

1. Godfrey. 2. Henry, purchased and seated himself at Marple, and was ancestor of the Bradshaws of that place, now, 1831, represented by the family of Isherwood.

3. Anthony Bradshaw, of the Inner Temple, London, and Holbrook, in Duffield, in 1576, who, by his first wife, Griselda, daughter and heiress of Richard Blackwall, had William, Francis, Exuperius, and John; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Haughton, had Jacinth, Anthony, Michael, Elizabeth, Felix, Quintin, Petronilla, Athanasia, Isadora, Mildred, Brandona, Erasmus, Josepha, Milicent, Cassandra, and Vicesimus, whom Lysons supposes to be the ancestor of Vicesimus Bradshaw, owner of lands in Makeney and Duffield.

4. Francis, who had children living in 1625.

5. and 6. John and Richard. 1. Elizabeth, and 2. Margaret.

Godfrey Bradshaw, eldest son, was of Bradshaw and Windley, he married Emma, daughter of Anthony Shalcross, of Shalcross, in the county of Derby, and had issue five sons and five daughters.

1. Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, esq. the head of the family in 1611, married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, either he or a son of the same name was sheriff in 1630.

2. Leonard, who had a son of the same name living in 1625.

3. and 5. Geoffrey and Henry.

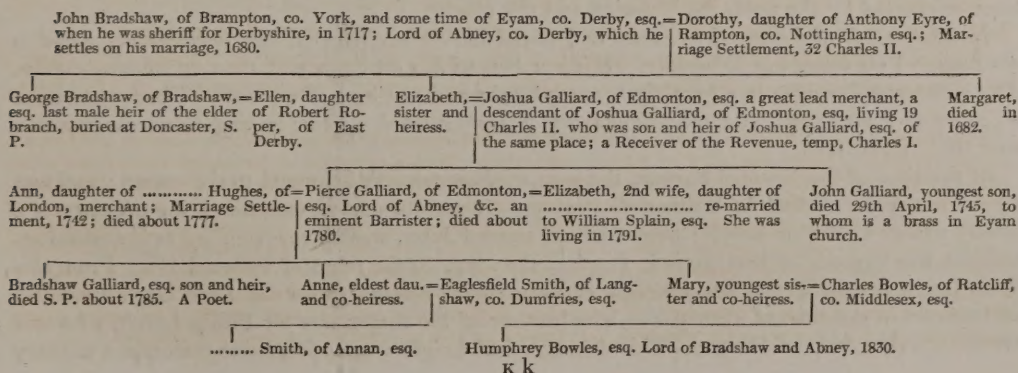
4. Peter Bradshaw, citizen and merchant tailor of London, made his will 23rd May, 1625, devising property at Ulster, in Ireland; Duffield, Bonsall, Castleton, Ferneylee, Coombs, and Bentley Mills, and other property in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and London, and personalty to his wife, Amy Johnson, sister of John Johnson and the Lady Burd, and to his children, Edward, Peter, Francis, Paul, Thomas, William, and Elizabeth.

1. to 5. Anne, Grace, Maria, Bridget, and Ellen, the latter married Ash.

Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, esq. who married the co-heiress of Stafford, as above stated, was, it is presumed, father of Francis Bradshaw, of Brampton, in Treeton, county of York, esq. who died 21st December, 1659, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Vescy, of Brampton, aforesaid, gent. of an ancient family. In Treeton church are many memorials of this family.

Francis Bradshaw, of Brampton, son and heir of the last, died 29th December, 1677. On his monument is a brass with the arms of Bradshaw and Vescy, quarterly.

The head of the following Pedigree, John Bradshaw, of Brampton, esq. sheriff of Derbyshire in 1717, was probably son and heir of Francis.



The whole parish is within the great duchy manor of High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The subordinate or nominal manor of Blackbrook, consists of several estates or small parcels of land, which lie in many different villages in this and the adjoining parish of Glossop. It formerly belonged to the family of Leigh.

The magistrates hold their petty sessions once a fortnight. The Duke of Devonshire, as lessee of the manor, under the duchy of Lancaster, holds a Court Leet and Court Baron, and a three weeks' court, for the recovery of small debts and damages, not exceeding £5.

Chapel Milltown, in Chapel-en-le-Frith.

CHARLESWORTH, a village and hamlet in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak, contained, in 1821, 161 houses, 164 families, and 1005 inhabitants. This village lies about 3 m. S. W. of Glossop, and 5 m. N. of Hayfield. The houses are built on the acclivity of Charlesworth rock, a name given to the highest ridge of hills in this part of Derbyshire, extending south-east to a considerable distance, being a continuation of freestone and gritstone rocks. This long straggling village has increased rapidly, both in buildings and population, within these few years, owing to the spreading of the cotton business, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. About one mile to the south are the collieries, which supply the numerous cotton-mills and villages in the neighbourhood. There are eight cotton-mills, one linen-thread-mill, and the extensive print works of Messrs. Matley and Co. in the immediate neighbourhood; the latter is on the Cheshire side of the river Goyte.

This place had formerly a market on Wednesdays, and a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, granted, in 1328, to the Abbot of Basingwerk. That monastery acquired considerable landed property in Charlesworth, Chunall and Simondley, in the years 1307 and 1308. There is now a cattle fair held here on the 25th of April.

The extent of the township is 1474 a. 2 r. 18 p. of gritstone and coal land, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, except 24 a. 0 r. 1 p.: about one-tenth is arable, the remainder is meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is returned with Glossop, and the poor rates, &c. are collected by the overseer of Glossop. The average rental of the land is about 15s. per acre. Half the small tithes belong to the duke, and half to the vicar.

The chapel at this place belonged formerly to the establishment; and in the *Liber Regis* it is described as a chapel of ease to Glossop: but more than a century ago it was, by permission of the Howard family, in the hands of the Presbyterians. In 1716, Mr. John Bennet left the interest of £20. for the benefit of the Presbyterian minister at Charlesworth. The chapel has lately been rebuilt, and it now belongs to the Independents. For Charities, see Glossop.

CHATSWORTH is an extra-parochial hamlet in the parish of Edensor, in the hundred of Chetesvorde, High Peak, 2 m. S. of Baslow, 2 m. N. E. of Rowsley, 3½ m. S. E. from Bake-
Chetelsvorde, well, 9 m. W. from Chesterfield, 26 m. N. N. W. from Derby, and 10 m. N. by W. from Matlock; esteemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak, for its splendid palace, for nearly three centuries the principal country seat of the noble family of Cavendish, which has been celebrated by the poet, the historian and the tourist.

In Chetesworde and Langelie, Levenot and Chetel had ten ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to ten oxen. This belongs to Ednesoure. William Peverel has the custody of them by the king's order. Five villanes and two bordars have there two ploughs and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad, and the like quantity of coppice-wood. Value in king Edward's time 20s. now 16s. D. B. 295.

At the time of the Norman Survey, the manor of Chatsworth belonged to the crown; and was placed under the custody of William de Peverel. It was for many generations the property of a family named Leche or Leech; one of whom, named John, was surgeon, or, as a medical attendant was termed, at that period, *Leech* to the king, in the reign of Edward III. From this John Leech descended Sir Roger Leech, of Beaurepoir or Belper, who was Lord High Treasurer of England in the time of Henry V. The brother of Sir Roger was Sir Philip Leech, who was treasurer of the wars of France. This distinguished knight was appointed to maintain a military

post at the siege of Rouen. He was also governor of Monceux and Newcastle, and was sent by the king on a commission with the Earl Marshal to the province of Maine. Raulf Leech was a captain in the van-guard of the king's army, which entered France the 16th of June, 1513; and Roger Leech was his *pety* captain. The male branch of this family became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century; but previous to that occurrence, the manor of Chatsworth had been sold, by Francis Leech or Leche, who had espoused the sister of the Countess of Shrewsbury, to the family of Agard, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish.

The extra-parochial hamlet of Chatsworth chiefly consists of the park, and comprises 1280 *a. 1 r.* including about 420 *a.* of wood. The park is stocked with Spanish and South-down sheep, cattle, and nearly 2000 fallow and brown deer. In the summer and autumn months ley cattle are taken into the park, at 2*s.* per head weekly. The circumference of the park is nearly eleven miles, and it is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. Extensive plantations range in masses over the inequalities of the ground. The noble river winds with a serpentine course through the valley. Descending from the lodge at Edensor inn, the mansion appears to great advantage, amid a noble amphitheatre of wood. The foliage near the house is connected with the remote hills by a succession of forest scenery, until it terminates in the rude and barren mountains of the Peak. Many delightful views occur from various points, almost all of which terminate in the surrounding moorland scenery. We copy the following exquisite sketch from Rhodes's Peak Scenery.

"Immediately before us lay the river, across whose stream a stone butment or wear has been erected, which damming up the water, expands it into breadth; it is thence precipitated over this interruption to its progress, where it forms a magnificent cascade. On a gently ascending ground, about half a mile higher up the river, stands Chatsworth, finely embosomed in

'Majestic woods, of every vigorous green;
'Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills.' *Thompson.*

"A little on the left is the bridge, backed with broad and ample foliage: cattle reposing in groups on the brink of the river, or cooling themselves in the stream, adorned the foreground; and the middle and remote distances, which are ornamented with a palace, a bridge, and towers and temples, disclose a scene as rich and as lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever portrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspirations. Yet the foreground had more of Berghem than Claude about it: the respective features which constitute the peculiar charm and excellence of these great masters, were most harmoniously combined; every part was in character, and the whole was faithful to nature."

The following Sonnet, from the pen of Clio Rickman, written at Chatsworth, on an evening in October, may be introduced in this place.

I always lov'd thee, and thy yellow garb,
October dear! and I have hailed thy reign
On many a lovely, many a distant plain,
But here, thou claim'st my warmest, best regard.
Not e'en the noble banks of silver Seine
Can rival Derwent's—where proud Chatsworth tow'rs
Reflect Sol's setting rays—as now yon chain
Of gold-tipp'd mountains crown her lawns and bowers.
Here countless beauties catch the ravish'd view,
Majestic scenes, all silent as the tomb;
Save where the murmuring of Derwent's wave,
To tenderest feelings the rapt soul subdue,
While shadowy forms seem gliding through the gloom
To visit those again they lov'd this side the grave.

Chatsworth House was begun on a much more moderate scale than the subsequent design by Sir William Cavendish, who, by his marriage with the celebrated heiress of Hardwick, became possessor of a large estate in this county. Before one wing of the intended fabric was raised, Sir

William died, but his widow, who became Countess of Shrewsbury, completed the whole building in a style which entitled it to be ranked among the wonders of the Peak.

"Qualiter in mediis, quam non speribitur, urbem
Attonitus Venetam navita cernit aquis ;
Sic improvisa, emergens è montibus imis
Attollit sese Devonina Domus."

As to th' astonish'd seaman's startled sight
The city Venice midst the waves appears ;
Unlooked for, thus, midst many a mountain's height
The Devoninian Hall its towers uprears.

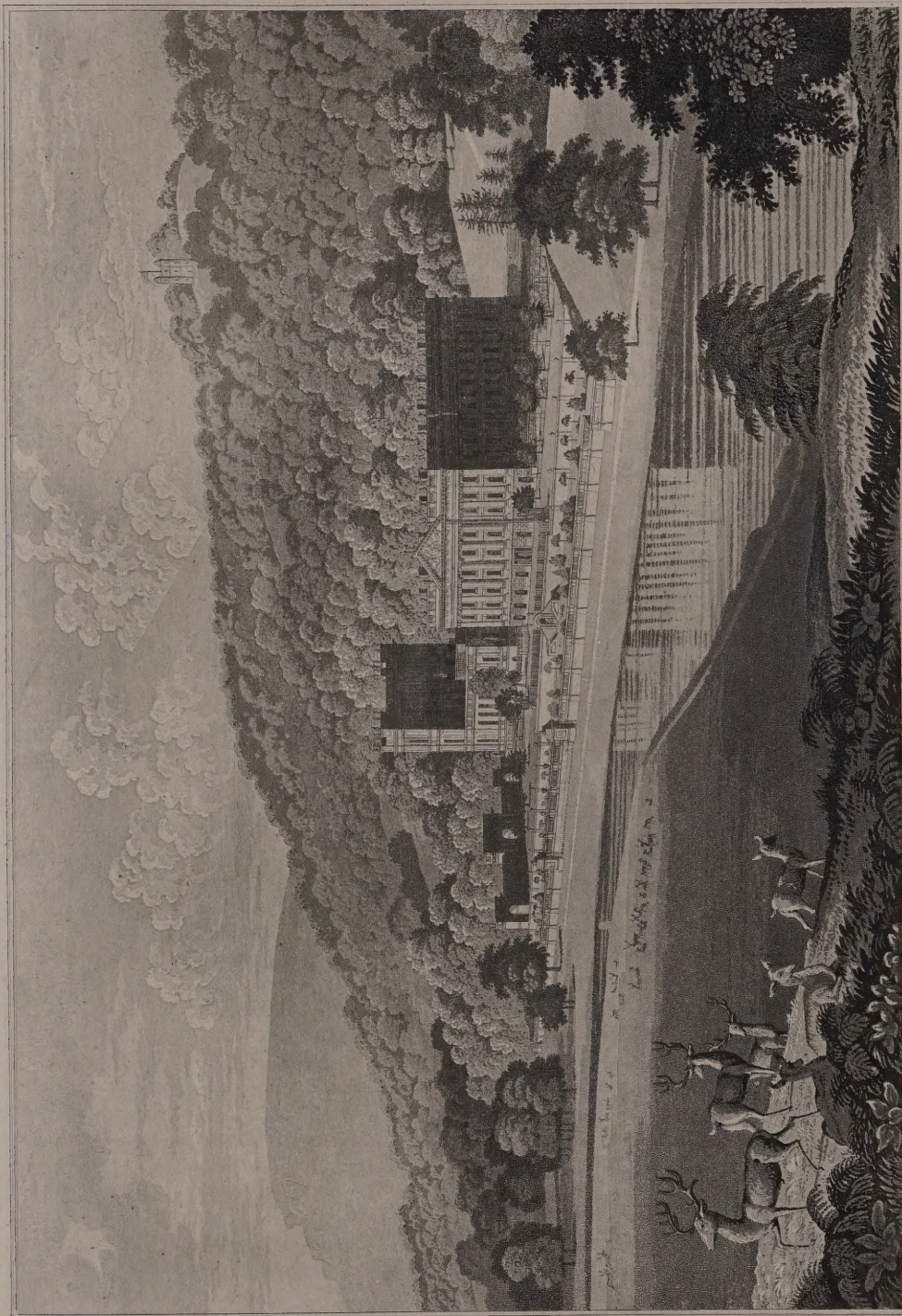
The ancient mansion appears to have been a quadrangular building with turrets, and when the widow of Sir William became, by her fourth marriage, Countess of Shrewsbury, and was with the Earl, entrusted with the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, this hall acquired particular interest, as being one of the prisons of that unfortunate princess. In 1570, the unhappy queen was removed to Chatsworth from Winfield, and then resided here for some months. It also appears that she was at Chatsworth in the years 1573, 1577, 1578 and 1581. In the month of October, 1570, Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, and Sir Walter Mildmay, visited Chatsworth, and remained there twenty days, being employed in certain negotiations between Mary and Queen Elizabeth. On the return of Sir William Cecil to court, he wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury, stating that the queen was willing that her unhappy prisoner should sometimes take the air on horseback in the Earl's company, to the distance of a mile or two. In this letter he says, "the Q's Maty is pleased y^t your L. shall, when yow see tymes mete, suffer y^t Quene to take y^e ayre about your howss on horsebacke, so your L. be in company ; and not to pass from your howss above one or twoo myle except it be on y^e moores." But this indulgence was not long continued, and shortly after the Scottish Queen was removed to Sheffield castle, which was her chief residence during the ensuing fourteen years. In 1577, Elizabeth wrote with her own hand to thank the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury for their hospitable entertainment of her favourite minister, the Earl of Leicester, at Chatsworth.

During the civil wars between the parliament and Charles I. the old hall at Chatsworth was occupied as a fortress occasionally by both parties. In 1643, it was garrisoned by forces under Sir John Gell, on the part of the parliament ; and in the December of the same year, the Earl of Newcastle, having taken Winfield manor, made himself master of Chatsworth Hall, and placed a garrison in it for the king, under the command of Colonel Eyre. In September, 1645, it was held for the royal party by Colonel Shalcross, with a fresh garrison from Welbeck, and a skirmishing force of three hundred horse. It was then besieged by Major Mollanus with four hundred foot, but the siege was raised by the command of Colonel Gell, who ordered the Major and his forces to return to Derby.

The description of this building, as it appeared during the times of the Stuarts, by Hobbes, translated by Cotton, will be appropriately inserted in this place.—

"This *palace*, with wild prospects girded round,
Stands in the middle of a falling ground,
At a black *mountain's* foot, whose craggy brow
Secures from *eastern tempests* all below,
Under whose shelter *trees* and *flowers* grow,
With early blossoms, maugre native snow ;
Which elsewhere round a *tyranny* maintains,
And binds cramped *nature* long in *crystal chains*.
The *fabrick's* noble front faces the *west*,
Turning her fair broad shoulders to the *east* ;
On the *south* side the stately *gardens* lye,
Where the scorn'd *Peak* rivals proud *Italy*.
And on the *north*, seven inferior *plots*
For servile use, scatter'd do lye, in spots.
"The outward *gate* stands near enough, to look
Her *oval* front in the objected *brook* ;
But that she has better reflexion
From a large mirror, nearer, of her own.

For a fair lake, from wash of floods unmixt,
Before it lies an area spread betwixt.
Over this pond, opposite to the gate,
A bridge of a quient structure, strength and state,
Invites you to pass over it, where dry
You trample may on shoals of wanton *fry*,
With which those breeding waters do abound,
And better *carps* are no where to be found.
A tower of antick model, the bridge foot
From the *Peak-rabble* does securely shut,
Which by stone stairs, delivers you below
Into the sweetest *walks* the world can show.
There *wood* and *water*, *sun* and *shade* contend,
Which shall the most delight, and most befriend ;
There *grass* and *gravel* in one path you meet,
For *ladies* tend'rer, and *men's* harder feet.
Here into open *lakes* the *sun* may pry,
A priviledge the closer groves deny,



Drawn, Engraved and Published.

by H. Moore Derby April 1831.

CHATS WORTH,
DERBYSHIRE.

SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Or if confed'rate winds do make them yield,
 He then but chequers what he cannot guild.
 The *ponds*, which here in double order shine,
 Are some of them so large, and all so fine,
 That *Neptune* in his *progress* once did please
 To frolick in these artificial seas;
 Of which a noble monument we finde,
 His royal chariot, left, it seems, behind:
 Whose wheels and body moor'd up with a chain,
 Like *Drake's* old hulk, at *Deptford*, still remain.
 No place on earth was ere discov'ed yet,
 For contemplation or delight so fit.
 The groves, whose courled brows shade every lake
 Do every where such waving *landskip* make
 As *painter's* baffl'd art is far above,
 Who waves and leaves could never yet make move.
 Hither the warbling people of the air
 From their remoter colonies repair,
 And in these shades, now setting up their rests,
 Like *Cæsar's* *Swiss*, burn their old native nests.
 The *musés* too perch on the bending spraes,
 And in these thickets chant their charming laies;
 No wonder then if the *Heroick song*
 That here took birth and voice, do flourish long.
 To view from hence the glitt'ring pile above
 (Which must at once wonder create, and love)
 Environ'd round with *Nature's* shames and ills,
 Black heaths, wild rocks, bleak craggs and naked hills,
 And the whole prospect so informe and rude,
 Who is it, but must presently conclude
 That this is *Paradise*, which seated stands
 In midst of *desarts*, and of barren *sands*?

So a bright *diamond* would look, if set
 In a vile *socket* of ignoble *jet*:
 And such a face the new-born *nature* took,
 When out of *Chaos* by the *fiat* shook.
 Doubtless, if any where, there never yet
 So brave a *structure* on such ground was set;
 Which sure the *foundress* built to reconcile
 This to the other members of the *Isle*.
 And would therein first her own *grandeur* shew,
 And then what *Art* could, spite of *Nature*, do.
 But let me lead you in, 'tis worth the pains
 T' examine what this princely house contains:
 Which, if without so glorious to be seen,
Honour and *virtue* make it shine within.
 The forenam'd *outward gate* then leads into
 A spacious *court*, whence open to the view
 The noble *front* of the whole *edifice*,
 In a surprising height is seen to rise.
 Even with the *gate-house*, upon either hand,
 A neat square *turret* in the corners stand;
 On each side *plates* of ever-springing green,
 With an ascending *pavier-walk* between.
 In the green *plat*, which on the right hand lies,
 A fountain, of strange structure, high doth rise,
 Upon whose slender top, there is a vast,
 I'd atmost said, prodigious *bason* plac't;
 And without doubt, the *modle* of this piece
 Came from some other place, than *Rome*, or *Greece*,
 For such a *sea*, suspended in the air,
 I never saw in any place but there:
 Which, should it break or fall, I doubt we shou'd
 Begin to reckon from the second flood.

The new building at Chatsworth was projected by the celebrated fourth Earl (afterwards the first Duke) of Devonshire on his retirement from the court of James II. That nobleman, in order to keep his patriotic mind from dwelling too intensely upon the oppressions of his country, directed his attention to works of architectural taste and magnificence, and resolved to raise a structure worthy his wealth and rank. In this disposition he contracted (says Kennet) with workmen to pull down "the south side of that good old seat, and to rebuild it on a plan he gave to them, for a front to his gardens, so fair and august, that it looked like a model only of what might be done in after ages. When he had finished this part he meant to go no further; till seeing public affairs in a happier settlement, for a testimony of ease and joy, he undertook the east side of the quadrangle, and raised it entirely new, in conformity to the south, and seemed then content to say, that he had gone half way through and would leave the rest for his heir. In this resolution he stopped about seven years, and then reassumed courage, and began to lay the foundations for two other sides to complete the noble square, and these last, as far as uniformity admits, do exceed the others, by a west front of most excellent strength and elegance, and a capital on the north side, that is of singular ornament and service. And though such a vast pile (of materials entirely new) required a prodigious expense, yet the building was his least charge, if regard be had to his gardens, water-works, statues, pictures, and other the finest pieces of art and of nature that could be obtained abroad or at home."

It appears from the auditor's account, and from a book of the artists' and tradesmen's receipts, which are now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, that the south front of the present magnificent mansion was begun to be rebuilt on the 12th of April, 1687, under the direction of Mr. William Talman, an architect of some celebrity, the latter end of the seventeenth century.

The great hall and staircase were covered in about the middle of April, 1690. In May, 1692, the works were surveyed by Sir Christopher Wren,* at which time upwards of £9000. appears to have been expended. In 1693, Mr. Talman was paid £600. in advance for building the east front and the north-east corner, which was finished in 1700, and in that year the old west front was pulled down. The whole of the building was completed soon after the year 1706, which was about 20 years from its commencement. Mr. Talman received upwards of £13,000. for his contract.

* It is the impression of many that Sir Christopher Wren built two of the fronts of Chatsworth House.

Artists employed at Chatsworth House.

Architect—William Talman.

Painters—Laguerre and Ricard, who were engaged in January, 1689. These two persons were much employed by Verrio, and it is not improbable that they were sent over by him previous to his own coming. They were paid £190. for their labours at Chatsworth. Verrio himself did not arrive until November in the following year. He received £90. in advance for ceilings to be executed at Chatsworth. Lord Orford considered the altar-piece at Chatsworth chapel to be Verrio's master-piece: the subject is the incredulity of St. Thomas. In September, 1692, Verrio had finished the great chamber, staircase, and altar-piece. He was paid £469. for his work.—A Monsieur Huyd was also employed, who appears to have been one of Verrio's assistants. Mr. Highmore, serjeant-painter to William III. was also employed; and a painter of the name of Price.

Sir James Thornhill was also engaged, but probably at a somewhat later period, and when he was induced by the paintings of Verrio and Laguerre to enter into their style. He painted the Fall of Phaeton on the back staircase, and in the adjoining ante-chamber, he represented on the ceiling the assembly of the gods. His large picture of the rape of the Sabine women covers nearly one side of the same apartment. Perseus and Andromeda, a large painting which occupies a place in the ante-chamber of the Duke's dressing-room, is by this artist.

Ironworker—Monsieur Tijou, a French smith, whose daughter was the wife of Laguerre: he executed the iron balustrades, and received £528. for his work.

Plumber—Mr. Cock, of London, delivered a bill for work done of nearly £1000. from which a deduction was made of £236. for overcharge.

Carvers in stone—Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of the celebrated author and comedian Colley Cibber, was engaged in 1687. Two sphinxes on large bases, with ornaments, which are much praised by Lord Orford, were the work of this artist. He carved several door cases with rich foliage, and many ornaments. On each side of the altar is a statue by him, Faith and Hope. It appears from Cibber's receipts that he was employed, in 1688, to make the statues of Pallas, Apollo, and a Triton, for which he had £100. In 1690, Cibber made figures for the new fountain, supposed to have been the four sea horses. He received, in the whole, £310.*—J. T. Geeraerslius assisted Cibber, and made a sea nymph and other figures, on his own account.—Augustine Harris was engaged in 1688: he made seven statues for the garden, for which he was paid £44. 18s. 6d.—In 1694, Nost was engaged, and made a statue of Ceres, for which he was paid £30 and two years afterwards, he was paid fifty guineas for a marble figure and a bas-relief.—In 1696, Davies was paid £24. for a stone statue, and in the year following £130. for three bas reliefs and three heads.—A Mr. Auriol was also employed.

Carvers in wood—With respect to the general opinion that most of the wood carving at Chatsworth was executed by the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons, we shall not offer an opinion of our own, but extract the following portion of a note from Lysons.

"It has been of late years universally supposed, that most of the carving in wood at Chatsworth was the work of the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons; but we do not find the least trace of his having been employed there at all. We find, indeed, in the auditor's account, an item of the sum of £14. 15s. paid to Henry Lobb, the carpenter, for cases which conveyed some carved work, statues, and pictures from London: and it is possible that this carved work might have been from the hand of Gibbons; but we find no memorandum of any money paid for such a purchase. It may be supposed that the principal contractor for the carving might have employed the chisel

* In a volume of the Artists' Receipts, now at Hardwicke, is the following memorandum of Cibber's prices, in his own hand; he says, that the rates he had at my Lord Kingston's were: "For two figures in the pediment, each of them having four ton of stone in them, £70. for one, and for both £140.; for one round statue, having a boy upon its shoulder, £60.; for four statues which were not wrought round, £42. 10s. 0d. per statue; for two dogs, £8. a piece; for 12 Cæsar's heads, £5. per head; my Lord did after this pay for my board, and wine for me and my man. And then I did two sphinxes at £10. a piece, having in them but three-fourths of a ton. For two statues as big as the life, I had £35. a piece, and all charges borne, and at this rate I shall endeavour to serve a nobleman in freestone."

of Gibbons in London. If none of the carving at Chatsworth be the work of Gibbons (and the presumption is certainly against it, whilst there is no proof for it) the consequence is, that the art of carving exquisitely in wood was not confined to so few hands as generally hath been supposed. The name of Thomas Young, who was certainly during three years the principal carver in wood, is not mentioned by Lord Orford, nor those of Lobb, Davies, or Lanscroun: the latter, or a person of that name, is mentioned as a painter. The slight mention that is made of Watson is erroneous. It is remarkable that no writer, before Lord Orford published his *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c. ever spoke of the works of Gibbons at Chatsworth. Dr. Leigh, who gave a particular description of Chatsworth in 1700, soon after all the principal apartments were finished, speaks of the works of Verrio, but makes no mention of Gibbons; nor does Dr. Kennet, when describing Chatsworth in his *Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish*. J. Mackey, who published a *Tour through England* (the result of actual observation) in 1724, quotes Leigh, and makes no mention of Gibbons, which seems to intimate that the carving was not then shown as his work. It is no improbable supposition that Lord Orford, when he visited Chatsworth, seeing those exquisite productions of the chisel, so nearly resembling the well known works of this artist at Windsor and elsewhere, concluded that they must be the work of Gibbons, of which, indeed, there appears then to have been a tradition. 'At Chatsworth,' (he observes in the *Anecdotes of Painting*) 'are many ornaments by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel: in the great antechamber are several dead fowl over the chimney, finely executed; and over a closet-door a pen, not distinguishable from real feather.*' When Gibbons had finished his works in that palace, he presented the Duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal with his own head, all preserved in a glass case in the gallery.'

The carvings in wood at Chatsworth are in the highest style of excellence: they consist in representations of dead game, fish, flowers, shells and trophies, variously composed and distributed. Whether they were in part or not the work of the eminent Gibbons, we may observe, with Horace Walpole, "that there is no instance of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." It is certain that much of this beautiful carved work at Chatsworth was executed by Watson, who studied under Mr. C. Oakley, of London. Samuel Watson was a native of Heanor, in this county, and was engaged jointly with Lobb and Davies, to execute the ornaments of the state apartments. He was the friend and associate of Sir James Thornhill, who painted his portrait, which is now in the possession of Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell. It is stated that he was to have a third part of the work in the great chamber, the ornaments of which were carved in lime-tree, in conjunction with Young and Joel Lobb, and that the whole payment was £400. He received very liberal prices for all his works, as may be seen by certain items from the original accounts, with the inspection of which we have been favoured by Mr. White Watson, the grandson of this eminent carver, who is in possession of the drawings and designs from which the carvings were made. These are contained in a folio book, entitled *Designs, Agreements, and Bills of Carved Work executed at Chatsworth*, by Samuel Watson, from 1690 to 1712, &c. &c.

"Sep. 9, 1692. Joel Lobb, William Davies, and Samuel Watson agreed with the Earl of Devonshire to execute in lime-tree, the carving in the great chamber, to be done equal to any thing of the kind before executed, for which they were to receive £400.: this carving consists of flowers, wreaths, fish, dead game, cherubs, &c. &c.

The following agreement upon a stamp, is among Mr. Samuel Watson's papers:

"September 2, 1701. An agreement made between His Grace the Duke of Devonshire of the one part, and Samuel Watson, of Hena, in the county of Derby, carver, of the other. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel Watson shall doe and perform, the south front of Chatsworth, according to

* On the authority of Mr. White Watson (grandson of the Sculptor) who has shown the Proprietor of this Work the design, which remains in the pocket-book formerly belonging to his grandfather, we are enabled to state, that after Messrs. Watson, Davies, and Lobb had finished the carving in the great dining-room, they presented the Earl of Devonshire with the trophies over the two doorways in the south-west corner of the room: Watson doing that with the pen, which was called in Heanor and that neighbourhood, Watson's pen.

the several sorts of carved work, hereafter mentioned, and the west front of Chatsworth house, according to the several rates hereafter expressed and mentioned.

	£.	s.	d.	
For the column capitalls	4	10	0	a piece
For the pillaster capitalls	3	0	0	ditto.
The ornaments in the Freeze over the windows	4	0	0	ditto.
The staggs heads in the key stone	1	5	0	ditto.
The serpents in a twisted knott	1	0	0	ditto.
The lions heads in the cornish	0	12	0	ditto.
For carving two curbs in the door case of the front	5	0	0	
For carving two curbs in the door case to the inner front, com- prehending the work over the doors	4	0	0	

"In witness whereof the parties above named have interchangeably set their hands.

(Signed)

"DEVONSHIRE."

"Chatsworth, September 28, 1705.

"Mem. It is this day agreed betweene His Grace y^e Duke of Devonshire of the one part, and Samuel Watson, of Henor, in the county of Derby, carver, of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel Watson doth hereby covenant, bargain, and agree to carve in stone six Corinthian capitalls for the north front of Chatsworth house, according to a designe approved on by His Grace, at the rate of £5. a-piece, the stone to be ready masoned at His Grace's charge. And the said Samuel Watson doth hereby further agree to carve the medillians and roses in the intabliture of the north front, every modillian and a rose at the rate of ten shillings both together, and to performe the worke after the best manner, according to ye designe drawn by Mr. Archer. And it is further agreed that the said Samuel Watson shall doe and performe, after the best manner, ye severall workes hereafter mentioned, according to the rates here expressed, viz. Work to be done for the head of the great cascade.

Fower shells for ye crowne of fower neeches, at 14s. a peece.
Eight scrolls, 3 feet long by 1 foot, at 10s. each.
Fower festoons between the scrolls, 3 feet long, 15s. each.
Fower shells with leaves in the freese, 2 feet 9 inches long, 14s. each.
Fower shells with leaves outside the freese, 2 feet long, 10s. each.
The ornaments round the oval windows in the north front, 4 feet 5 inches high, 6 feet
8 inches long, 50s. a peece.
All the mouldings in the intabliature of the north front, 8s. a foot.

(Signed)

"DEVONSHIRE."

Carving for the north front.

	£.	s.	d.
For carving six pelaster capitalls	30	0	0
For the arcatrave ffreese and cornish, 731 feet of mouldings, carved at 8d. per foot running	24	7	4
For carving 45 medallions and roses	21	10	0
For carving 6 oval windows	15	0	0
For carving 6 lions heads	3	12	0
	£94	9	4

The following are the heads of several bills of carving done at Chatsworth for His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, by Samuel Watson :

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A bill of carving don in the cornish in the lower dining room in the west front	08	16	7
A bill for carving a peice of ornament for one side the great gallery chimney, in wood	02	10	0
A bill of carving in wood in the vper story in the west front, and in the lower dining-room, in stone, for the bovfett	67	08	9
A bill of carving in stone in the staircase in the west front	12	17	6
A bill of worke don in the chapell alter	03	07	0
A bill of worke don for ye Vpholsterer	14	05	0
A bill of worke don for ye Vpholsterer	05	09	0
A bill for carving the survetor vnder ye middle part of ye west front, in stone	11	10	0
A bill for carving ye 2 door cases in the west front	13	04	6
A bill of worke don in the cornish, in the salloon room, in ye west front, in the staircase, & for ye cascade, & 6 forms for the garden	53	07	9
A bill of carving don ffor the north side of Chatsworth	94	09	4
The Coats of Armes, containing 220 foot, setting of what is plain below, at 5s. per foot	55	00	0
	342	5	5
Received in part of these bills of Mr. Wheldon	57	00	0
Of Mr. Rotherham, by order of Mr. Grosvener	80	00	0
	137	00	0
Remains	205	5	0
December 5, 1705. A bill for carving don	61	11	3
February 29, 1711. A bill for carving don	78	01	2

These memoranda are sufficient to show that Samuel Watson contributed greatly to the embellishments at Chatsworth. He died at his native village Heanor, and is buried in the chancel there, where there is a very handsome mural monument to his memory, ornamented with cherubs, in statuary marble, and the family arms, Barry, of six, *Argent* and *Gules*, three crescents, *Ermine*; on a chief, of the second, two broken lances in saltire, *Or*, inscribed with the following lines.

"Watson is gone, whose skilful art display'd,
To the very life whatever nature made:
View but his wond'rous works in Chadsworth hall,
Which are so gazed at and admired by all,
You'll say, 'tis pity he should hidden lie,
And nothing said to revive his memory.
My mournful friends, forbear your tears,
For I shall rise when Christ appears."

"This Samuel Watson died 29th March, 1715, aged 53 years."

The arms of Cavendish, in the west front of Chatsworth house, were carved by Mr. Samuel Watson. The arms of Cavendish, in front of the great stables, were carved by Mr. Henry Watson, his son. The arms of Rutland, carved in Hopton stone, formerly in front of the Rutland arms' Inn, Bakewell, were carved by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Royal Physical Society, mineralogist and statuary, Bakewell, nephew of the afore-said Henry, and grandson of Samuel.

Notwithstanding these proofs that Watson was chiefly employed in the ornamental carved work at Chatsworth, there is still reason to conclude that Grinling Gibbons formed most of the designs, executed some of the work, and probably superintended the whole; particularly as it is apparent that the carvings in the chapel and state-rooms are of the same characteristic beauty, and seem to be the production of the same mind. In the *Life of Grinling Gibbons*, by Allan Cunningham, recently published in the Family Library, we find the claims of that artist strongly enforced. "All the wood carving in England," says the author, "fades away before that of *Gibbons at Chatsworth*. The birds seem to live, the foliage to shoot, the flowers to expand beneath your eye. The most marvellous work of all is a net of game; you imagine at the first glance that the game-keeper has hung up his day's sport on the wall, and that some of the birds are still in the death-flutter. He was, however, much assisted at Chatsworth. The designs are

from the pencil of Gibbons, and much of the carving too ; but there is plenty of proof that the hand of Samuel Watson, a Derbyshire man, was extensively employed under him." And again, after noticing the observations of Rhodes, and those of Lysons, to which we have already referred, Mr. Cunningham says, "There can be no doubt that Gibbons was the presiding artist in the embellishments of that princely residence of the Cavendishes. The stamp of his hand is legibly impressed every where. Who could have given that buoyant elegance to flowers, and that downy softness to feathers except himself? Had the real master-pieces of Chatsworth been Watson's, Watson would not have remained in Derbyshire, to lead an obscure life, and be buried with a doggrell epitaph." There is not much argument in these latter observations. Mr. Samuel Watson died at the age of fifty-three, and almost immediately after serving his apprenticeship in London, was engaged in the works at Chatsworth, which occupied nearly the whole of his time. He was therefore obliged to remain in the comparative obscurity of a provincial life.

Gibbons is the well known name of the patriarch of English sculpture. With him ornamental carving rose to its highest excellence in this country. No one has since approached him in the happy boldness and natural freedom of such productions. Under his chisel, stone seemed touched with vegetable life, and wood to look as lilies of the valley and fruit upon the trees. His works chiefly are—the carvings in St. Paul's choir, the wooden throne at Canterbury, the embellishments at Chatsworth, Petworth, Burleigh, Houghton, Southwick in Hampshire, where the whole gallery is embroidered in pannels, by Gibbons' own hand ; and the altar-piece of Trinity College, Oxford. This artist was appointed Master Carver in wood to George the First, with a salary of *eighteen-pence a day*, which *splendid* allowance he enjoyed from 1714 to 1721, on the third of August in which year he died.

The erection of the modern mansion at Chatsworth was begun under the direction of William Talman, about the year 1687 ; but it was not completed before the year 1706. The recent additions and improvements at Chatsworth have been made by the present Duke, who has employed the talents of Sir Jeffery Wyattville, since the year 1820, in building an elegant northern wing to the original design. Chatsworth house stands on the east bank of the Derwent, having that river on one side, and on the other a very high hill covered with wood. The approach to the mansion, from Edensor, is by an elegant bridge of three arches, which is ornamented with some fine figures, by Cibber. Northward of this bridge is a small tower, encompassed by a moat, and approached by a large flight of steps, called the bower of Mary Queen of Scots, from a garden which formerly occupied its summit, wherein that unhappy princess passed many of the tedious hours of her confinement. The style of architecture in which the house is built, is the Ionic. The roof is flat and surrounded with a balustrade. The form is nearly square, the south front is 183 *ft.* 2 *in.* in length, enriched with pilasters of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic base ; the west front is 172 feet in length, with similar enrichments, and also a pediment supported by half columns of the same order, enclosing a quadrangular court, formed by the four sides of Chatsworth, which in general style and richness of ornament corresponds with the principal fronts of the building. Two sides of this court have open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, which are divided into different sections by twenty-two intervening parts, that form the pedestals to the same number of busts. The busts are well carved in stone, and represent some of the most distinguished personages in the reign of Queen Anne. In this court there are some military trophies, which are said to have been executed from designs by G. Gibbons, the celebrated carver in wood : they are formed into four different subjects, and they embellish the east and west sides of the court. In the centre of which there was formerly a fountain, composed of Derbyshire marble, with the figure of Arion seated on a dolphin. They are the workmanship of Mr. Samuel Watson, of whom mention has been already made. The principal entrance on the west is by a flight of steps, to a terrace which extends the whole length of the building.—The principal external fronts are the east, the south, and the west. The great northern wing is chiefly intended for the accommodation of the Duke's numerous and distinguished visitants. The additions and improvements suggested by his Grace, reflect great credit on the ability displayed by the architect who gave the design, and on all who have been employed under him in the execution of the work ; particularly Mr.

Holmes, the clerk of the works, who left Windsor Castle to superintend the erection of this splendid structure. The chasteness of the design, the superiority of the masonry, and every other description of work, display talent of the first character. The arrangement of the whole will remain a lasting memorial of the abilities of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, and of the taste and magnificence of the sixth Duke of Devonshire.

Nearly the whole of the numerous rooms and passages in the new wing have groined arches, or arched roofs. The basement rooms and passages are all built of rubbed ashlar stone, procured from the Duke's quarries at Beeley moor.

CHATSWORTH HOUSE WITH THE ADDITION OF THE GREAT NORTH WING.

Basement story.

The south front is approached by a double flight of steps. On the left hand is the chaplain's room and the chapel; on the right, is the auditor's room, breakfast-room, bath, and dressing-room. The window-sashes are gilt.

On the east is the coffee-room, steward's room, housekeeper's room, and still-room; together with the great hall, and the grotto-room.

The west front contains a breakfast-room, the west hall, the Duke's sitting-room, and ante-room. The window-sashes are gilt.

The north front contains the book-room, the Duke's private dining-room, the Duke's servants' waiting room, the sub-hall, the servants' waiting room, and various staircases.

The north wing is a continuation of the east front, which, with the old part, is 557 feet. In this extension of the north wing are the cockles for warm air, the sculleries, the plate room, the under and upper butlers' pantry, the staircases to the dining-room, the confectionary, the house maids' room, and other offices.

On the other side the great passage on the same floor, is the room for the groom of the chambers, the still-room, the servants' hall, servants' rooms, the kitchen and the kitchen court. There are also the laundry, drying-room, dairy, wash-house, bake-house, scullery, larder, butcher's lobby, and the clerk of the work's room, and numerous other offices. The whole of this story is rusticated.

The second story.

On the south front is the continuation of the chapel, the music-room, billiard-room, and drawing room, with the south gallery. On the east side is the library and ante-library, with the upper part of the great hall, and the grand staircase. On the west and north fronts are numerous bed rooms, ante-rooms, dressing-rooms, wardrobes, and water closets of different dimensions, with the north gallery, back stairs, and northern and western staircases. On one side the grand northern wing are suites of gentlemen's bed rooms; and on the other side is the cabinet library, the ante-room, the dining-room, the sculpture gallery, the orangery, the great banquetting-room, and the baths. This story of the north wing is in the Doric style of architecture.

Upper story.

On the third floor are the state rooms, occupying the south front. On the east front are the Leicester rooms; on the west are various apartments; and on the north, the white satin bed and dressing-room, the taberet room, the plough room, the armory room, pink bed and dressing-room, lobby, staircase, &c.

To give a minute and particular description of the present mansion, with the additions and improvements made by the present Duke, would occupy more space than we can allow in a compressed History of the whole county. We shall therefore content ourselves by giving the best description we are enabled to do, of a few of the most interesting apartments which are shown

to the public. The five plans given in the succeeding pages, viz. the three floors of the former house, and the two stories of the northern wing, will convey a more accurate idea of the extent and arrangement of this splendid structure. For the use of the working plans of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, which are given upon a small scale, the Publisher begs to present his sincere acknowledgments.

The elegant entrance *lodge*, leading to the north front, is a chaste Doric structure, and consists of three arched gateways. These arches are divided into compartments, and enriched with carved roses. The gates are to be of wrought iron, with gold enrichments. The palisading between the trophies on the west front and the lodge gates, are to correspond. The centre or principal gateway leads to the northern entrance. The western gateway leads to the Duke's private terrace, which will be divided from the entrance court by an ornamental wall, with a handsome stone balustrade, the piers of which will be surmounted by sphynxes elegantly sculptured by Rossi. The eastern gateway leads to the office court. The entablature and balustrade are supported by eight Doric columns with pilasters.

The *Entrance* or *Great Hall* is sixty feet by twenty-seven, and strikes the visitor with an air of grandeur. The Mosaic floor of black and white marble was laid down by Mr. Henry Watson, son of the celebrated carver, in 1779. The paintings in the hall are as follows. *Side Pannel*.—Julius Cæsar sacrificing before his going to the Senate, at the closing of the temple of Janus. *Over the Door*.—The death of Julius Cæsar in the Senate House at the foot of Pompey's statue, which is thus celebrated by Akenside :

“ When Brutus rose,
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
Amid the crowd of patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the Father of his Country hail !
For, lo ! the tyrant prostrate in the dust,
And Rome again is free.”

He died pierced with twenty-three wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age. *On the Ceiling*.—The Apotheosis, or Deification of Julius Cæsar. *First Oval Compartment*.—Cæsar passing the Rubicon. *Second Oval Compartment*.—Cæsar passing over to his army at Brundisium.

From this spacious and noble room, the approach to the staircase is the most magnificent that can be imagined, ascending by a double flight of marble steps, passing between two rocks of variegated alabaster, and guarded by a rich gilt balustrade. We are informed that the approach to the staircase will be altered to a single flight of steps.

The *Staircase* is 34 feet by 24 feet. This part of the house was thought, by Kent, sufficiently elegant to be borrowed for the princely seat of Holkham in Norfolk. The paintings in this apartment are as follows. *Over the Window looking into the Hall*.—Iphigenia about to be sacrificed by Calchas, at Aulis. *Over the Gallery door*.—The sacrifice of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles. *First Compartment*.—The triumph of Bacchus. *Second Compartment*.—The triumph of Cybele. *Third Compartment*.—The Nymph Arethusa relating to Ceres that Pluto had carried off her daughter Proserpine. *On the Ceiling*.—The triumph of Cybele. *In the Niches*.—The statues of Apollo, Lucretia, and Minerva. At the foot of the staircase there are several figures in *chiaro oscuro*, particularly one of Hercules. From the staircase we entered a long narrow gallery, which is over the colonnade on the north side of the quadrangle.

The *Gallery leading to the Chapel* contains nearly one thousand original sketches, by the most eminent Flemish, Venetian, Spanish and Italian masters ; forming altogether an assemblage of drawings, which for number and excellence, can hardly be surpassed in any part of the kingdom. The admirer of the fine arts will enter this attractive and interesting apartment with pleasure, and will leave it with regret. There are also paintings of the four seasons and two flower-pieces, by Baptista. From the gallery we pass on to the beautiful and richly ornamented *Chapel*.

The *Chapel* is wainscoted with cedar; here painting, sculpture and carving, have all contributed to its decorations; the ceiling, and every part of it which is not otherwise appropriated, have been embellished by the pencils of Verrio and Laguerre. The painting on the side of the chapel, opposite the windows, is a large piece, representing the miracles of Christ, in which some of the figures are very striking, by Laguerre. In the compartment over the gallery are the twelve disciples, and our Redeemer, reproving the incredulity of St. Thomas. This is considered one of the best and most successful efforts of Verrio's pencil. Pilkington, in his Dictionary of Painters, when speaking of Verrio, says, "That performance which is accounted his best, is the altar-piece in the chapel at Chatsworth, representing the incredulity of St. Thomas." Laguerre probably had a share in its production, and the visitors at Chatsworth are frequently told by their attendant, it is by that artist. He had a free pencil, and executed with great facility those combinations with which his mind was stored. In the corresponding compartment, over the pulpit, Bartimeus restored to sight. Over the door, Christ talking with the woman of Samaria. Beyond the statuary, the two figures painted in relief are Justice and Mercy. In the spaces between the windows are Charity and Liberality. On the ceiling is painted the Ascension of Christ.

Caius Gabriel Cibber sculptured the altar-piece, which is composed of the fluors and marbles of Derbyshire, exquisitely wrought and highly polished, and enriched with Faith and Hope, in full relief; a vacant niche, apparently intended for a third figure, forms a part of the design of this altar. Charity, as a proper companion to the Faith and Hope of Cibber, might be introduced into this vacant niche, and thus fill up what appears to have been the original intention of the sculptor. The exquisite carving in wood in this chapel, we have no doubt were executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, though various other artists were employed in this department. The floor is of marble, curiously inlaid.

The *Music-room* adjoins the gallery of the chapel. The family are seated in the gallery when divine service is performed. The organ is placed in the Music-room, and has a fine effect. The room is hung with white watered tabby, the chairs and sofas correspond. Over the chimney-piece is a half-length portrait of the late Duke of Devonshire, presented to his Grace by Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart.

The *Chaplain's-room* adjoining the chapel is richly furnished and ornamented with statuary.

The *Drawing-room* is hung with pea-green silk damask, and ornamented with a painted ceiling, by Sir James Thornhill. Over the chimney-piece is a whole-length portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of his Royal Highness, William, Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, in 1745. Over the doors are some small pieces of fruit, &c. by Reinagle.

The *Ante-room* is ornamented with a large painting of Diana and Actæon, Perseus and Andromeda.

The *old Dining-room*, now *Drawing-room*, is 48 feet long, 28 feet wide and 18 feet high. In this elegant room there is a fine whole-length portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of William, first Duke of Devonshire, who was distinguished as a wit, a scholar, a soldier and a gentleman. A whole-length portrait of George the Fourth, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Over the doors are trophies and fancy paintings, by Reinagle.

The *Duke's Breakfast-room* is elegantly furnished, and contains several good portraits; among them we noticed miniatures of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, half-length portraits of the Empress of Russia, the mother of Alexander, and the Empress Alexander, the Princess Borghese, Buonaparte's sister, by Campbell, Honourable James Abercrombie, Lord High Advocate of Scotland, Hon. Charles Cavendish and his lady, Canova by Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c.

The *Duke's Sitting-room* is ornamented with interior views of Hardwick hall, by Hunt, a scene from Gil Blas, portraits of Lord Normanby, Agar Ellis, &c.

In the *Ante-room* adjoining to the Duke's sitting-room is the painting of the former House at Chatsworth, built by Sir William Cavendish and the Countess of Shrewsbury. A portrait of Burgoyne, the gamekeeper, on horseback, by Reinagle.

The *Duke's Private room* is richly furnished, and contains a fine whole-length portrait of His Grace, in his robes, by Hayter; a whole-length portrait of His Grace's mother, with her infant

daughter, the present Countess of Carlisle, on her knee, is an excellent painting. The graceful turn of the head of the principal figure, the happy expression of countenance, the smiling face, and the uplifted outspread hands of the infant, are exquisitely beautiful and true to nature. This picture is entirely and essentially all that it professes to be—a mother and a child mutually *delighting* and *delighted* with each other: it is painted in a full and brilliant tone of colour, and altogether it may be classed amongst the best pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds; an equestrian portrait of the present Emperor of Russia, and of the late Emperor Alexander, in a Drowski. (This room is not shown to the public.)

In the *Housekeeper's-room* are medals of the Kings of England and of the Roman Emperors, prints of the Duke of Bedford, two Duchesses of Devonshire, Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte, Henry Lord Holland, &c.

Steward's-room. Mount Parnassus, Apollo and the Nine Muses, Homer singing the verses of his Iliad, which one of his auditors is transcribing; Virgil, Ovid, Ennius, Tibullus, Catullus, Propertius, Sappho, Danté, Boccaccio, Tibaldeo, and other poets. There are also numerous cases of the preserved skins of curious animals and birds.

The *State Apartments* occupy the third story of the south front. These rooms are lined with wood of the choicest description, beautiful and costly cabinets, exquisite carvings, excellent paintings, by the old masters, and fitted up with Gobelins' tapestry, representing the Cartoons of Raphael. The parquetted floors are of oak.

The *Ante-chamber*. Over the door is that carved delineation of a pen, so finely executed, which Mr. Walpole characterized as "not being distinguishable from real feather." The ceiling is adorned with many beautiful paintings. A singular and ludicrous incident is recorded in one part of the ceiling. Mrs. Hackett, formerly housekeeper, is drawn in the character of a fury cutting the thread of life. It is said, that being violently enraged with the painter, he caught the air of her countenance, and represented it in all the deformity with which it then appeared.

The *State Dining-room or Great Chamber* is an elegant and interesting room, 50 ft. by 30 ft.; over the chimney-piece are the representations of dead game, fish, &c. They are so exquisitely carved in wood, and so accurately grouped, that they have been generally attributed to the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. The design might possibly be from Gibbons, but the execution was chiefly by Samuel Watson, Joel Lobb and William Davies. This room is ornamented with allegorical paintings.

The first *State Drawing-room*. On the ceiling is painted Phaëton taking charge of the chariot. First centre compartment, between the windows, Phaëton entreating his father Apollo for permission to drive the chariot of the Sun. Second centre compartment; the fall of Phaëton. Third centre compartment; the sisters of Phaëton turned into trees for their presumption in bewailing the loss of their brother. Tapestry.—Jupiter and Antiope, Muses on Parnassus. It contains a whole-length portrait of Henry the Eighth; a fine painting of the Holy Family, by Titian; a Snow Scene, the Spartan Youth slaying the Theban, and other valuable paintings by the old masters.

The second *State Drawing-room* is 36 ft. by 30 ft. hung with Gobelins' tapestry, representing the Death of Ananias and Sapphira, Peter and John healing the cripple, and Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. In an oval compartment in the ceiling is painted the discovery of *Mars* and *Venus*. In this room are the following portraits, viz. William, first Earl of Devonshire, in his state robes, ascribed to Mytens; and declared by Mr. Walpole to be one of the finest single figures he had ever seen. Two fine whole-length portraits, said to be the Earls of Pembroke, with pointed beards, whiskers, vandyke sleeves and slashed hose; James, Duke of Ormond, and an Earl of Devonshire, in the costume of the seventeenth century.

The *State Bed or Scarlet-room* was so named from containing the bed in which George the Second expired. The bed and furniture are of crimson silk damask. This, with the chairs and footstools used at the coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, were the perquisites of the fourth Duke, as Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. On the ceiling is the painting of Aurora or the Morning Star, chasing away night. In the first centre compartment,

between the windows, Diana turning the country people into Frogs. Second centre compartment; Diana bathing. Third centre compartment; Diana turning Actæon into a stag. Fourth centre compartment; Diana Hunting. First corner compartment; Bacchus and Ariadne. Second corner compartment; Venus and Adonis. Third corner compartment; Meleager and Atalanta. Fourth corner compartment; Cephalus and Procris. Tapestry.—Jupiter and Leda, Perseus and Andromeda, Apollo and the Nymph Isis, Minerva and Vulcan.

The *State or Great Dressing-room*. In this room are paintings of the Flight into Egypt, by Giunari. The sleeping Shepherd. Mary Magdalen and Christ in the garden, by Giunari. On the ceiling is painted the Judgment of Paris.

The best *Bed-chamber*. This room is furnished with a four-post painted bedstead, hung with white satin, the bed and furniture is of white satin.

The *Dressing-room* commands a view of the water, and fine plantations in the gardens.

The Duke's *Dressing-room* is hung with tapestry, from the story of Hero and Leander. Over the chimney-piece, Venus, Ceres, Cupid, Bacchus and Flora, with persons presenting offerings to them.

In the *Ante-chamber* is a fine painting, by Raphael, of St. Michael and the fallen Angels. Andromeda and the Sea-monster, by Sir James Thornhill.

"So sweet her frame, so exquisitely fine,
She seems a Statue by a hand Divine."

The great *North Staircase* is 29 feet 40 inches by 27 feet 6 inches, and about 40 feet in height. This staircase, which will be of oak, elegantly gilt, has a domical ceiling, highly enriched, and a lantern of 18 feet 2 inches in diameter. The landings will have oak carved balustrades, gilt and ornamented with the family crest, &c. Two whole-length portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, painted at Moscow, by Dawe, are in this apartment, which cost his Grace one thousand guineas.

The *Back Staircase* is ornamented with statues and a painted ceiling, representing the fall of Phaëton, struck by one of Jupiter's thunder-bolts, and hurled headlong from Heaven into the river Po.

Painted Ante-chamber. In this room is a painting of the Rape of the Sabines, by Sir James Thornhill. Here is also a painting of Eleanor Gwynne, with whom Sir James was so enamoured, that every thing in the room bears her likeness. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the Gods, or Deification of Romulus.

"Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi
Consiliumque vocat Divum pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem."

Æne. 10, Book I.

The gates of Heav'n unfold; Jove summons all
The gods to council in the common hall.

Dryden.

Between the windows are the figures of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude and Justice. Over the fire-place, of Hope. Bronze compartments, over the fire-place and the east and west windows.

Passage adjoining Painted Room. First compartment; Apollo and Daphne. Second compartment; the river Apheus and the nymph Arethusa.

The *Chintz apartment* contains paintings from Orlando Furioso, and portraits of the second Duchess of Devonshire, and four children, by Sir Peter Lely.

The *Modern common apartments*, generally called the apartments of Mary Queen of Scots. It would be an error to suppose that this unfortunate woman ever made use of these apartments; it is an undoubted fact that she was confined at Chatsworth at intervals during sixteen years, and wrote from this place her second letter to Pope Pius, dated 31st of October, 1570; but this event

took place more than a century before the building of the present house. A tradition exists that the apartments occupied by the unhappy Queen of Scots during her temporary residences at Chatsworth, were preserved when the house was re-built. This is not probable, and indeed it is certain, that nearly the whole of the south and east fronts were taken down when the first Duke commenced the building of the present pile, about the end of the 16th century. It is, however asserted, upon tolerably good authority, that the rooms which now bear the name of the royal prisoner, occupy the site of those which she inhabited; and that which is called her bed-room, is furnished with the same bed and tapestry.

In the *Crimson Bed-room* are two landscapes, by an unknown artist, and a medallion of Philip II. of Spain. In another bed-room are paintings of Bacchus and Ariadne, and Dance in a golden shower.

The *Bachelor's Gallery* contains a Panoramic drawing of St. Petersburg, which is about 46 feet long.

The *Library* is 88 ft. 8½ in. in length, by 22 ft. 3 in. in width, and 17 ft. 2 in. in height. It contains a very large and fine collection of books, including the chemical collection and apparatus of the celebrated Henry Cavendish, in which there are numerous manuscripts. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, with wreathed foliage columns. Over the chimney-piece is a looking-glass, 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. surrounded by a bronze-gilt moulding, veined marble jambs. The recesses between the windows, the ends and west side of the library, are fitted up with mahogany book-cases, with looking-glass pannels over them. There is a gallery, supported by bronze metal columns and cantie-levers, to which there is an ascent by a secret winding staircase in the wall: this gallery is surrounded by an elegant bronze balustrade. The mouldings are exquisitely carved and gilt. The floor is parquettèd and the doors are mahogany.—The Ante-Library is 29 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in. and 17 ft. in height. The Cabinet Library adjoins the Ante-Library.

The *Dining-room* is 57 ft. 2 in. by 30 ft. 6 in. and is 24 ft. 9 in. in height. It is lighted by five windows of plate glass. The door frames are alabaster, and the walls are lined with alabaster and have gilt mouldings. In the four piers between the windows, looking-glasses are sunk into the alabaster. The doors are of mahogany.

The *Sculpture Gallery* is a noble room, 103 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 22 ft. in height; it will be lined throughout with Derbyshire marble. The busts, groups and figures intended to ornament this elegant and appropriate receptacle for such exquisite works of art, are by the most celebrated artists, viz.

Madam Letitia Buonaparte, by Canova, for which his Grace gave 35,000 francs. Purchased at Paris, in Jan. 1819.

A statue of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Maltese stone, by Westmacot.

Venus Filatrice, or the Spinning Girl, by Schadow.

Bust of George the Fourth, by Chantrey.

— the Duke of Devonshire, a colossal statue, by Campbell.

— Canova, a colossal statue, by himself.

— Alexander, by Rennie.

— Lord George Cavendish, by Nollekins.

— Lady Cavendish, by ditto.

— the late Duke of Devonshire, by ditto.

— Francis, Duke of Bedford, by ditto.

— Hon. Charles James Fox, by ditto.

— Buonaparte, a colossal statue, by Canova.

— Alexander, a colossal statue, an antique.

— Ariadne, an antique.

— Apollo, a colossal statue, an antique.

— Homer, Sappho, Venus, and Faninis.

— Pœlius Augustus and eight other antiques.

— Vitellius and five other antiques.

— Lucius Verras, a colossal statue, an antique, copied from the original one in Rome.

The head of a Bacchante, by Gott.

The head of a Bacchante, by Canova.

Hebe, by Canova.

Ceres Lores, by Canova.

Laura, by Canova.

A Vestal.

Cupid and Psyche, by Finelli.

Mars and Cupid, a colossal statue, by Gibson, a pupil of Canova.

Venus and Cupid, the latter extracting a thorn from the foot of the former, by Tenerani.

Copy of the Venus de Medici, by Canova.

Endymion, by Canova.

Germanicus and Agrippina, two antiques, purchased at Wanstead house.

Greyhound and Whelps, by Gott.

Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. She is represented as having entreated Jupiter to change the people of Caria into frogs, for having insulted and refused her a draught of water; this exquisite group is by Pozzi.

Battle of Castor and Pollux, with Lynceus and Idas, by Schadow.

Castor and Pollux carrying away Phœbe and Talaira, daughters of Leucippus, and who were to have been married to Lynceus and Idas, by Schadow.

Talthybius and Eurybates, two of Agamemnon's heralds, taking away Briseis from Achilles, by Thorwaldsen.

The death of Achilles, by Albacini.

Venus Musidora, by Wyatt.

Venus Genitrix, by Thorwaldsen.

Two scenes from Homer's Iliad, by Thorwaldsen.

Egyptian's Head, in Derbyshire black marble.

Several columns of beautiful variegated marble, from different countries.

Two light-coloured Urns, from Verona, rare.

Several Vases, particularly a large and beautiful one by Barteleina, is worthy of notice.

Two remarkably fine Lions, each weighing four tons, carved out of solid blocks of statuary marble, 9 feet long by 4 feet high.

Antique Marble.

Adonis and his Dog.

Discobolus.

Table of green Siberian Marble, given to His Grace by the Emperor of Russia.

The Emperor Nicholas and his Empress.

Mars, a colossal statue, by Rennie.

Ganymede, by Tadolini.

Cardinal Gonsalva, by Thorwaldsen.

Cupid wounded, by Trentanova.

Cupid wounded, from Anacreon.

It chanced upon a sultry day,

Love amid cool shades was creeping :

In a rose beside his way,

Tired with work a bee was sleeping.

Wak'd, enraged the insect rose,

Humming threats and vengeful stinging ;

Full of grief and full of woes,

Love shrieked out, his finger wringing.

To the Cyprian Queen he flew,

Ma'a, Mamma, most piteous crying,

Dear Mamma, what shall I do ?

I am wounded,—I am dying.

Such a wound—O do but see,

A wing'd snake (may ill befall it)

Made this wound—I think a Bee,

I have heard the peasants call it.

Since, O Love (thus Venus spake)

Bees excite such anguish'd feeling,

Think what wounds thy arrows make,

Ever burning—never healing.

“N”

Bronzes. Peter the Great, on Horseback, Mercury, Bacchus and Socrates.

Casts of Rousseau, Hobbes, and three other heads.

The numerous antique columns of porphyry and granite, the vases, marbles and fossils, collected by the Duke of Devonshire during his Grace's several visits to the continent, are particularly worthy of notice.

A tablet of the stratification of Derbyshire, from East to West, composed of actual specimens from each respective stratum, by a scale of one inch to a mile. Also a tablet forming a section of the coal strata in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, both of which were made and are fully described in the *Delineation of the Strata of Derbyshire*, by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S.

A specimen of felspar, from Labrador, and the dog-tooth spar, enshrining copper pyrites, from his Grace's copper mines, at Ecton. Fine specimens of the stalactites from Castleton, and two beautiful stalactite columns.

The cabinet of fossils and minerals which was collected by the late Duchess of Devonshire, and classed and arranged by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. of Bakewell, is intended to form part of the adornments of the new rooms at Chatsworth.

The *Orangery* is a noble room, 107 *ft.* 11 *in.* in length by 26 *ft.* 7 *in.* in width, and 21 *ft.* 6 *in.* in height. This room is fitted up with eleven windows of plate glass, each containing twenty-eight panes, of two feet square each. The centre window is 16 *ft.* by 10 *ft.* the others are 16 *ft.* by 8 *ft.* The glass roof is supported by unique and beautifully moulded arches. The walls are adorned with bas-reliefs, in statuary marble, viz. two medallions, representing Morning and Evening, by Thorwaldsen, Castor and Pollux, the wrath of Achilles, and Priam supplicating Achilles for the body of Hector. In the centre niche, on the west side, is a group of Venus and Cupid. In the centre of the room is a vase, six feet in diameter: it is of Swedish granite, and was sculptured at Berlin, by C. Cantian. There is also an ancient vase, in statuary marble, with figures in bas-relief; and a vase of green marble, upon a jasper pedestal, executed at Moscow. Numerous Chinese scent-jars are arranged along this elegant room. Among the plants, there are about thirty fine orange trees, some of which were purchased by his Grace in 1829, and formerly belonged to the Empress Josephine, and made part of her celebrated collection at Malmaison.

The *Banqueting-room*, 81 *ft.* long, 30 *ft.* wide, and 20 *ft.* 5 *in.* high, is the highest floor of the new edifice. This is crowned with an open temple, in the richest style of Corinthian architecture.

The new dairy and dairymaid's rooms are under the baths. The dairy is fitted up with Ionic pilasters, supporting a handsome moulded and pannelled arch. The floor, tables, fountains, &c. are of marble. Over this dairy will be a handsome terrace, communicating with the paved walk over the entrance lodge, from whence flights of steps will lead into the flower gardens and to the Duke's private terrace.

The *baths* occupy the north end of the east front. These consist of two commodious hot baths and a swimming bath. They will be lined with marble or Dutch tiles.

Mrs. Gregory has the care of the house, and shows it to strangers. This lady has been a confidential servant under the Dukes of Devonshire for nearly half a century, and housekeeper to the present Duke many years. Miss Bown, an accomplished young lady, niece to Mrs. Gregory, frequently goes through the house with strangers, and explains the works of art, and the names of the artists, with great ability.

The *Great Stables* are about 250 yards to the north-east of the mansion; the west and north fronts of which are somewhat more than 200 feet in length. These are handsome and well disposed. They were erected about eighty years ago.

The following are some of the principal Artists and Mechanics who have been employed to ornament and fit up the Great North Wing of Chatsworth House.

Bernasconi and Son (London) Plasterers.

Brookhouse and Co. (Derby) Plasterers.

Hutchinson and Co. (London) Painters and Gilders.

Armstrong and Siddon (London) Joiners.

Moseley Robert (Derby, Carver and Gilder to George IV.) Carver and Gilder.

Westmacott —, esq. (London) Sculptor.

Rossi —, esq. (London) Sculptor.

Brown Richard (Derby) Marble Mason.

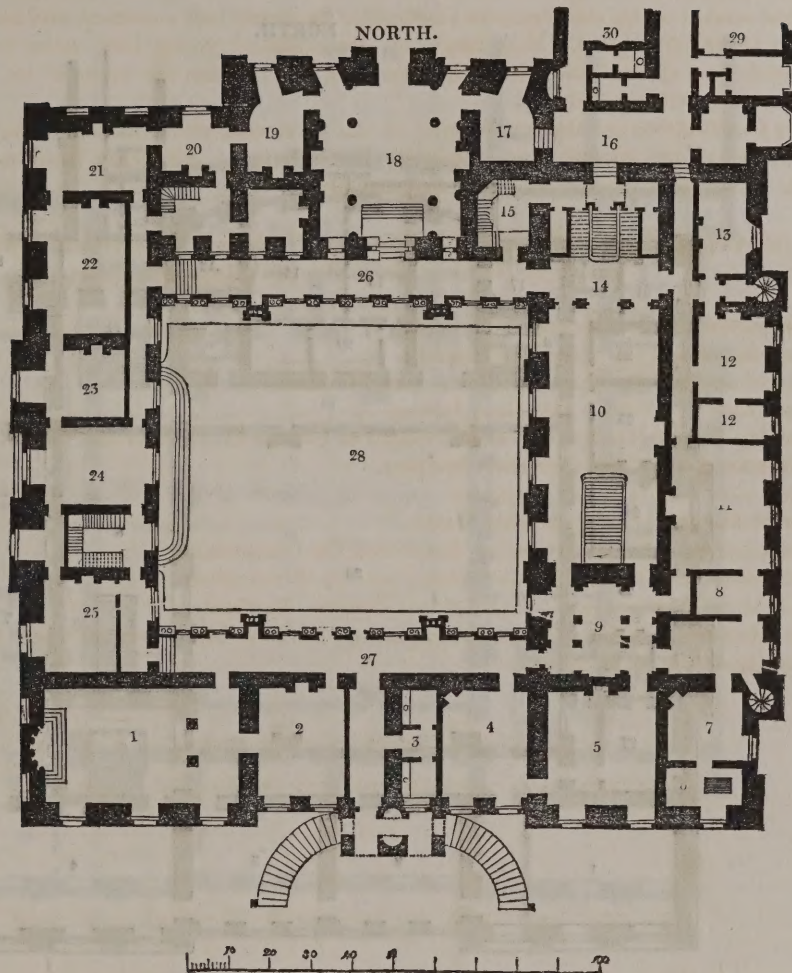
Ironfounders—Barrow, Staveley, Smith and Co. Chesterfield.

Locksmiths and Bellhangers—Standley and Co. Birmingham.

Smiths and Ironmongers—Picksley and Bertram, Sheffield.

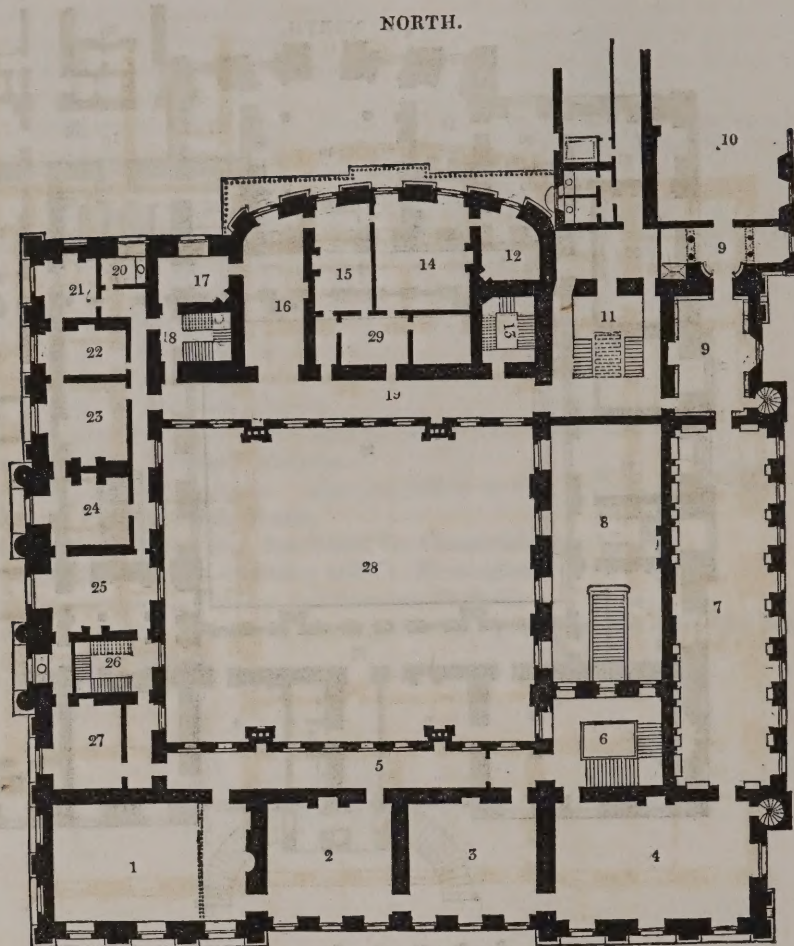
The masonry, wood work, plumbing, glazing, &c. have been executed under the superintendence of the Clerk of the Works.

who resided in 1815. Rodney Stone in St. Paul's Cathedral



No. 1. *Plan of the Basement Story of Chatsworth House.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Chapel. | 16 Lobby. |
| 2 Chaplain's Room. | 17 Footman's Waiting Room. |
| 3 Water Closets. | 18 Sub Hall. |
| 4 Auditor's Room. | 19 The Duke's Servants' Waiting Room. |
| 5 Breakfast Room. | 20 Duke's Private Drawing Room. |
| 6 Bath. | 21 Breakfast Room. |
| 7 Dressing-Room. | 22 Duke's Sitting Room. |
| 8, 8 Coffee-Room and China Room. | 23 Duke's Ante-Room. |
| 9 Grotto Room. | 24 West Entrance Hall. |
| 10 Great Hall. | 25 Breakfast Room. |
| 11 Steward's Room. | 26 and 27 Corridors. |
| 12, 12 Housekeeper's Room and Store Room. | 28 Quadrangle. |
| 13 Still Room. | 29 Connexion with, and commencement of the |
| 14 North Stairs. | Great North Wing, shown in Plans 4 and 5. |
| 15 North-east Stairs. | 30 Tea Room. |



No. 2. . *Plan of the Library Story.*

- 1 Chapel continued.
- 2 Music Room.
- 3 Billiard Room.
- 4 Drawing Room.
- 5 South Gallery.
- 6 Grand Staircase.
- 7 Great East Library.
- 8 Great Hall continued.
- 9, 9 Ante-Library and Cabinet Library.
- 10 Dining-Room.
- 11 North Staircase.
- 12 Bed Room.
- 13 North-east Back Stairs.
- 14 Bed Room.
- 15 Dressing Room.

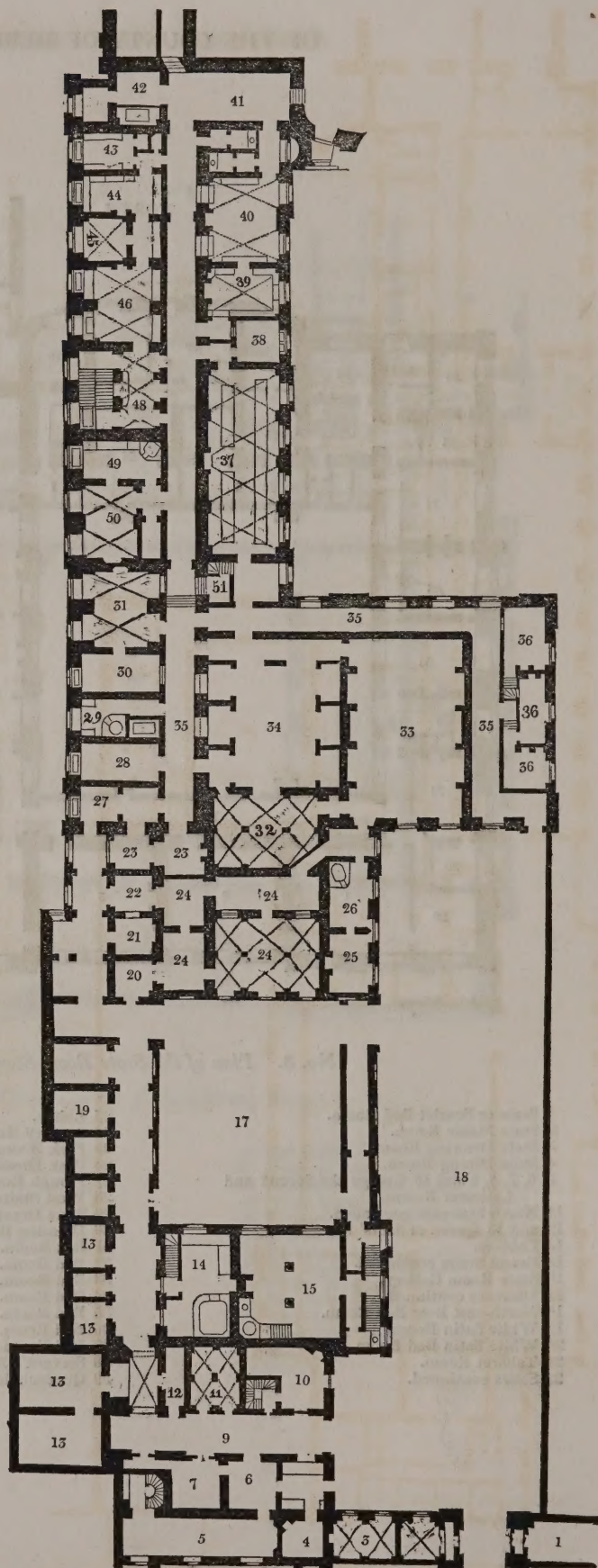
- 16 Bed Room.
- 17 Dressing Room.
- 18 West Back Stairs.
- 19 North Gallery.
- 20 Water Closets.
- 21 Wardrobe.
- 22 Dressing Room.
- 23 Bed Room.
- 24 Sitting Room.
- 25 Ante-Room.
- 26 West Staircase.
- 27 Chapel Bed Room.
- 28 Quadrangle.
- 29 Lobby.

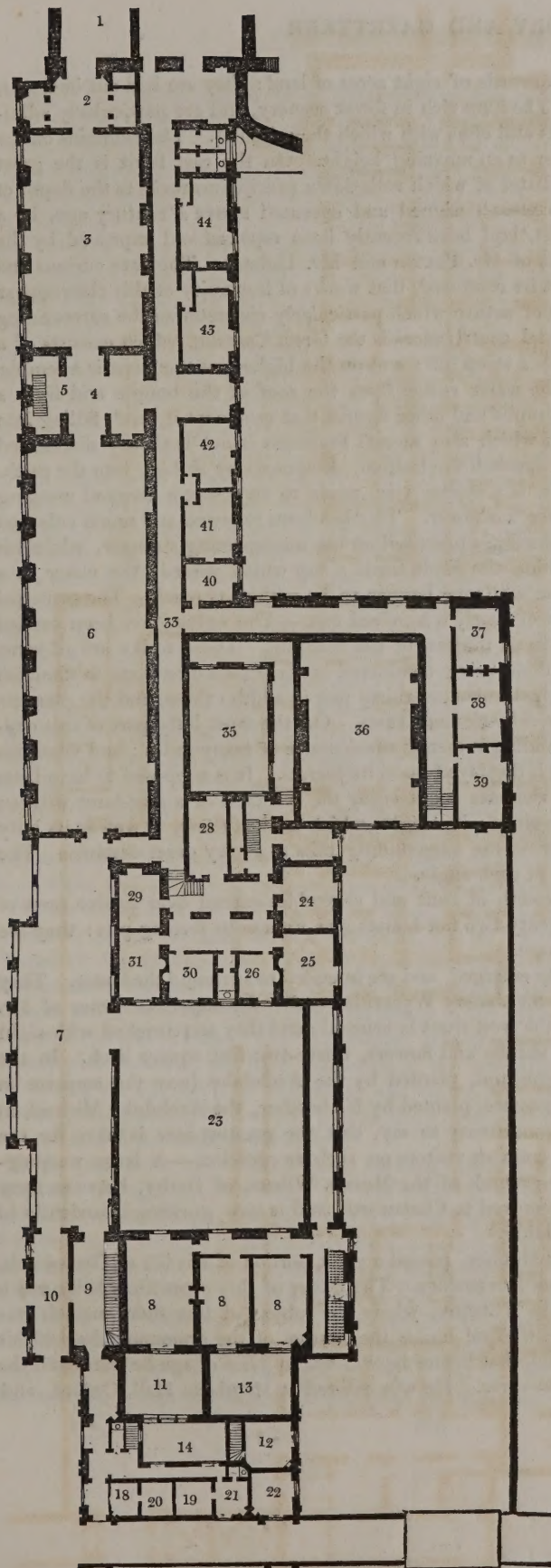
No. 3. *Plan of the State Room Story.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 State or Scarlet Bed Room. | 23 Lobby. |
| 2 State Music Room. | 24 Armory Room. |
| 3 State Drawing Room. | 25 Pink Room. |
| 4 State Dining Room. | 26 Pink Dressing Room. |
| 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 George the Second and Leicester Rooms. | 27 Plough Room. |
| 11 North Staircase continued. | 28 West Stairs continued. |
| 12 and 13 Queen of Scots' Rooms. | 29 State Dressing Room. |
| 14 Lobbies. | 30 Dressing Room. |
| 15 Grand Stairs continued. | 31 Bed Room. |
| 16 State Room Gallery. | 32 Bed Room. |
| 17 Staircase continued. | 33 Bed Room. |
| 18 North-east Bow Bed Room. | 34 Bed Room. |
| 19 White Satin Room. | 35 Bed Room. |
| 20 White Satin Bed Room. | 36 Bed Room. |
| 21 Tabaret Room. | 37 Bed Room. |
| 22 Stairs continued. | 38 Servant's Bed Room. |
| | 39 Quadrangle. |

No. 4. *Basement Story of the
Great North Wing.*

- 1 Porter's Lodge.
- 2 Porter's Bed Room.
- 3 Gamekeeper's Room.
- 4 Dairymaid's Room.
- 5 Dairy.
- 6 Dairy Scullery.
- 7 Milk Room.
- 8 The Duke's Staircase.
- 9 Area.
- 10 Office.
- 11 Kitchen.
- 12 Ashes Vault.
- 13, 13 Wood and Charcoal.
- 14 Bake House.
- 15 Wash House.
- 16 Back Staircase to Banqueting Room.
- 17 Coal Yard.
- 18 Office Court.
- 19 Vaults.
- 20 Ice House.
- 21 Vegetable Room.
- 22 Butcher's Lobby.
- 23 Lamp Rooms.
- 24 Larders.
- 25 Pastry.
- 26 Pastry Cook's Bake House.
- 27 Clothes Brushing Room.
- 28 Shoe Room.
- 29 Confectioner's Bake House.
- 30 Housemaid's Scullery.
- 31 Housemaid's Room.
- 32 Scullery.
- 33 Kitchen.
- 34 Kitchen Court.
- 35 Basement Passage.
- 36 Steward's Offices and Bed Room.
- 37 Servants' Hall.
- 38 China Room.
- 39 Footman's Room.
- 40 Groom of Chambers' Room.
- 41 Lobby and Closets.
- 42 Cockle Stove.
- 43 Silver Scullery.
- 44 Under Butler's Room.
- 45 Plate Rooms.
- 46 Butler's Room.
- 47 Staircase to Dining Room.
- 48 Bread Room.
- 49 Confectioner's Scullery and Bake House.
- 50 Confectionery.
- 51 Staircase to Servants' Rooms.





No. 5. *Principal, or Library Story
of the Great North Wing.*

- 1 Ante-Library.
- 2 Cabinet Library.
- 3 Dining Room.
- 4 Ante-Room and Music Gallery.
- 5 Dinner Staircase.
- 6 Sculpture Gallery.
- 7 Orangery.
- 8 Laundry Maids' Bed Rooms and
Flour Rooms, over which is the
Great Banqueting Room.
- 9 Staircase to the Banqueting Room
and Entrance to the Baths.
- 10 Lobby.
- 11 Swimming Bath.
- 12 Clerk of the Work's Kitchen.
- 13 Clerk of the Work's Bed Room.
- 14 Open Area.
- 15 Stairs to Swimming Bath.
- 16 Water Closets.
- 17 Passage and Water Closets.
- 18 Dressing Room.
- 19 and 20 Warm Baths.
- 21 Dressing Room.
- 22 Gardener's Office.
- 23 Court.
- 24 and 25 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.
- 26, 27 and 28 Valets' Bed Rooms.
- 29, 30 and 31 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.
- 32 Gallery.
- 33 Passage to the Dining Room.
- 34 Servants' Staircase.
- 35 Court.
- 36 Kitchen continued.
- 37, 38 and 39 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.
- 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 Gentlemen's Bed
Rooms.

The *Pleasure grounds* extend over upwards of eight acres of land: they are laid out in lawns, shrubberies, fountains and cascades. They are rich in forest scenery, and are particularly admired for the picturesque beech, chestnuts and elms with which they abound. The fountains on the south front of the edifice eject the water to an amazing height. On the east front is the great cascade, and the natural waterfall, the latter of which rolls down precipitous rocks to the depth of forty feet. The artificial water-works were designed and executed above a century ago, by a French engineer of the name of Grillet, and have recently been repaired and improved by the desire of his Grace, under the direction of Mr. Paxton and Mr. Holmes. They are curious and interesting as works of art, but, it must be confessed, that works of ingenuity of this class appear to be misplaced among the sublimities of nature which particularly characterize the surrounding scenery. The principal of these artificial contrivances is the Great Cascade, which consists of a series of steps or ridges extending down a steep hill; and on the highest of the steps is a temple. When the cascade is put in motion, the water rushes from the roof of the temple and from a variety of lions' heads, dolphins, sea-nymphs and other figures that ornament it, and, falling into a basin in front of the building (from which also several fountains issue) is thence discharged down the flight of steps, and, having reached the bottom, disappears by sinking into the earth. Among the other artificial water-works, is a copper tree, made to represent a decayed weeping willow, the branches of which produce a shower. This has been renewed and much enlarged under Mr. Paxton. Here a trick is sometimes practised on the unsuspecting stranger, while his attention is fixed on the object before him, the guide turns a tap which spreads the water to a considerable distance, christening those who may happen to be within its reach. The principal fountain throws up water to the height of nearly a hundred feet.—The walks have been carried through the wood which clothes the hill on the east of the building. These walks are of some miles in extent, from the necessity of their being conducted in circuitous directions to diminish the steepness of the ascent. The principal walks are thirty feet in width: these, and the pleasure grounds are ornamented with sculptured figures and vases. On the most lofty part of this eminence is the Hunting Tower. This building is seen at the distance of many miles; and when his Grace is resident at Chatsworth, a flag is displayed upon its turrets. It is supposed to have been erected as a station where the female visitants could enjoy the spectacle of a stag-hunt without incurring the dangers attendant on the chase: its height, which is ninety feet, as well as its lofty station, would enable them to see across the surrounding hills to a very great distance. The tower is square, with a rounded tower at each angle.

The *Gardens* appropriated to the growth of fruit and vegetables extend over twelve acres of land; and these are furnished with twenty-two hot-houses and numerous forcing-pits: they are at some distance to the north of the house.

The *Flower gardens* have been greatly enlarged, and are intended to surround the house. They are laid out from plans furnished by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, under the superintendence of Mr. Paxton. The style of the gardens on the west front is oriental; and they are enriched with eight stone baskets elegantly sculptured for shrubs and flowers, thirty-two feet square each. In the pleasure grounds there is a Spanish chestnut, planted by the Archduke (now the emperor of Russia) Nicholas; and a variegated sycamore, planted by his brother, the Archduke Michael, in commemoration of their visit. It is unnecessary to say, that the greatest care is taken for the preservation of trees planted by those eminent visitors on such an occasion.—A large weeping-ash tree, that ornamented the nursery-grounds of the Messrs. Wilson, of Derby, between forty and fifty years, was, in April, 1830, removed to Chatsworth, and is now growing luxuriantly in the court on the north front of the building.

The celebrated philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, passed a great portion of his life at Chatsworth, under the patronage of the first Earls of Devonshire. The father of this eccentric scholar was a clergyman, resident at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, where the subject of this short memoir was born, in the year 1583. In his early studies, under the master of the grammar school in his native town, his proficiency was so rapid, that before he was fifteen years of age he translated the *Medea* of Euripides into elegant Latin verse. He was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and

obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts before he was nineteen, and, in the following year, was recommended by the heads of his college to Lord Hardwick, who was soon afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, as a person well qualified as tutor to the young Lord Cavendish. Mr. Hobbes became the friend and companion of his pupil, and, in the year 1610, accompanied him in his travels through France and Italy. On his return, Mr. Hobbes enjoyed the society, and acquired the esteem of the lord chancellor Bacon, and of the eminent Lord Herbert, of Cherburg. Ben Johnson had so great an esteem for him, that he revised his translation of "The History of Thucydides." While this work was preparing for the press, the Earl of Devonshire died, and shortly after the second Earl, in whose service, as tutor and secretary, Mr. Hobbes had spent twenty years. He was then in his fortieth year, and an offer being made him to accompany the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, he again went abroad, but was recalled to England by the solicitations of the Countess Dowager of Devonshire, who was desirous of placing under his tuition the young Earl, then in the thirteenth year of his age. In the year 1634, Mr. Hobbes accompanied his noble pupil to Paris and Italy, and returned to England in 1637. Here he continued to reside in that nobleman's family, and wrote his Latin poem on the Wonders of the Peak, which he published in 4to. under the title of "*De Mirabilibus Pecci, Carmen.*" At the commencement of the civil war between the King and Parliament, Mr. Hobbes, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the popular party, by his conversation, retired to Paris, and became intimate with Des Cartes. It was in the year 1642 that he published his work "*De Cive,*" which was the basis of his subsequent famous book entitled "*Leviathan.*" He continued to reside at Paris, where he was recommended to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) as a mathematical and philosophical tutor. During a severe illness with which he was attacked in the metropolis of France, his friend, father Mersenne, attempted his conversion to the catholic faith, but he told the worthy priest that he had debated all those matters in his own mind long before.

In the year 1650, he published a small treatise, at London, entitled "*Human Nature,*" which Mr. Addison pronounces to be his best work; and in the next year appeared his "*Leviathan,*" a work which displays immense learning and ingenuity, and with many sound and important observations on politics and government, contains notions that have been regarded as both paradoxical and dangerous. Upon its publication, the whole body of the English clergy took the alarm; and the author was not only suspected to be inimical to the cause of revelation, but in politics to favour the cause of democracy. These suspicions dissolved his connexion with Charles II. at Paris, and, according to Lord Clarendon, he was compelled secretly to effect his escape.

On his return to his native country, he found a welcome asylum in the Devonshire family, and commonly passed his summers at Chatsworth, and his winters in London. On the restoration of Charles II. Mr. Hobbes attended the Earl of Devonshire to court, where he was well received by the monarch, who admitted him to a private audience, ordered his portrait to be painted by an eminent artist, in order that it might be placed in the royal closet, and settled upon him a pension of £100. per annum. His "*Leviathan*" was nevertheless censured by a vote of parliament. He enjoyed, however, the high estimation of the learned men and philosophers of all countries, and among the foreigners of distinction who visited him, was Cosmo de Medicis, then Prince of Tuscany, who, having received his picture and a complete collection of his writings, ordered them to be placed in the library of Florence.

In the year 1672, Mr. Hobbes wrote his own Life in Latin verse, when, as he observes, he had completed his eighty-fourth year. In this poem he informs his readers that when he retired to France his whole fortune consisted of £500.; and he observes that, with the accession of a legacy of £200. together with an annuity of £80. a year from his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, he could easily persuade himself that neither Croesus nor Crassus were richer than he. In 1674, he published a translation in English verse of four books of Homer's *Odyssey*, which were so well received by the public, that he was encouraged to undertake a version of the whole *Iliad* and the remaining books of the *Odyssey*. This task (an astonishing labour for a man of eighty-seven) he completed, and published the work in 1675; and in less than ten years it ran through three large editions. The versification is very bad, and there are traces throughout of the carelessness

or weakness of senility; but Mr. Pope, in his preface to his own translation, admits that the sense is in general correctly given. Mr. Hobbes continued for four years longer to employ himself in literary pursuits, and in the year of his death, he sent his "Behemoth," or a History of the Civil Wars, from 1640 to 1660, "to an eminent bookseller, requesting that it might not be published until an interval of some years had elapsed. The work, however, made its appearance shortly after the decease of the author. He was about this time seized with a suppression of urine, and on being informed by the physician that the complaint would probably be fatal, he said, "'Tis well—I shall find a hole, at last, to creep out of the world at." In the month of November, his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, removed from Chatsworth to Hardwick, when Mr. Hobbes earnestly persisting in requesting that he might be carried to the same place, he was conveyed thither upon a feather-bed. He bore the journey without much inconvenience; but within a few days afterwards, he lost the use of speech and of his right arm by a paralytic attack; and on the 4th of December, 1679, he died in the 92nd year of his age.

Hobbes was a man of strong and capacious mind, and he had greatly enriched his natural powers by his acquired knowledge. He reasoned closely, but he had much in his early prejudices and general habit of thinking to overcome, and it is manifest that he permitted himself to yield slowly to the force of truth. Notwithstanding the devotion to high monarchical principles with which he entered life, and which were fostered by the leading principles of the noble family in which he was so honourably domesticated, his great work, the "Leviathan," insists determinately on the natural and political equality of mankind, and contains sentiments which, however qualified, are favourable to democracy. If he is an adversary to the doctrines of revealed religion, he is an unwilling one, and in his conduct he was a practical adherent to the established church, adopting her creed, and regularly communicating with her members. Ecclesiastical power rather than religion is the topic of his severest animadversions. Considering his position and the times in which he lived, he did much, it must be confessed, towards the emancipation of the human mind, and if his two noble pupils did not catch his tone of ratiocination, he made, it is probable, a deep impression upon the sentiments of that illustrious family, which was seen in the conduct of the first Duke of Devonshire at the period of the revolution: nor will it ever be considered as the least honour of Chatsworth that it was the seat of the lucubrations of Thomas Hobbes.

St. Evremond, in one of his letters to Waller, dated from Chatsworth, details some interesting particulars of this extraordinary man, whom he found, as he expresses it, "like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising." He says,

"I now write to you from the Earl of Devonshire's, where I have been this fortnight past, paying my devotions to the Genius of Nature. Nothing can be more romantic than this country except the region about Valois, and nothing can equal this place in beauty but the borders of the lake.

"It was not, however, so much the desire of seeing natural curiosities that drew me hither: there is a certain moral curiosity under this roof which I have long wished to see, and my Lord Devonshire had the goodness to indulge me by a very kind invitation: I need not tell you that I mean the great philosopher, Mr. Hobbes, so distinguished for the singularity of his sentiments and disposition. I arrived a little before dinner, notwithstanding which, the Earl told me he believed I was too late to see Mr. Hobbes that day. 'As he does not think like other men,' said his Lordship, 'it is his opinion that he should not live like other men; I suppose he dined about two hours ago, and he is now shut up for the rest of the day: your only time to see him is in the morning, but then he walks so fast up those hills, that unless you are mounted on one of my ablest hunters you will not keep pace with him.' It was not long before I obtained an audience extraordinary of this literary potentate, whom I found, like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising. He was entrenched behind a battery of ten or twelve guns, charged with a stinking combustible called *tobacco*. Two or three of these he had fired off, and replaced them in the same order. A fourth he levelled so mathematically against me, that I was hardly able to maintain my post, though I assumed the character and dignity of ambassador from the republic of letters. 'I am sorry for your republic,' said Hobbes, 'for if they send you to me in that capacity, they either want me or are afraid of me: men have but two motives for their applications—interest and fear; but the latter is in my opinion most predominant.' I told him that my commission extended no farther than to make him their compliments, and to enquire after his health. 'If that be all,' said he, 'your republic does nothing more than negotiate by the maxims of other states, that is, by hypocrisy: all men are necessarily in a state of war, but all authors hate each other upon principle: for my part, I am at enmity with the whole corps, from the Bishop of Salisbury down to the belman: nay, I hate their writings as much as I do themselves: there is nothing so pernicious as reading; it destroys all originality of sentiment. My Lord Devonshire has more than ten thousand

volumes in his house: I entreated his Lordship to lodge me as far as possible from that pestilential corner: I have but one book, and that is *Euclid*, but I begin to be tired of him; I believe he has done more harm than good; he has set fools a reasoning.'—'There is one thing in Mr. Hobbes's conduct,' said Lord Devonshire, 'that I am unable to account for: he is always railing at books, yet always adding to their number.'—'I write, my Lord,' answered Hobbes, 'to show the folly of writing. Were all the books in the world on board one vessel, I should feel a greater pleasure than that Lucretius speaks of in seeing the wreck.'—'But should you feel no tenderness for your own productions?'—'I care for nothing,' added he, 'but the *Leviathan*, and that might possibly escape by swimming.'

"As he had frequently changed his political principles, I did not think it of consequence to enquire into his ideas of government; but in the course of conversation, I found that he looked upon the principal engine of administration to be Fear. 'All government,' said he, 'is in itself an evil: it is nothing but the continual imposition of terror and inflictions of punishment: it must be owned that it is an evil which the natural depravity of men has rendered necessary to the existence of society; but still, it cannot in itself be looked upon with any other sensations than such as are excited by the view of its several instruments—the scourge, the gibbet, and the jail—the sight of majesty inspires me with no other ideas than such as arise when I see the lowest executioner of the civil power.'—'That is,' said Lord Devonshire, 'you have the same respect for the king as the hangman.'—'Pardon me, my Lord,' returned Hobbes, recollecting himself, 'the king is a very worthy gentleman: you know I had the honour of teaching him philosophy at Paris.'—'Oh, Mr. Hobbes,' replied his Lordship, 'in that respect your royal pupil does you much honour.'"

The celebrated Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner on the plains of Hochstedt, near Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, remained a prisoner in this country during a period of seven years. He was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to Chatsworth, and nobly entertained by him for several days. On departing, he paid his Grace this pleasing compliment: "My Lord Duke, when I compute the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out those I have passed at Chatsworth."

In September, 1768, the king of Denmark visited Chatsworth, and was entertained there with great splendour, during his tour through the north of England.

In 1816, the present Emperor of Russia, then the Archduke Nicholas, was, during the month of December, magnificently entertained by the present Duke of Devonshire; and this reception was most cordially remembered when his Grace was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, to congratulate his Imperial Majesty on his accession to the throne.—In 1818, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, then on a tour through England, was received with splendid hospitality at Chatsworth.

Genealogical Table of the noble and distinguished Family of CAVENDISH, of Chatsworth House, co. Derby, &c.



TITLES. Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1. *Sable*, three Harts' heads, caboshed, *Argent*, attired, *Or*, for Cavendish; 2. per bend, embattled, *Argent* and *Gules*, for Boyle; 3. chequy, *Or* and *Azure*, a fess, *Gules*, for Clifford; 4. same as first.

CHEST. On a wreath, a snake, noue, *Proper*.

SUPPORTERS. Two Harts, *Proper*, each gorged with a garland or sprig of roses, *Argent* and *Azure*, attired, *Or*.

MOTTO. Cavendo Tutus.—Secure by caution, or secure under Cavendish.

SEATS. Chatsworth and Hardwick, co. Derby, Chiswick, co. Middlesex, Lonsborough and Bolton Abbey, co. York, and Lisnore Castle, Ireland.

Robert de Gernon, who came with the Conqueror, and was rewarded by that king with considerable grants of lands—in Hertfordshire and Gloucestershire, 1086. He and Ralph Peveril held Stratford Langton, commonly called West-ham Abbey, Essex. His castle stood at Stanstead; he was the founder of the abbey at Stratford, and endowed it with his whole lordship of Hamme, in arable and pasture lands, meadows, nurseries, water, &c.

Matthew de Gernon, his only—Hodierna, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Sackville, kn. whose younger brother was ancestor son and heir. of the Dukes of Dorset.

Ralph de Gernon, witness to a Confirmation Charter of Henry II. = daughter of de Braose, or Brews, and sister of Sir William de Braose, kn. to Bungay Abbey.

Ralph de Gernon, who founded the Priory of Lees, in Essex, and died 22 Henry III. (1186.) =

Ralph de Gernon =

Sir William Gernon, kn. succeeded his grandfather, under age, temp. Richard I. was one of the witnesses to a Confirmation Charter of Henry III. to Basingdale Priory, = Eleanor, daughter of co. York, obtained a grant of a fair at Bakewell, 1251; obt. 43 Henry III. (1259.)

First ux. = Sir Ralph de Gernon, lord of Bakewell, kn. obt. 5 Edward I. (1275.) = Hawise, dau. of 2nd ux. Geoffrey de Gernon, said to be of Moor Hall, near Bakewell, in the reign of Edward I. =

Sir William Gernon, kn. lord of Bakewell, = Isabell Bigot, = Sir John Gernon, lord of = Cecelia, widow of Bakewell, obt. in 1333; of Sir Hugh a benefactor to religious Gband, kn. obt. 20 Edward II. (1327.) houses.

Joan, mar. John Botetourt. Margaret, mar. Sir John Peyton, kn. John de Gernon, obt. = Elizabeth. His sons assumed the name of Cavendish, according to the custom of that age, in compliment to their mother.

John de Gernon, obt. 13 Edward II. William de Gernon, Sheriff of London, 31 Edward III. Sir John Cavendish, = Alice, dau. of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Edward III. Chancellor of Cambridge 4 Richard II. Ob. brought to the manor of Cavendish Overhall, her husband tained the manor of Cavendish Overhall, anno 1359. Beheaded by the insurgents of Suffolk, 5 Richard II. Will proved 26th August, 1381.

Stephen de C. 3rd son, Lord Mayor of London, 31 Edward III. (1354.) = Mary, daughter and heiress of John Potton, or Potkine, of the manor of Cavendish in Suffolk. Richard C. 4th son. 1375. (S. P.; buried at St. Thomas of Acon, London. He was an eminent merchant; sheriff temp. Edward III. and twice M. P. for the city.

Sir Andrew Cavendish, Knt. eldest son, Sheriff of—Rose, a widow co. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1386; died seized of 13th of June, Cavendish Overhall, &c. 1396; buried at the New Abbey, near the tower of London.

Sir John Cavendish, Knt. Esquire of the body to Richard II. and—Joan, dau. of Sir William Henry V. Knighted for slaying the rebel, Wat Tyler, 1379. Made Suffolk, Knt. by buried at Cavendish Overhall, &c. 1396; buried at the New Abbey, near the tower of London.

Sir Andrew Cavendish, Knt. eldest son, Sheriff of—Rose, a widow co. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1386; died seized of 13th of June, Cavendish Overhall, &c. 1396; buried at the New Abbey, near the tower of London.

William Cavendish, son and heir, seized of Cavendish Overhall, 15 Henry IV. when he passed it to his cousin, William Cavendish, by fine. *Arch.* Vol. xi. p. 50.

William Cavendish, citizen and mercer, = Joan, dau. of London, seized of Cavendish Overhall. Will dated 5th January, 1432-3; died same year. *Staventon.*

William Cavendish, son and heir, seized of Cavendish Overhall, 15 Henry IV. when he passed it to his cousin, William Cavendish, by fine. *Arch.* Vol. xi. p. 50.

Thomas Cavendish, of Cavendish and Pollingford, co. Suffolk, esq. son and heir; seized of Katherine, dau. and heir of Scudamore, of Died 15th Sept. Cavendish Overhall, 1455; died 17 Edward IV. anno 1477, leaving his 2nd wife surviving. 1489; bur. at St. Botolph's church, Aldersgate, London, where was her monument.

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The illustrious family of Cavendish derives its origin from one of the branches of the De Gernons, whose ancestor was a distinguished officer, in the service of William of Normandy, and who received from the Conqueror donations of land in Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and other counties. The founder of the line, which has given to the country the patriotic Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, was Geoffrey, designated of Moor hall, in Derbyshire, who lived in the reign of Edward I. His son Roger, resided at Grimstone hall, in the county of Suffolk, and having espoused the daughter and heiress of John Pottin or Potkins, lord of the manor of Cavendish, his children, in compliment to their mother, assumed the name of Cavendish. This Roger died in the reign of Edward II. leaving three sons, John, Roger and Stephen. The eldest became Lord Chief Justice in 1366, and was chancellor of the University of Cambridge. This eminent man was seized by the insurgents of Suffolk, as he was returning from suppressing an insurrection in York, in 1381, and beheaded at Bury St. Edmunds. By his will, dated 4 Richard II. he was buried in the chancel of the church of Cavendish, and numerous manors and other possessions were bequeathed to his son, Andrew Cavendish. From Roger the second brother of the Lord Chief Justice, descended the famous circumnavigator, Sir Thomas Cavendish, who, in the year 1586, undertook the third voyage round the world. His third brother, Stephen, was bred to trade, and represented the city of London in parliament, and was also lord mayor.—Andrew, the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, left issue a son, from whom the estates passed, by fine, to William, the eldest son of Sir John Cavendish, who was the second son of the Lord Chief Justice.* This Sir John was knighted for slaying Wat Tyler, in 1379, and had an annuity of forty pounds per annum settled upon him and his heirs. He was one of the Esquires of the body to Richard II. and Henry V. to the last of whom he was embroiderer of the wardrobe, and in October, 1415, he was present at the battle of Agincourt. In a direct line from Sir John, in the fourth descent, we find Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, who rose to great distinction during the reign of Henry VIII. through the influence of Cardinal Wolsey. After the death of the Cardinal, the monarch took him into favour, and told him “he should be his servant in his chamber, as he had been with his former master.” At the suppression of the religious houses, Sir William was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting them; and some time afterwards, he was made one of the auditors of the court of augmentation, which was instituted for the extinction of monastic establishments. Three manors in Hertfordshire were the reward of his services, and he was appointed treasurer of the chamber and privy counsellor. In the reign of Edward VI. he exchanged his Hertfordshire manors for several lands, &c. belonging to the dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Kent and Essex, besides Northawberry in Lincolnshire, the site of the priory and rectory of Cardigan, in South Wales, with other lands in Cornwall and elsewhere. The third wife of Sir William Cavendish

* Cavendish is a towne or village in Suffolke, wherein the valiant gentleman, John Cavendish, esq. who slew that arch rebell, Watt Tyler, Anno Reg. Regis, Ric. 2. 4. was borne, which fact was not long unrevenged, for, in the same yeare, the rebels of Norfolke and Suffolke, under the conduct of their captaine, Sir John Wraw (a detestable priest) took Sir John Cavendish, knight, cousin to the foresaid John, Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench, and beheaded him, together with Sir John of Cambridge, prior of St. Edmundsbury, whose heads they set on the pillory in the marketplace. (*Weever's Funeral Monuments.*)

The following Monumental Inscriptions in St. Botolph's church, London, are extracted from Weever's Funeral Monuments.

Hic jacet Katherina Cavendish quondam uxor Thomæ Cavendish nuper de Cavendish, in Com. Suffolk, armiger, quæ ob. 15 die Sep. A. D. 1499, cujus animæ requiescat in pace.

Hic jacet Alicia nuper uxor Thomæ Cavendish de Cavendish et de Scaccario excellentissimi Principis Domini Henrici VIII. quæ quidem, obiit 12 Nov. A. D. 1515, cujus animæ propicietur Altissimus. Amen.

Here lyeth buried under this stone Margaret Cavendish, late wife of William Cavendish, which William was one of the sonnes of the above named Alice Cavendish, which Margaret died the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1540, whose soul Jesu pardon, Amen.

Heven blis be here mede
Yat for the sing, prey or rede.

was Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, and widow of Robert Barlow, of Derbyshire. This lady was subsequently the Countess of Shrewsbury. Being co-heiress with her brother, she brought the manor of Hardwick, with other very considerable property to the Cavendish family. She built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised at the expense of one family within the same county. These were Chatsworth, Hardwick and Old Cotes, and these were all transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire. When the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was committed prisoner to the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury for seventeen years, the Countess was appointed the keeper of her majesty, and some of the queen's needlework is still preserved at Chatsworth and Hardwick.—From the second son of Sir William Cavendish and this lady, has descended the first branch of this illustrious family. This second son, Sir William, was created Earl of Devonshire and Baron Hardwick by James I. in 1618: his lordship contributed greatly to the rise of the English colonies in North America, particularly those of Virginia and the Bermudas, of the largest of which last, one of the eight divisions is still known by the name of Cavendish. His Lordship became possessed of a larger fortune than his elder brother. He died in 1625, and was buried at Edensor, where an elegant Latin epitaph, inscribed on his tomb, represents him as a “Man born to execute every laudable enterprise, and in the simplicity of virtue, rather deserving than courting Glory.”

The celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury is thus spoken of by Dugdale. She was one of the daughters of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby, esq. (sister and co-heir to John her brother.) Her marriage with Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, greatly conduced to the enlargement of the Cavendish property. “For,” says Dugdale, “being a person as well politick as faire and beautiful, in time she became mistress of a very vast fortune, by her successful matching with several wealthy husbands; whereof the first was *Robert Barley*, of *Barley*, in *Com. Derby*. esq.; of whose great affections to her she made such advantage, that, for lack of issue by her, he settled a large inheritance in lands upon herself and her heirs; which, by his death, within a short time after, she fully enjoyed; and then became the wife of this *Sir William Cavendish*, by whom she had issue three sons; *Henry*, *William* and *Charles*; and three daughters; viz. *Frances*, married to *Sir Henry Pierpont*, knt.; *Elizabeth*, to *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*; and *Mary*, to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

“But the greatest access of riches was by this prudent lady afterwards acquired; for, surviving *Sir William Cavendish*, and discerning herself still youthful and amiable, and likewise courted by many, she made choice of *Sir William St. Lo*, knight (though much superior to her in years) then Captain of the Guard to Queen *Elizabeth*, and possessor of divers faire lordships in *Gloucestershire*. With whom she made such termes, in order to her marriage with him, as that she fixt the inheritance thereof upon herself and her own heirs (for fault of issue by him) excluding his own daughters and brothers.

“Whereupon, overliving him, and by that means gaining his whole estate; as also discerning, that *George*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* (at that time one of the greatest Peers of this Realm) was captivated with her beauty; she stood upon such termes with him, that unless he would yield, that *Gilbert*, then his second son, but afterwards his heir, should take *Mary*, her daughter, to wife; and that *Henry*, her eldest son, should marry the Lady *Grace*, his youngest daughter; besides the settling of a large joynture in lands upon herself, he must not enjoy her. Unto all which he condescending (and much more after) became her husband. Whereupon, surviving him, and abounding in riches, she built those noble houses of *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick* and *Oldcotes*, all in *Derbyshire*, which her great-grandson doth at this day enjoy: and departing this life, 13 Febr. An. 1607. (5 Jac.) lyeth buried in the south isle of *Allhallows* church, at *Derby*, under a faire tombe, which in her own life-time she took care to erect, for the honor of her memory. Whereupon is this *Epitaph* since engraven.

P. M.

Elizabethæ Johannis Hardwick de Hardwick, in agro Derby. armigeri, filix; fratriq; Johanni tandem cohæredi primo Roberto Barley de Barley, in dicto com. Derby. armig nuptæ: postea Will.

Cavendish de Chatsworth equ. aur. (*Thesaurario Camera regibus Henrico octavo, Edoardo sexto, ac Mariæ Regina; quibus etiam fuit à secretioribus consiliis:*) Deinde Will. St. Low militi, Regii satellitij capitaneo: ac ultimo prænobili Georgio Comiti Salopiæ, desponsatæ. Per quem Will. Cavendish prolem solummodo habuit; Filios tres, scilicet. Henricum Cavendish de Tutbury in agro Staff. armig. (qui Graciam, dicti Georgii Comitis Salopiæ filiam, in uxorem duxit) sine prole legitimâ defunctum: Willielmum, in Baronem Cavendish de Hardwick, nec non in Comitem Devonîæ, per serenissimum nuper Regem Jacobum evectum, Et Carolum Cavendish de Welbeck equ. aur. patrem honoratissimi Will. Cavendish de Batneo militis, Baronis Ogle jure materno; et in Vicecomitem Mansfeild, Comitem, Marchionem at Ducem de Novo-castro super Tinam, et Comitem de Ogle merito creati. Totidemq. filias; scilicet Franciescam Henrico Pierepont equ aurato Elizabetham, Carolo Stuarto Lenoxiæ Comiti, et Mariam Gilberto Comiti Salopiæ enuptas. Hæc inclitissima Elizabetha Salopiæ Comitissa, Ædium de Chatsworth, Hardwick et Oldcotes, magnificentiâ clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam xiii. die mensis Februarii, Anno ab incarnatione Domini 1607, ac circa annum ætatis suæ LXXXVII finivit; et gloriosam expectans Resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata."

Of which the following is a translation :

"To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esq.; and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married first to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the said county of Derby, esq.; afterwards to William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also a privy councillor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Lo, captain of the royal guard. Her last husband was the most noble George, (*Talbot*) Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely, Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq.; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue; William, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Earl of Devonshire, by his late Majesty King James; and Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, knt. father of the most honourable William Cavendish, Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle, by right of his mother, and on account of his merit created Viscount Mansfield; Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Earl Ogle, of Ogle. She had also the same number of daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This most illustrious Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwicke and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the 13th day of February, in the year 1607, and about the 87th year of her age,* and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath."

ARMS.—*Hardwick* impaling — "*Azure*, on a saltire, engrailed, nine annulets, a crescent for difference."

A quartered coat, viz.

- 1—"Gules, a Lion rampant, *Or*, within a bordure, engrailed, of the second."
- 2—"Azure, a Lion rampant, within a bordure, *Or*."
- 3—"Bendy of 8, *Azure* and *Gules*."
- 4—"Gules, three garbs within a double treasury, *Or*, cotized of the second."
- 5—"Barry of ten pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, an orle of martlets, *Gules*, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1."
- 6—"Or, three inescutcheons vair, charged with three barrulets, *Gules*."
- 7—"Azure, two Lions passant, in pale, *Gules*."
- 8—"Gules, a saltire and crescent, *Argent*, on saltire a, *Gules*."
- 9—"..... bend, between six martlets, *Gules*."
- 10—"..... Lion rampant, *Gules*."
- 11—"Or, a frette, *Gules*."
- 12—"Or, three chevrons, *Gules*," impaling *Hardwick* and the following coat quarterly, "*Argent*, a fesse and three mullets in chief, *Sable*."†

* If *Collins* be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to *Robert Barley*, who died in 1533, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage had not been of twelve months' continuance. *Lysons*, page 116.

† Bassano's Church Notes in the Herald's College, London.

The charities of this lady were extensive. She founded the almshouses in Full-street, Derby, and drew up the regulations on which they still continue to be managed. These she endowed out of her manor at Little Longstone.—The free-school at Hardwick is of her establishing. There are also other charitable institutions throughout those parts of the county to which the Cavendish estates extend, that owe their origin to this eminent woman.

Lodge, in his *Illustrations of British History*, gives the following character of this celebrated lady. “She was a woman of masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money lender, a farmer, a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. When disengaged from these employments, she intrigued alternately with *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, always to the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered, but seldom deceived, and died immensely rich, and without a friend. The Earl was withdrawn by death from these complicated plagues, on the 18th of Nov. 1590.” In the disputes between the Countess and her husband, which had proceeded to an open rupture towards the latter part of his life, the Queen took the Lady’s part, enjoined the Earl the irksome task of submission, and allowed him a rent of £500. per annum out of his estate, leaving, as it appears, the whole disposal of the remainder in the Countess’s hands. In a letter to the Earl of *Leicester*, dated April 30, 1585, he says, “Sith that her Ma’tie hath sett downe this hard sentence agaynst me, to my perpetual infamy and dishonor, to be ruled and everanne by my wief, so bad and wicked a woman; yet her Ma’tie shall see that I obey her com’andement, though no curse or plage in the earthe cold be more grevous to me. These offers of my wiefes inclosed in yo’r L’res, I thinke them verely unfyt to be offered to me. It is to muche to make me my wiefes penyoner, and sett me downe the demeanes of *Chattesworth*, without the house and other lands leased, which is but a penc’on in money. I thinke it standeth with reason that I shuld chose the v c l. by yeare ordered by her Ma’tie where I like best, accordinge to the rate Wm. Candishe delivered to my L. Chancellor.” From this time they appear to have lived separate. The Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry* (*Overton*) in a long letter, in which he labours to bring about a reconciliation, appears to take the Lady’s part, though he admits that she was reported to be a shrew. “Some will say, (observes the Bishop) in y’r L. behalfe tho’ the Countesse is a sharpe and bitter shrewe, and therefore lieke enough to shorten y’r lief if shee should kepe yow company: In deede my good Lo. I have heard some say so; but if shrewdnesse or sharpnesse may be a just cause of sep’a’con betweene a man and wief, I thincke fewe men in *Englande* woulde keepe their wives longe; for it is a com’on jeste, yet trewe in some sence, that there is but one shrewe in all the worlde, and ev’y man hath her; and so ev’y man might be ridd of his wief, that wold be rydd of a shrewe.”

The third son, Sir Charles Cavendish, of Bolsover, had a son who became Duke of Newcastle, and has already been mentioned in this work, under the article Bolsover.

The second Earl of Devonshire was the second son of the first Earl. His Lordship was distinguished for his classical knowledge and mental attainments. He was a great speaker in both houses of Parliament, where he was beloved and admired. He also upheld the dignity of his family in all public transactions, in which he was deeply engaged during his short life, which terminated in 1628. He travelled through France and Italy, with the celebrated philosopher Hobbes for his tutor, to whom, during his own life, he continued his friendship and patronage.

His Lordship espoused Christiana, daughter of Edward, Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Elgin, descended from the Kings of Scotland. This lady was respected for her address and judgment as well as her economy and resolution. Being left a widow at an early period of her life, with three children, the eldest of whom had not attained the age of eleven, and with the immense estates of the family greatly encumbered by the splendid style in which the Earl had lived, she, by her good management during the minority of the young Earl, paid off the debts and terminated many expensive law-suits. She committed the education of the youthful peer to the friend and tutor of his father, and Mr. Hobbes privately instructed him at his own house for three years, and travelled into foreign parts with him three years more. On their return, the aged philosopher was maintained by the Devonshire family in ease and plenty until his

death, which did not happen before his 92nd year.—During the civil war between the unfortunate Charles I. and the Parliament, the Earl of Devonshire went abroad, and his estates were sequestered. The Countess dowager was held in great estimation by leading persons of both parties, but she never remitted her endeavours to serve the royal cause, even when all expectations of success in the field had terminated. While she resided at Latimers, a seat belonging to the family, in Buckinghamshire, the king was brought thither prisoner, and was for two nights entertained by her and her son. So steadfast was she in the cause of the king, that the politic General Monk sent her, by a considerable officer, a private signal by which she might know his intentions of restoring the monarchy. After a long life spent in acts of hospitality and charity, and still with splendour and magnificence, this eminent lady departed this life in the year 1674, and was buried at Derby.

Charles Cavendish, esq. a younger brother of the Earl of Devonshire, distinguished himself as a loyal and brave subject on the behalf of his King during the rebellion, in which, after performing many gallant exploits, he perished fighting nobly near Gainsborough, in 1642-3. Cromwell was in this engagement, and boasted not a little of the advantage he had gained on this occasion. He was buried first at Newark, and afterwards removed to Derby.

“Colonel Cavendish was the son of William, Earl of Devonshire, and a person of such a manly figure, winning presence, polite arts, and personal courage, that he was the love and admiration of all that conversed with him and beheld him; insomuch, that when he was brought into this town [Newark] to be interred, the people would not suffer him to be buried, till for some days they had viewed his body with their eyes, and embalmed it with their tears. When his body was removed to Derby, thirty years after, fresh lamentations were made for him by all that knew him, so unwilling were they to part with the reliques of a person, who, while living, had been the ornament and defence both of the town and country round about.” *Anon. Hist. of Notts. 1742.*

The third Earl of Devonshire was not backward in testifying the loyalty which was so distinguished in his parents, and opposed every approach to the rebellion, which afterwards broke out and destroyed the monarchy. He withdrew from England when his services could be of no avail; and although he suffered much for his loyalty, yet he never engaged in public business or sought employment at court. Nevertheless, he enjoyed the confidence of his majesty, Charles the Second, until his death, which took place at Roehampton, in 1684, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, then in his 44th year; an illustrious patriot and enterprising statesman.

The fourth Earl and first Duke, after a regular course of studies, made the tour of Europe, attended by Dr. Killegrew, who was subsequently master of the Savoy. He sat in the long parliament, immediately after the Restoration, as member for the county of Derby. During the Dutch wars he attended the Duke of York, and was present at that memorable engagement, on the 3rd of June, 1665, when the Hollanders lost two and thirty ships of war. Four years afterwards, he accompanied Mr. Montague in his embassy to the court of France, and during his residence at the capital of that kingdom, he distinguished himself by his personal courage. As a member of the House of Commons, he was a strenuous assertor of the rights of Parliament: he had an honest heart, an able head, and a great fluency of expression. He remained a member of the Commons House of Parliament until the death of his father. So attached was he to that estimable and interesting patriot, Lord Russell, that he sent a message to him by Sir James Forbes, declaring that he would come to his prison and exchange clothes with him in order to effect, if possible, his escape. A nobleman of such principles was not likely to contemplate with satisfaction, the accession of a prince like the Duke of York, bigoted to the dominion of a foreign priesthood, and insisting upon the divine right of the crown. The noble Earl was, accordingly, a determined advocate for the Bill of exclusion, and by this and other public acts incurred the hatred of the mis-directed monarch, James II. It is stated that soon after the accession of that prince, his lordship, having in the king's presence chamber met with Colonel Colepepper, by whom he had been insulted, took him by the nose and led him out of the room. For this action, a prosecution was commenced in the court of King's Bench, and his lordship was condemned to pay a fine of £30,000. and was committed to prison. On his making his escape, a precept was directed

to the sheriff of Derbyshire, to raise the *posse comitalis* and to take the Earl prisoner to London. The Countess dowager offered to deliver up to the king bonds and acknowledgements to the amount of double the fine, which her ladyship held for money lent by the Earl's father and grandfather to the Royal Family in their deepest distress; but this offer was rejected. The Earl was at length induced to give his bond for the £30,000. This bond was found among the papers of James after his abdication, and returned to the Earl by King William. After this affair, until his Lordship's attention was again called to the great political events of the Revolution, he employed himself in consultations with architects and with their plans for the magnificent edifice of modern Chatsworth, exemplifying the richness of his taste by devising and collecting ornaments for that beautiful structure. The conduct of the king had, in the mean time, alarmed and disgusted his subjects, and the Earl of Devonshire took the lead with other eminent patriots in inviting over the Prince and Princess of Orange, to whom he pledged his support throughout their noble purpose of delivering the nation from the tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, under which it was suffering.

As soon as his Lordship received intelligence of the Prince's landing, he marched at the head of his retinue to Derby, where many of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties, resorted at his Lordship's invitation, and were nobly entertained by him. Having received the Prince's declaration, he read and explained it to the mayor and commonalty of Derby, and then produced a paper drawn up by himself, and signed by the nobility and gentry with him, in which they declared, that if the King should refuse to consent to the meeting and sitting of a Parliament, freely and duly chosen, they would, to the utmost, defend the Protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the people. Not long after a new declaration was drawn up at Nottingham, which, after enumerating the various illegal acts and arbitrary proceedings of the King and his ministers, and making proper observations upon them, concluded with signifying the intention of his Lordship and his friends to join the Prince of Orange. In consequence of this a regiment of horse was formed, under the command of the Earl of Devonshire, who, from that time forward, exerted himself with the utmost zeal and spirit, in the cause of the Revolution.

Soon after the accession of William and his Queen, his Lordship was admitted into the Privy Council, and made Lord Steward of the household. He was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and created Knight of the Garter. It reflects the highest honour on his memory, that while he displayed an abhorrence to Popery, he was too conscientious a friend to religious liberty, to entertain the most distant idea of persecution; and he sometimes fearlessly reminded King William, that he came over, not to persecute the Papists, but to defend the Protestants. The Earl attended King William to the Congress of the princes of Germany, held at the Hague, in January, 1690, and was in the shallop or royal yacht with him, when he and all his attendants were in the most imminent danger of perishing. When the congress met, few of the sovereign princes who assisted at its deliberations, equalled the Earl in the magnificence of his furniture and plate, and the splendour of his entertainments. In May, 1694, his Lordship was created Marquess of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire. In the preamble to the patent, their Majesties expatiate in his praise, and acknowledge how much they were indebted to his assistance in restoring the ancient rights and liberties of the nation. Repeatedly during the absence of the King, his Grace was named in the Royal Commission for conducting the business of the Crown; and on the accession of Queen Anne, he retained the favour of that princess. It was chiefly owing to the Duke of Devonshire, that the bill against occasional conformity (which was, in fact, a bill tending to abolish all freedom in religious matters, and would have been a disgrace to a free country) miscarried in the House of Lords. His Grace was nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the commissioners of Scotland concerning a union between the two kingdoms; and when, after the miscarriage of the first negotiation, the design was resumed in 1706, both the Duke and his eldest son, the Marquess of Hartington, were put into the commission. In the celebrated case of Ashby and White, which concerned the rights of electors and implicated the dignity of both Houses of Parliament, His Grace distinguished himself by his public spirited declarations in the House of Lords, while his son, the Marquess, did the same in the Commons.

His Grace was also one of the sixty-one peers in a majority against thirty, who, upon a division, after long and violent debates relative to the danger of the church, resolved, that "the Church of England is now, by God's blessing, in a most safe and flourishing condition, and that, whoever goes about to insinuate that the Church is in danger under her Majesty's administration, is an enemy to the Queen, the Church and the Kingdom."—After an active political life spent in promoting the civil and religious liberties of the country, this patriotic nobleman expired at Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, London, in the 67th year of his age, in 1707. His Grace united to a liberal mind, great political foresight, and was considered a wise and resolute statesman. He possessed an elegant and discriminating taste, which he had much enriched by observation and reading. Chatsworth remains as a monument of his love of the fine arts, and the Revolution of 1688 is an historical proof of his ardent attachment to the liberties of his country. He was the author of an ode on the Death of Queen Mary, and a work entitled an allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer. The following inscription is said to have been left by his Grace to be inscribed upon his monument:

Gulielmus, Dux Devoniae,
Bonorum Principium subditus fidelis,
Inimicus et inuis us Tyrannis.

William, Duke of Devonshire,
A faithful subject to good Sovereigns,
Inimical and hateful to Tyrants.

William, the second Duke of Devonshire, succeeded his father not only in his titles and estates, but likewise in his places and trusts. While a Commoner he served as Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire in the Parliaments of 1695, 1698, and 1700; and for Yorkshire in 1702, 1705, and 1707. While Marquess of Hartington he was constituted Captain of the Yeomanry of the Guard; 6th September, 1707, declared Lord Steward of the Household; 8th September sworn of the Privy Council; 29th October following, Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, and also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby. May 10th, 1708, again sworn of the Privy Council; in 1710 he resigned his places, but having been elected Knight of the Garter he was installed the same year.

On the accession of George I. he was nominated one of the Regents of the Kingdom, declared Lord Steward of the King's Household, and sworn of the Privy Council. On 5th July, 1716, he resigned the office of Lord Steward, and the next day was declared Lord President of the Council, which he resigned in April, 1717. In 1720, His Grace was again declared one of the Justices of the Kingdom; in 1725, Lord President of the Council; and in May, 1727, a fifth time declared one of the Lords Justices; the same year His Grace was reappointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby; 4th October, Lord President of the Council; and, 17th November, one of the Governors of the Charter House. He died in London, 3rd June, 1729, and was interred with his ancestors at Derby the 14th of the same month. His Grace married Rachael, the daughter of William Lord Russell, and sister of Wriothsley, Duke of Bedford, and by her had issue, five sons and six daughters.

William, the third Duke of Devonshire, born in 1698, like his predecessors had a considerable share in the administration of the public affairs of the kingdom. He served in Parliament whilst a Commoner for the boroughs of Lostwithiel and Grampound, and for the county of Huntingdon. In 1726 he was constituted Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; succeeding his father in his honours, His Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby, and sworn of the Privy Council; and 12th June, 1731, declared Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1733, His Grace was Lord Steward of the Household, and installed Knight of the Garter 22nd of August in the same year. He was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 31st of March, 1737, which office he held until the 3rd of January, 1744, when he was again made Lord Steward of the Household during his Majesty's absence from the Kingdom. His Grace was one of the Lords Justices in 1741, 1743, 1745, and 1748, and continued Lord Steward of the Household until June, 1749, when he resigned that office. Towards the end of his life, His Grace relinquished all public business and retired to Chatsworth, where he died, 5th December, 1755, and was buried with his ancestors at Derby, the 17th of the same month. His Grace married the only daughter

and heiress of John Hoskins, of the county of Middlesex, esq. and had issue, four sons and three daughters.

Lord James Cavendish, the third son of the second Duke, was in 1730, Colonel and Captain in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards; in 1738, made Colonel of the 34th regiment of Foot; Member of Parliament for Malton; died 5th November, 1741, and buried at Derby on the 14th of the same month.

Lord Charles Cavendish, the fourth son, was M. P. for Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, in 1725; in 1727, for the city of Westminster; in 1728, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and in 1734, chosen M. P. for the county of Derby. He died 28th of April, 1783, and was buried at Derby on the 7th of May following.

William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, born in 1720, was at the general election in 1747, M. P. for the county of Derby. On the 13th of June, 1751, he was called up to the House of Lords, in the lifetime of his father, and took his seat there as Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, with precedence, according to the Patent granted to his ancestor, on the 4th of May, 1605. He was appointed Master of the Horse, 30th March, 1752, and three days afterwards sworn of the Privy Council. He was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency in January, 1754; constituted Governor of the county of Cork, in Ireland, in the February following; Lord High Treasurer of that Kingdom in the place of the last Earl of Burlington, 27th of March, 1755; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 16th November, 1756; First Commissioner of the Treasury, 15th of December in the same year; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby and Knight of the Garter in 1757. In May, 1757, His Grace was appointed Chamberlain of the Household, (having first resigned his seat at the Treasury Board) upon the death of the Duke of Grafton, in which station he assisted at the coronation of George III. In 1762, he resigned all his employments in England depending on the crown, being disgusted, as it was said, at the high degree of favour and influence possessed by the Earl of Bute. His Grace married, 28th March, 1748, Charlotte, the third daughter and at length heiress of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, by which union the Barony of Clifford, created by Writ of Charles I. in 1628, came into this family. By this marriage he had issue, three sons and one daughter. His Grace died at the German Spa, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, 3rd of October, 1764, and was buried at Derby 24th of the same month.

Lord George Augustus, brother of the fourth Duke, was appointed in October, 1761, Comptroller of the Household; and in 1762, sworn of the Privy Council. He died unmarried, and was buried at Holkar, in the county of Lancaster, in 1794.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, third son of the third Duke of Devonshire, rose to the rank of Field Marshal, and was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Cas, in 1758, but was afterwards allowed to return home on his parole.

Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of the third Duke of Devonshire, was distinguished as the friend of Lord Rockingham and the opponent of Lord North. He was twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, many years Member of Parliament for the county of Derby, and died in 1796.

Lady Caroline married William Ponsonby, Lord Viscount Duncannon, son and heir of Brabazon, Earl of Besborough.

The Hon. Henry Cavendish, son of Lord Charles Cavendish, nephew to the third Duke of Devonshire, and great-uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire, died on the 24th of February, 1810, at his house at Clapham. His remains were removed from thence to be privately interred in the family vault, in All Saints' church, Derby. This gentleman had rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy: the principles of which he applied, nearly fifty years ago, to an investigation of the laws on which the phenomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiment with the torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes; pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chemistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this

discovery, many curious experiments, and particularly that of aerial navigation, have been founded. In the same path of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs; and thus laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards, by M. Lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with an eudiometer; by means of which, he was the first who showed that the proportion of pure air in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere, he sagaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion that he soon brought to the test by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of nitrogen. So many and such important discoveries spread his fame throughout Europe, and he was universally considered as one of the first philosophers of the age. Among the labours of his later days, is the nice and difficult experiment by which he determined the mean density of the earth; an element of consequence in delicate calculations of astronomy, as well as in geological enquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. These pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life, and were, in fact, his sole amusement. The love of truth was sufficient to fill his mind. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natural to his disposition, his early habits had been secluded. His manners were mild, his mind firm, his nature benevolent and complacent. He was liberal without being profuse, and charitable without ostentation. He possessed great affluence, which was to him rather a matter of embarrassment than of gratification; but, however careless about its improvement, he was regular in its management and direction. He was born Oct. 10, 1731, and died in 1810, at the age of 79, leaving the greatest sum in funded property which perhaps any person ever possessed, amounting to £1,200,000. His writings on subjects of science appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1766 and subsequent years. The stamp-duty upon Mr. Cavendish's will amounted to £42,000.

William, the fifth Duke of Devonshire, born 14th December, 1748, maintained the independent spirit of his father, and held no public situations under the crown except the Lord Lieutenancy for the county of Derby, which is an office almost necessarily attached to the extensive possessions of the family in the county. His Grace married in 1774, Georgiana, daughter of John Earl Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, who died 30th March, 1806, by whom he had William Spencer, born in Paris 21st of May, 1790; and two daughters, Georgiana, born 12th July, 1783, married 21st March, 1801, George, Lord Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle); and Henrietta Elizabeth, born 12th of August, 1785, married 24th December, 1809, Lord Viscount Granville. His Grace married again, 19th October, 1809, to Lady Elizabeth Forster, relict of John Thomas Forster, esq. of the county of Louth, Ireland, and daughter of the late Earl of Bristol; he died in London 29th July, 1811, aged 63, and was laid in the family vault with his forefathers, in All Saints' church, Derby.

Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke, has been Member of Parliament for the borough and county of Derby more than half a century, and has ever distinguished himself by his free and independent attachment to the liberties of the people. He succeeded his uncle, Lord John Cavendish, who died in December, 1796, as representative in Parliament for the county of Derby. He was created Earl of Burlington by his present Majesty, William IV. His Lordship's eldest son was unfortunately killed by a fall from his carriage about 18 years ago, leaving three children; of whom the eldest, William Lord Cavendish, after having attained the highest academical honours at Cambridge, was, in testimony of his capacity and acquirements, chosen Member of Parliament for that University in the year 1829; and soon afterwards espoused Lady Blanche Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. In 1831 his Lordship

was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Derby, in the place of his grandfather. Colonel Cavendish, third son of Lord George Cavendish, has been many years Member of Parliament for the borough of Derby.

The present illustrious possessor of the Dukedom is His Grace William Spencer, the sixth Duke and the ninth Earl of Devonshire. Endowed with a mind liberal and comprehensive, His Grace has devoted his princely revenues to the patronage of the fine arts, to the encouragement of literature, and to that splendid yet judicious style of living that renders the luxuries and embellishments of society the channels of public benefit. His establishment is numerous and elegant as becomes his rank, and his entertainments bespeak at once his magnificence, his taste and his benevolence. Among his dependants and his tenantry, an affectionate attachment to His Grace is every where apparent, and in the public estimation no nobleman of the present day stands more secure. His Grace has not taken any prominent position in the conduct of public affairs, but whenever important occurrences have demanded his attention, he has ever been found in his place in the House of Peers, or offering his patriotic counsels to his Sovereign. On all occasions when his sentiments have been called forth, they have been found to be those of a clear-minded philanthropic statesman, earnest rather than ardent, having for their object the practical blessings of national liberty and greatness. Enjoying the personal esteem and friendship of George IV. His Grace has never permitted the tenor of his political principles to swerve from that high and hereditary determination which influenced his illustrious ancestor at the period of the Revolution of 1688, to vindicate the claims of civil and religious liberty; and, hence, with sincere and grateful attachment to the Sovereign, His Grace on his taking his seat in the Upper House, hesitated not to oppose the measures of those servants of the Crown, who, at that period, seemed to endeavour rather to stifle than to alleviate the complaints of a distressed people. His Grace has always supported the cause of humanity, justice and popular rights; and even when, in one great and particular instance, the sensibilities of the Sovereign himself were excited, the noble Duke fearlessly espoused the cause of the insulted and the persecuted, with that intrepidity of rectitude which secures admiration even in the quarter where it seems most to offend. Such generous conduct abated not the favour and regard of his Majesty towards his Grace, and, on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne of Russia, the noble Duke was nominated to the embassy of congratulation from the British court to that of St. Petersburg. The splendour and magnificence displayed by His Grace on this occasion, combined costliness with elegance, and surpassed as well in taste as in dignity all previous embassies of a similar character. His Grace was received not only with royal favour, but with the intimacy of princely friendship by the new emperor, and invested by him with the highest order of Russian Knighthood.—On the return of his Grace to England, he was distinguished by the favour and confidence of his late Majesty; and the sudden illness of the Earl of Liverpool rendering a change in the administration necessary, his Grace was nominated to select, conciliate and arrange a ministry, in the formation of which all the remains of party spirit might be lost in a general devotion of the members to the interests of the public. The period was favourable for the dissolution of all party distinction, and although fatal and unforeseen events have diminished, in some degree, the effect of the noble Duke's patriotic efforts, still the measures of the state council have taken a more liberal direction and have had a more decided tendency to those principles of civil and religious liberty which it has ever been the object of the illustrious Duke and his ancestors to promote. His Grace is Lord High Chamberlain to William IV.; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby; High Steward of the Borough of Derby; Lessee under the Crown of the mineral duties in the High Peak; Lord of the following manors, and patron of the following church livings in the county of Derby:

The Duke of Devonshire's Estates and Interests in the County of Derby.

	<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>		
Ashford-in-the-Water ...	1701	2	5	Lord of the Manor.	
Astwith, in Hucknall ...	402	0	37		
Bakewell ...	47	1	12		
Baslow ...	900	0	0		
Beeley ...	3202	2	15	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Living.
Blackwall in the Peak ...	1102	0	38	Ditto	Ditto.
Blackwell ...	882	0	3	Joint Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Bowden Edge				{ Lessee of the Manor	
Bradshaw Edge } ...				under the Crown	
Bradwell }					
Brampton wood ...	200	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	
Brough and Shatton ...				Lessee of the Manor.	
Brushfield ...	660	2	8	Lord of the Manor.	
Buxton, owner of the	1000	0	0	{ Lessee of the Manor	Patron of the Living.
greater part of the town }				under the Crown.	
Challenge Low ...	315	1	14		
Chaddesden ...	290	2	39		
Chapel-en-le-Frith and				{ Lessee of the Manor	
townships ... }				under the Crown.	
Chatsworth ...	1082	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	
Chelmorton ...	175	0	32	Ditto.	
Chesterfield ...	{ owner of consid- erable property ... }			Ditto.	
Chinley, Bugsworth, and				Lessee of the Manor.	
Brownside ... }				Lord of the Manor.	
Church Broughton ...	659	0	29		
Clown ...	131	0	35		
Coomb's Edge ...				Lessee of the Manor.	
Codrington ...	113	1	38		
Cutthorpe ...				Lord of the Manor.	
Derwent ...				Ditto.	
Dore ...	1310	1	0	Ditto.	
Edale ...	1261	2	27	Ditto.	
Edensor ...	1907	1	10	Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
Eyam Woodlands ...					
Fairfield ...	300	0	0	Lessee of the Manor.	
Fernilee ...				Ditto.	
Flagg ...				Ditto.	
Foolow ...				Ditto.	
Great Hamlet, Phoside, }				Lord of the Manor.	
and Kinder ... }					
Great Longstone ...				Ditto.	
Hathersage ...	1500	0	0	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Hatton ...	256	0	17	Ditto.	
Hardwick Park ...	621	0	33	Ditto.	
Hardstoft ...	479	3	10	Ditto.	
Hault Hucknall ...	129	3	6	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Hasland ...				Ditto.	
Houghton Bassett ...	1527	3	13	Ditto.	
Hartington ...	13,216	0	20	Ditto.	
Hayfield ...				Lessee of the Manor.	
Heath ...	996	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Highlow ...				Lessee of the Manor.	
Hilton ...	248	2	7	Lord of the Manor.	
Hope Woodlands ...	19,253	2	25	Ditto.	
Little Chester ...	168	1	3	{ Lessee of the Manor, un- der the Dean of Lincoln.	
Little Eaton ...	130	3	24	Ditto.	
Little Longstone ...				Ditto, under the Crown.	
Marston-on-Dove ...	909	1	7	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Meadow Place ...	727	3	11	Ditto.	
Mickleover ...	64	3	2		
Newbold and Dunstan ...				Lord of the Manor.	
Oakerthorpe ...	246	2	23	Ditto.	
Offerton ...				Lessee of the Manor.	
One Ash ...	809	2	23	Lord of the Manor.	
Oxcroft ...	453	0	32	Ditto.	
Peak Forest ...	4907	3	20	Ditto.	Extra Parochial.
Pentrich ...	1450	2	11	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Pilsley ...	493	0	16	Ditto.	
Quarndon ...				Lessee of the Manor.	
Ripley ...					
Rowthorn ...	989	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Living.
Scropton ...	75	0	10		
Sheldon ...	808	1	31	Lord of the Manor.	

	<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>		
Shottle and Postern	3651	1	37	Lord of the Manor.	
Stainsby	1162	1	27	Ditto.	
Staveley	5570	0	5	Ditto.	Patron of the Rectory.
Stony Middleton	.	.	.	Ditto.	
Stony Houghton	415	0	25	Ditto.	
Tibshelf	359	1	25		
Tideswell	990	2	37	Lord of the Manor.	
Wardlow Miers	.	.	.	Lessee of the Manor.	
Whitle	.	.	.	Ditto.	
Woodthorpe	622	1	12	Lord of the Manor.	
Woods on the above es- } tates, about }	5000	0	0	Besides valuable mines of ironstone, lead ore, coal, &c.	

CHELLASTON, celebrated for its plaster-pits, is a small agricultural village, township, con-
Celardestune, stabulary and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Melbourn, in the hun-
dred of Repton and Gresley, and deanery of Repton; situate 4 m. S. from Derby and 4 m. N.
from Melbourn. In 1821, this village contained 64 houses, 64 families and 202 inhabitants, who
were chiefly employed in agriculture and in the gypsum quarries and brick-yards. The houses
are now increased to 74, and the inhabitants to 352.

The township is bounded by Aston, E.; Boulton, N. N. E.; Sinfen Moor, N.; Swarkstone,
S. S. W.; and Weston, S. S. E. The extent is about 890 acres of good corn land, being chiefly
a marl sub-stratum, under which the beautiful alabaster is procured; many thousand tons of this
article are conveyed by the canal which runs through the township to the Staffordshire potteries
and to various parts of the kingdom. The average rental is about 30s. per acre. The land is
divided between twenty proprietors, viz. Sir George Crewe, bart. 300 acres; the late Mr. William
Orton, 80 acres; Mr. George Wotton, 60 acres; the perpetual Curate, in lieu of tithes, 54 acres;
(the principal alabaster quarries are in the lands of the above four proprietors) Mr. William Soar,
150 acres; Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, 30 acres; Messrs. Thomas Browne Dummelow,
46 acres; George Newton, 28 acres; Luke Pym, 36 acres; William Manful, 18 acres and a corn-
mill; Joseph Soar, 8 acres; Samuel Rose, 8 acres; Robert Forman, 5 acres; John Warren,
4 acres; Francis Astill, of Swarkstone, 16 acres; John Bentley of Swarkstone, 5 acres, and four
small proprietors. The land was enclosed under an Act of Parliament in 1802, since which the
drainage act has been obtained. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1307.
10s. 10d. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £123. 4s. 6d. The highways have
averaged £44. 4s. for the last three years, and the church-rates £14. 7s. The parishioners con-
tribute to the House of Industry at Shardlow. There is one sick-club of 60 members, one Wes-
leyan Methodist Chapel, and one Sunday-school at the church, the latter is maintained by volun-
tary contributions. The inhabitants pay a chief rent of 6s. 8d. to the Tutbury court, which is
held at Sudbury. The Marquess of Hastings holds a court-leet annually at Melbourn for this
township.

There is a lane, leading from Chellaston to the London road, called No Man's Lane, from the
circumstance of there being upwards of 100 yards in length, not owned or repaired by any parish,
which is almost impassable, except in very fine weather. We are informed that this portion be-
longs to Thurlston.

*In Celardestune, Ulsi had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to half a plough. It is waste.
There are four acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 12s. now 3s. Amatric holds it. In
Cellesdene, Osmund had four ox-gangs of land, and a third part of one ox-gang to be taxed. Land
to six oxen. He himself holds it under the king, and has there three villanes with half a plough and
two acres and a half of meadow. Wood-pasture, three quarentens long and two broad. Value in
king Edward's time 10s. now 5s. In Celardestune was one carucate and a half of land, soke to Mile-
burn. D. B. 293, 311, 327.*

Part of the manor of Chellaston was held under the crown, and part under Henry de Ferrers
after the Conquest. In the reign of Henry III. Robert, the son of Engelaramus de Nottingham
held lands here, as did William de Chelardeston, 31 Edward I. who married Joan, granddaughter
and heir of Nicholas Musard, baron of Crich. In 19 Edward II. it appears that John de Combe-

well, co. Nottingham, and Idonea, his wife, claimed William Chelardeston's lands, Joan, his wife's lands, here and elsewhere. Idonea, we suppose, was daughter and heir to Chelardeston. King John granted to Hugh de Beauchamp the manor of Melbourn, together with a carucate of land thereto belonging, at Chellaston, which land the said Hugh gave, in marriage with his daughter, to William Fitz Geoffry. In 4 Edward I. William de Frescheville held two-thirds and William de Bredon one-third of the said land, which was then said to be in the wapentake of Litchurch. In 36 Henry III. that king granted to Ralf de Frescheville free warren in several manors, and amongst them that of Chellaston is included. Witnesses to this charter are Roger de Lokington, Ralf de Bakepuize, &c. In 1307, Robert de Holland had a grant of the manor of Chellaston. In 1499, William Ashby, esq. died, and left this manor to his son William, under the honour of Tutbury. About this time and before, the Dean and Canons of the Newark College, in Leicester, held lands here, which probably were given to them by the founder, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, about the middle of the reign of Edward III. After the dissolution of abbeys, 32 Henry VIII. Christopher Hunt, esq. was possessed of it, and left it to his son Thomas. In 2 Edward VI. Rowland Babington, esq. held lands here, under the honour of Tutbury, which he left to his grandson Francis, as did Sir Henry Sacheverell, who, dying, 5 or 6 Philip and Mary, left his estates to his son John. In 16 Elizabeth, Sir Richard Harpur, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, held lands here, and left them to his son John, which lands are still in the possession of their descendant, Sir George Crewe, bart. The Earl of Huntingdon sold the manor-house and a considerable estate to a family of the name of Whinyates, who afterwards re-sold it in parcels; when the manor-house and about 80 acres of land became the property of Mr. Wright. Mr. Orton, of Derby, having purchased the same from the Wright family, said that the Earl of Huntingdon conveyed the manorial rights with the estate; that he possessed the original deeds to that effect, and he considered himself clearly entitled to the manorial rights. The Marquess of Hastings still enjoys them, by inheritance from the Earls of Huntingdon.

Chellaston was part of the rectory of Melbourn, and belonged to the bishops of Carlisle; it had been a considerable time on lease to the family of Coke before it was enfranchised by an Act of Parliament, in 1704. Lord Melbourne, the representative of the Coke family, has sold the great tithes to the several proprietors, and, at the time of the enclosure, in 1802, an allotment was awarded to the curate in lieu of the small tithes. The living is a perpetual curacy, now worth £100. per annum, including the rental of the plaster pits on the estate. The bishop of Carlisle is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Dean is the incumbent.

The ancient church, dedicated to St. Peter, formerly belonged to Dale Abbey. On the south side of the chancel, in a small compartment, there is a mutilated figure of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus on her knee.

A handsome silver waiter and cup was given to the church by Mr. Benjamin Day, of London, mercer, in memory of his father, Mr. John Day, of the city of Norwich, woolfactor, who was born at Chellaston, and raised himself, by a life of industry and prudence, from a low estate in life to honour and opulence. His arms and crest are engraven on the plate.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the north side of the chancel, on an alabaster slab, a cross floree, with the sacramental cup on one side and the book of holy writ on the other, with the date of 1405 engraven thereon.

In the south aisle of this church is an alabaster slab, with the effigy of an ecclesiastic in a cope, in the attitude of prayer, inscribed—*Hic jacet corpora* Bawredon quondam capellanus hujus ecclesiæ, A. Dni. M. D. XXIII. cujus anima propitiatur Deus, Amen.

In the same aisle is engraven, on a similar slab, the

effigies of a man and his wife, in scroll lines. This is for Ralph Bancroft, and Alice, his wife, without date.

Two others for the same family; the inscriptions on them are nearly obliterated.

Humphri Bancroft died Ano Dom. 23 April, 1557; and Elizabeth, his wife,

John Bancroft died Ano Dom. 13 Sept. 1557; and Margaret, his wife,

Another bears the date of 12 Decr. 1555.

At the time the church was re-pewed (about 16 years ago) a great number of ancient alabaster slabs was destroyed, and the then churchwarden was permitted to pave his stable floor with them.

The Bancrofts appear to be the most ancient and respectable family of this village. We find them on the first page of the first register, in 1570. From this family descended the celebrated Poet. The present descendants are now resident at Sinfin and Barrow, and are considerable freeholders. The most ancient yeoman families now resident at Chellaston are Soar, Meakin, Forman, Wotton, Rose, Glover, and Dummelow.

A little more than a century ago, the parochial expenses amounted to about £10. per annum, and labourers' wages were 9*d.* per day.

Charities.

Herick Mr.	Rent charge	0 13 0	Poor	{ Charged on lands now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Browne Dummelow. Will, 20th March, 1676.
Whinyates Robert	£5.	Interest	Poor	

CHELMORTON, a village, township, constabulary and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Chelmerton, Bakewell, in the hundred of High Peak. This village is situate at the foot of a high eminence, nearly 2 m. to the E. of the Buxton road, and 4 m. S. from Buxton, which is the post town. On the summit of the hill, east of the village, are two considerable barrows within a short distance from each other, one called Chelmorton-low, which we have described at page 237, in the first Part; the other near the Five Wells farm house, in Taddington liberty. In 1831, the number of houses were 53, occupied by 53 families, and 268 inhabitants. Of the families, 23 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 17 in trades or handicraft, and 13 variously connected therewith. The township of Flagg is in this chapelry.

The extent of the township is 1888 a. 2 r. of limestone land, at an average rental of 25*s.* per acre: about one-sixth of the land is arable, the remaining five-sixths is meadow and pasture; watered by a powerful and never-failing spring, that runs down the village and sinks into the earth a little below it. The commons in Chelmorton and Flagg were enclosed under one Act, in 1805, at which time an allotment of land was given in lieu of the great and small tithes. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire had awarded to him in lieu of the great tithes, 175 a. 0 r. 32 p.; and the perpetual curate, in lieu of the small, 59 a. 2 r. 36 p.; and 8 a. 3 r. 23 p. is appropriated to keep a bull for the benefit of the inhabitants. Priestcliffe School land, in this township, is 65 a. 2 r. 24 p.: the other proprietors are, Messrs. George Percival, George Holme, John Bateman, Michael Simpson, Thomas Buxton, of the Flatt, Thomas Buxton, of Chelmorton, Thomas Bennett, and John Hodgkinson, are freeholders of above £10. a year; Joseph, Alexander, and Exuperius Olerenshaw, William, and Anthony Holme, George Bennett, Thomas Goyte, and James Smith, are freeholders of above £2. a year. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1772. 19*s.* 2*d.* The average of eight years' parochial expenses is £117. 9*s.* per annum. The poor are maintained at home. There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a Presbyterian chapel, a parochial endowed day-school, a Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions, and two public houses in the township.

The township is esteemed parcel of the king's manor of High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The Talbot family had a subordinate manor in Chelmorton in the reign of Elizabeth, in which they were succeeded by the Eyres of Hassop: it is now the property of the Earl of Newburgh.

The ancient tower church is supposed to have been built in the year 1111, having that date on an oak beam. In 1282, the revenue of this chapel was estimated at twenty marks; two parts belonged to the priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, and the remainder to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The prior and the dean and chapter were bound to provide, jointly, books and ornaments for the chapel; and the dean and chapter a priest, with a stipend of five marks. It is a peculiar in the Deanery and Chapter of Lichfield. The font is octagon, with a Greek capital raised letter on each of the squares. In this church are the remains also of a rood loft or other screen work. The interior of the church is much neglected, and wants new paving and new seating. The living is a perpetual curacy, stated in the king's books to be of the clear value of

£7. 15s. 4d. It has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £400. royal bounty, which, with the rental of the tithe land, is about £150. per annum. The vicar of Bakewell now appoints the curate, though a century ago the appointment was vested in the inhabitants. The Rev. James Coates is the present incumbent.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Edmund Wheeldon, of Haslin House, died 15th October, 1796, aged 50.

Mary, wife of Rev. William Bullock, of Ashford, clerk, Doctor of Physic, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Derby (formerly the wife of John Barrow, esq.) and sole daughter and heir of Edward Swann, of Hurdlow, in the same county, gent. who was brother and heir of Samuel Swann, gent. and second son and heir apparent of Edward Swann, gent. and which last named Edward was brother and heir of Samuel Swann, gent. who was the eldest son and heir of Samuel Swann, of Hurdlow, gent. by Martha, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow, gent. whose family resided at that place for many generations; she died 27th August, 1778, aged 33. This monument was erected, 1808, by John Bullock, of Ashford, the only son and heir of the before named William and Mary.

Samuel Swann, who married the daughter of the above, died 4th January, 1683, aged 58. Martha, his wife, died September 6, 1722, in a good old age and full of good works: by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, Samuel, Edward, Rowland, the first, obt. Rowland, the second, Martha, married Mr. Minors, of Hollinbury Hall, near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, Mary, died 1687, aged 12, Grace, died 30th October, 1719, aged 38. This monument was erected by Edward Swann, esq. in grateful memory of his family.

Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow, died 22nd March, 1680, aged 82.

Ellen, wife of Edward Swann, of Hurdlow, gent. died 24th December, 1743, aged 67.

Ellen Barker, wife of William Barker, of Staden, died 27th January, 1775.

William Barker, of Staden, died 8th December, 1757.

John Heathcote, of Darley-Dale, son of Arthur and Ann Heathcote, of Blackwell, died 15th January, 1821, aged 72.

Mary, daughter of Arthur and Ann Heathcote, died 6th September, 1819, aged 75.

Ann Heathcote, of Blackwell, died 4th November, 1807, aged 91.

Arthur Heathcote, of Blackwell, died 6th December, 1807, aged 90.

Joseph Goodwin, of Hurdlow, died 20th October, 1690; Margaret, his wife, died October 11, 1726.

Thomas Buxton, of Broad Meadow Hall, in the parish of Sheen, died 28th October, 1800, aged 67.

Martha, wife of Thomas Buxton, of Chelmorton, died 17th November, 1825, aged 34.

Thomas Buxton, died March, 1750, aged 70.

John Buxton, of Chelmorton, gent. born June 3, 1730 (married Sarah Garratt, of Youlgrave) and had four children, John, Dorothy, and Hannah, who died in infancy. Sarah, after enduring much affliction, died January, 1825, aged 51, (depending solely on the Redeemer) descended from pious ancestors, possessed of strong mental powers, inflexibility, upright in his conduct, and desirous of promoting the welfare of his neighbours, he spent his days content to breathe his native air in his own ground, resigning his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, May 23, 1814. His executors, John Marsden, of Manchester, and William Marsden, of London, sons of his sisters Dorothy and Hannah, erected this monument.

George Dale, of Flag, gent. died 26th August, 1683, aged 20.

John Dale, died 12th December, 1824, aged 79 years, and for nearly 40 years clerk and sexton of Chelmorton: he succeeded his father, who had served those offices there for nearly half a century.

Charities.—Chapelry of Chelmorton.

Dale Syth	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor of Chelmorton and Flag	Will, 1667.
Dale Robert	£40.	2 0 0	Ditto	Will, 23rd Aug. 1742.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	6 10 0	Clothing	Will, 1818.
Lowe Adam	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 1801.

Township of Chelmorton.

Bagshaw Ann	£5.	0 5 0	Poor	In 1735.
Brocklehurst William	Turnpike sec. £301. 4s. res. of a term of 500 yrs. com. Aug. 5, 1785, in a cot. and plot of land paid until his death	13 7 6	Schoolmaster.	
Buxton Michael			Ditto.	
Hodgkinson William	£40.	2 0 0	Poor	Will, 1814.

For Brocklehurst's emolument, the schoolmaster instructs 15 poor children, at the rate of 4d. per week for every child, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Buxton's charity is supposed to have been a rent charge out of Farthing Field. This payment has been discontinued upwards of thirty years.

CHESTERFIELD, the capital of the Scarsdale hundred, is a deanery, an incorporated market Cestrefeld, town, a constabulary and township, seated on a pleasant elevated site on the banks of two streams that flow by it, named the Hipper and Rother; on the road from London to Leeds, and Birmingham to Leeds, through Sheffield: it is 12 m. S. of the latter, 24 m. N. of Derby, 12 m. E. of Bakewell, 13 m. N. E. of Wirksworth, 16 m. N. of Belper, 10 m. N. of Alfreton, 16 m. N. W. of Worksop, 12 m. N. W. of Mansfield, 10 m. N. E. of Matlock Bath, 24 m. E. of Buxton, 48 m. S. E. from Manchester, and 150 m. N. N. W. from London.

The parish is extensive, containing five chapelries and six townships, of which the following forms the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, the acreage and estimated annual value of the buildings and land in each township in the parish.

CHESTERFIELD PARISH.		POPULATION.						Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.		
		1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Persons.	1831. Houses. Families. Persons.						
Brampton§ . .	Paro. chapelry	2047	2260	2317	700	723	3594	7920	6164	10	0
Brimington . .	Ditto ditto	503	526	629	142	152	759	1148*	2373	11	0
Calow	Hamlet	269	327	395	105	112	569	1280	2141	10	0
Chesterfield . .	Parish	4206	4476	5077	1208	1236	5776	323	8470	4	6
Cutthorpe§ . .	Township			315					1066	6	6
Hasland	Ditto	560	697	770	181	190	839	1986†	4164	2	0
Newbold and Dunston . .	Hamlet	781	841	962	240	243	1140	3002	4618	14	0
Tapton	Township	148	127	149	33	33	171	652†	1188	18	0
Temple Norman . . .	Paro. chapelry	141	151	141	29	30	146	500	862	1	0
Walton	Ditto ditto	661	720	783	181	188	935	2351‡	4733	9	0
Wingerworth§	Ditto ditto	500	479	459	88	94	471	2907‡	3240	4	2
		9816	10604	11997	2907	3001	14450	22074‡	39023	10	2

Of the families, 396 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 1175 in trade and manufacture, and 1371 not included in the two preceding classes, are employed in the extensive collieries, ironstone pits, &c.

Besides the townships and chapelries enumerated above, there are the following villages and places within the parish, viz. Ashgate, Birley, Boythorp, Grass-moor, Hady, Hallcliff, Holy-moor-side, Loads, Moorhay, New Brampton, Platt hall, part of Stanage, Spital, Stubbing, Summersall, Swathwick, Wadshelf, Wigley, Wildens mill, &c.

It appears by the Chantry Roll that there were in the parish of Chesterfield, in 1547, about 2000 persons of sixteen years of age (called at that period *Homselyng people*, of an age to be admitted to receive the communion.) In the month of December, 1788, the town was found, by an actual enumeration, to contain 801 houses, and 3626 inhabitants. In 1801, there were 893 houses, and in 1811, 951 houses; the number of inhabitants will be found in the columns. Of the 2491 families (according to the returns made in 1821) 417 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1002 in trade or handicraft, and 1072 variously.

The neighbourhood of Chesterfield produces excellent coals, ironstone, potters' and brick clay, &c. consequently the procuring the coal, ironstone and clay, the furnaces, founderies and potteries connected therewith, furnish employment for a great number of the inhabitants. Next to Derby, Chesterfield is the most considerable trading town in the county. The manufactures are silk, cotton-wick, hats, gingham and checks, ropes and sacks, snuff, tobacco, and tobacco pipes, cotton and worsted hosiery, cotton and woollen gloves, bobbin-net lace, leather, &c. The gloves netted here with one needle (termed pegging by the operative) are expeditiously made, neat in appearance, and durable in wear. The art of making this description of gloves was first introduced by the French prisoners, of which there were about two hundred at a time stationed here, between the years 1804 and 1814, on their parole of honour, during the late war with France. The excellency and neatness of these gloves soon found a market; and the great demand there has since been for them, has given employment to numerous hands, and the town has been benefited by it. Many young females are employed in figuring the bobbin-net lace manufactured here, at Nottingham, and at Derby. Extensive bleach yards and the malting business are also carried on. Some years ago carpets were manufactured at Chesterfield, but no fabric of this kind is now made. Its early importance as a place of trade may be inferred from the fact of a guild of merchants, possessing ample privileges, having been established in 1204.

* Commons unenclosed not included. † Waste not included. ‡ Roads not included.
§ Brampton (including Cutthorpe) and Wingerworth are considered distinct parishes.

The canal, communicating with the Trent and the Humber, completed in 1777, at an expense of about £160,000. is a great acquisition to the town. In its winding course of forty-six miles are sixty-five locks and two tunnels, which we have described in the First Part of this Work.

Post Office.—Letter bags for Sheffield, Rotherham, Hull, Liverpool, Leeds, Chester, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all other places in the North, made up at half past twelve at noon; and the bags from ditto opened at eight in the morning.

Letter bags for London, Mansfield, Nottingham, Buxton, Derby, Lichfield, Birmingham, Oxford, Bristol, and all places in the South, made up at ten o'clock at night; and the bags from ditto opened at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Cross Posts and Carriers.—Staveley, Ashover (except Monday) Eckington, Barlborough, Clown, Whitwell, and Elmtou posts, every afternoon.

Duckmanton, Bolsover, Whittington, Stone Gravels, and Heath, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Coaches.—Sixteen coaches pass through Chesterfield daily, many of which run to the Angel Inn, in consequence of Miss Johnson, the spirited landlady, being the most extensive proprietor. The following is a list of the coaches which now pass through Chesterfield daily.

London.—Mail, every morning at half past two o'clock, through Nottingham, Melton and Bedford, and arrives at the Bull and Mouth Inn, London, at nine the same evening. The Hope, every morning at eleven o'clock, through Nottingham, Leicester and Northampton, and arrives at La Belle Sauvage Inn, London, at eight next morning. Royal Express, every afternoon at a quarter past three o'clock, through Nottingham, Leicester, Harborough, Northampton and Dunstable, and arrives at the Bull and Mouth Inn, London, at half past eleven next morning. The Courier, every evening at seven o'clock, to the Bull Inn, Aldgate, London, and returns at nine the following morning, to the Rose and Crown, Leeds.

Birmingham.—Royal Mail, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock, through Alfreton, Derby, Burton and Lichfield, and arrives at the Swan, and Hen and Chickens Hotels, Birmingham, at four in the afternoon. The Telegraph, every morning at twelve o'clock (Sundays excepted) through Belper, Derby and Lichfield, and arrives at the Swan, and Hen and Chickens Hotels, Birmingham, at eight the same evening. The Amity, every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past seven o'clock, through Alfreton and Derby, to the Albion Hotel, Birmingham, and returns at half past two in the afternoon, through Sheffield, to the White Horse, Leeds.

Manchester.—The Champion, every morning at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, through Stony Middleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Dishley and Stockport, and arrives at the Star Hotel, and Moseley's Arms, Manchester, at five in the afternoon.

Leeds.—The Express Post Coach, every day at twelve o'clock, through Sheffield, Barnsley and Wakefield, and arrives at Greaves' Hotel, Leeds, at half past six. Royal Mail, every afternoon, at a quarter before one o'clock, through Sheffield, Barnsley and Wakefield, and arrives at Greaves' Hotel, Leeds, at half past six in the evening, from whence the Carlisle, Edinburgh and Glasgow Mails run daily.

Sheffield.—Royal Mail, every afternoon, at one o'clock, and arrives at the Commercial Inn, Sheffield, at twenty minutes past two. The Hope, every afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock, and arrives at the King's Head, Sheffield, at a quarter past three. The Telegraph, every evening at seven o'clock, and arrives at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield, at half past eight. The Traveller, every morning (Sundays excepted) at eight o'clock, to Sheffield, and returns in the evening.

Newark.—The Champion, every afternoon at half past two o'clock, through Southwell, and arrives at the Castle and Falcon Inn, Newark, by seven the same evening.

Nottingham.—The Champion, every afternoon, at a quarter past two o'clock, and arrives at the Black's Head, Nottingham, at five.

Worksop.—The Champion, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrives in time for the coaches to Retford and Gainsborough, the same evening.

Carriers.—To Alfreton, Heath, Ashover, Cromford, Matlock, Wirksworth and Sheffield, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Darley and Matlock, every Wednesday and Saturday; Dronfield and Sheffield, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Bakewell, Baslow, Edensor and the neighbouring villages, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Pickford's wagons and caravan, and Hibberson's wagons, to all parts of the kingdom daily; and Whearcroft's, every day (Sundays excepted) from Chesterfield to Buckland Hollow.

King John, by his charter of 1204, granted a weekly market at Chesterfield on Saturday, and a fair for eight days, at the festival of the Holy Rood. The market continues to be held on Saturday, for corn (particularly wheat and oats) and all kinds of provisions.

The *Quo Warranto Roll* of 1330 mentions the Holy Rood fair, and another on the eve of Palm Sunday. The charter of 1631 grants four fairs; February 28; May 4, for two days; July 4; and September 14, for eight days. The fairs in January, April, and November, were first established in the year 1750.

The present annual fairs are held on the 27th January (toll free) 28th February, and first Saturday in April, for horses and horned cattle, 4th May, for cattle, &c. (pleasure fair) 4th July, for cattle and pedlery, 25th September (old fair) for cattle, cheese, onions, &c. (pleasure fair) and 25th November, or the last Saturday in November, for horses, horned cattle, &c. (statute fair, toll free). Most of these fairs are frequented by the Yorkshire clothiers. A market is held every Christmas eve.

The increasing market has induced the inhabitants to take down a range of buildings that separated the market-place from the new square, and circumscribed its means of accommodation. The two openings being thrown together, renders the market-place one of the most commodious in the kingdom, for the extent and population of the town.

The town is well built; the houses are chiefly of red brick, made in the neighbourhood; and within a few years great improvements have been made in its internal appearance and arrangements. The town is well supplied with fuel, but wholesome water was long a desideratum. Previously to the establishment of the Water Company, the inhabitants were supplied, by means of carts, from springs strongly impregnated with the properties of minerals that abound in the neighbourhood, and consequently prejudicial to health. The Company have at great expense brought an abundant supply of excellent water to the town by means of pipes, perfectly free from the deleterious properties alluded to, from Holme brook, about two miles westward. Commodious baths have been erected; the hot baths are heated to any required temperature. An Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1825, to light the town with gas. All these improvements must prove highly advantageous, and eminently conducive to the happiness and prosperity of this increasing manufacturing town. The sombre aspect which it presented for many years, was a theme of reproach with most travellers who happened to pass through in the dark months of winter, but its streets may now be perambulated at evening with pleasure and safety.

Many genteel families reside in the borough and parish of Chesterfield.

Chesterfield has possessed a respectable weekly newspaper since January, 1828; and likewise the Derby and Chesterfield Reporter has a publisher in this town.

The amusements are races, held annually about the latter end of October or the beginning of November. An elegant and commodious stand has been recently built by subscription.

The theatre is neat and well fitted up. The interesting company of Mr. Manly attends regularly.

The assemblies are held monthly during the winter season, in the assembly-room at the Angel Inn. A large bowling-green has been opened by Mr. Pindar, for the pleasant and healthful exercise of the lovers of that pastime. The same spirited landlord keeps a billiard-table for the accommodation of his customers.

Public Buildings.—The present town hall was built by the Duke of Portland, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York, in the years 1787–8. It is a handsome and convenient edifice. The Midsummer sessions are held, and the public business of the town is transacted in it. The ground floor is converted into a jail for debtors, and a residence for the jailer. The house of correction

is an ancient building, in a low damp situation, almost the worst that could be found for such a purpose.

The township consists of 302 *a.* 1 *r.* 34½ *p.* of land; that unoccupied by the buildings is in a high state of cultivation. The roads, rivers, and waste is 28 *a.* 1 *r.* 32¾ *p.* The market-place is 2½ acres. The new valuation, at 5*d.* in the pound, is £182. a book. The land and assessed taxes is £1600.; highway rates, £600.; and church rates, £300. per annum. The average amount of the poor and county rates, constables' accounts, salaries, &c. have averaged, during the last seven years, £1761. 6*s.* per annum. The poor only, taking an average of six years, is £1615. 2*s.* 9*d.* The poor are maintained in the workhouse, at an average expense of 3*s.* each, weekly: there were twenty-seven persons in the house in 1829. The pauper apprentices are generally put out to tradesmen; they are allotted to the householders above a certain rental. There are numerous sick clubs, schools, charitable institutions, almshouses, chapels, &c. which will be noticed hereafter, and sixty-five innkeepers and victuallers in the township, before the new beer act came into operation.

The following is a list of the freeholders in 1829:

Allison George,	Derby, County of,	Holland George, non-resident,
Alsop John,	Devonshire, Duke of,	Holland Jedediah,
Askey George,	Dixon Samuel,	Hoole and Roberts,
Astley Phæbe,	Dixon Richard,	Horncastle John,
Bainbridge Robert,	Dolphin Thomas,	Hounsfield Thomas,
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of,	Drabble William, gent.	Hunt Robert,
Barnes George,	Dronfield School, Trustees of,	Hurwood Richard R.
Batteson William, esq.	Dutton Samuel, esq.	Hutchinson Richard, gent.
Batteson David, gent.	Dutton John,	Hutchinson J. and R. G. gents.
Beardsmore George and Co.	Dyson Thomas,	Jebb, Joshua, esq. non-resident,
Bee Joseph, gent.	Dyson Zaccheus, non-resident,	Independent Chapel, Trustees of,
Bennett Mary,	Elliott Richard,	Inman Mary,
Bingham John,	Elliott Joseph,	Johnson Francis,
Boden Rev. James,	Farnshaw John,	Johnson Mrs.
Boler John,	Fidler John, gent.	Johnson Sarah,
Bower Mrs.	Fidlers M. A. and J.	Kenworthy Benjamin,
Bower, the Trustees of the late John,	Fletcher George, esq. M. D.	Kirk Richard,
Bradley Judith,	Ford John, now Executors of,	Large's Almshouses, Trustees of,
Brantingham William,	Friends' Meeting House,	Leacroft Captain, non-resident,
Broadbent Elizabeth,	Frith Francis,	Lenthall James,
Broadhurst George,	Gamble John and Stephen,	Limb William,
Brockshop George,	Gas and Water Company,	Lincoln, Dean of,
Broomhead Nicholas,	Gascoyne Alice and Thomas,	Lingard James, gent.
Brown Josiah,	Gibbons Henry,	Lounds Thomas,
Brown Elizabeth,	Glossop ———,	Lowe Joseph,
Burnell Peter Pegge, esq.	Goslin Helen,	Lucas Bernard Maynard, esq.
Burrows Mary,	Graham Mrs.	Machin Sarah,
Butcher John,	Graham, Executors of,	Malkin Robert, gent.
Calton Richard, gent.	Gratton Joseph, gent.	Maltby and Robinson,
Camm Thomas,	Gregory John,	Manknell Samuel,
Cartledge John,	Hardwick Miss,	Marples William,
Chapel School, Trustees of,	Hardy William, non-resident,	Marshall Samuel,
Charge John, esq.	Hardy ———,	Marsh William,
Charlton John,	Harvey Thomas,	Mason George,
Churchwardens of Chesterfield,	Haslam and Pearson,	Maynard Edward Gilling, esq.
Clark John and Mark Thickett,	Haslam James, non-resident,	Mellor George, non-resident,
Clarke James,	Haslam Joshua,	Mellor Mary,
Clark Rev. John,	Haslehurst Thomas,	Methodist Chapel, Trustees of,
Cloughton, Bunting and Co.	Hawkins Thomas,	Mettam Widow,
Cloughton Josiah,	Heathcote Rev. Edward,	Middleton John,
Clayton John,	Heathcote Sir Gilbert, non-resident,	Minshall ———, non-resident,
Cock Mrs. Frances,	Heathcote Godfrey, Solicitor,	Mitchell Joshua, non-resident,
Coller John B. esq.	Heathcote Henry,	Moore William,
Cook Abraham,	Heathcote Ralph,	Moore Mary,
Corporation of Chesterfield,	Hewitt William,	Mugliston John, esq.
Cowley, Trustees of the late Joseph,	Hill Rev. Thomas, vicar,	Nail Robert,
Creswick Francis,	Hill Mrs.	Nail Robert,
Creswick William,	Hitch John, non-resident,	National School, Trustees of,
Crofts Samuel,	Hodkin Christopher, non-resident,	Newbold George, Executors of,
Crofts Mrs.	Hodgkinson Edward,	Newbold John,
Crompton Gilbert, esq.	Hopkinson John,	Nichols Joseph,
Cuff William,	Hopkinson William,	Oldfield Thomas and Co.
Cutts Robert,	Hopkinson Edward,	Oldfield Bartholomew, non-resident,
Daniel Robert, gent.	Hole John,	Owen Samuel, non-resident,
Denton Mrs.	Holehouse John,	Paley Samuel, non-resident,
	Holland Edward, non-resident,	Parker Thomas,

Parker George,	Slack George, tailor and breeches-	Towndrow Joseph,
Parkin Mary,	maker,	Towndrow Samuel,
Parsons Hannah,	Slack George,	Towndrow William,
Pearson Benjamin,	Slater Adam Barker, esq. non-resi-	Towndrow and Batterson,
Plant Thomas,	dent,	Trueman Elizabeth,
Potter John,	Smith Peter,	Turner Ellen,
Potter John,	Smith William Cater, gent.	Unitarian Chapel, Trustees of,
Prince John,	Smith Joseph, gent.	Vickers William, non-resident,
Richardson William,	Smith, Sneath and Co.	Walker John,
Roberts John, Lieut. R. N.	Smith Henry,	Walton Isaac,
Roberts John,	Smith Brothers,	Warhurst Henry,
Robinson and Son,	Stanhope James,	Watson John,
Robinson James, esq.	Stoakes Jonathan, M. D.	Wilcockson Thomas, gent.
Rogers Robert,	Storrs Anna,	Wilcockson Samuel,
Rooth William,	Straw James,	Wilcockson Thomas, pawnbroker,
Rooth John, tanner,	Street Ann,	Wild John,
Rooth Samuel,	Stubbing Elias,	Wilkinson Thomas,
Rooth Benjamin,	Stubbing Phillis, non-resident,	Wilkinson Isaac, esq.
Rooth John, timber merchant,	Tagg ———, non-resident,	Wilson Joseph, solicitor, Alfreton,
School of Industry, Trustees of,	Tallent Thomas, gent.	Wilson Matthias,
Scott Daniel,	Taylor James,	Woodhead Richard,
Shaw James,	Taylor Henry,	Wragg George,
Shaw William,	Taylor, Trustees of the late John,	Wragg William, non-resident,
Shemwell James	Tetley Samuel,	Wright George, non-resident,
Short John,	Thomas W. B. esq.	Wright Sarah,
Short John,	Tomlinson George,	Wright John.
Sitwell Sir George, bart. non-resident,	Tomlinson Richard, painter,	

Chesterfield is supposed by Dr. Pegge to have originated in a Roman station, on the road to Derby and York. The name, according to the opinion of other antiquarians, imports that it had been the site of an ancient castle. In the Domesday Survey *Cestrefeld* is described as a hamlet of Newbold, which was an ancient demesne of the crown.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to his natural son, William Peverel. William, his grandson, or great-grandson (for historians disagree upon this point) having fled the kingdom for the crime we have alluded to under Castleton, the king (Henry II.) seized this and his other estates. In 1204, king John granted the manor of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, with Brimington and Whittington, and the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, in fee farm, to his favourite, William Briwere, on the yearly payment for the manors of Chesterfield, Brimington and Whittington, with the soke, £69.; and for the wapentake of Scarsdale, £10.; and that the manor of Chesterfield should have the same liberties as the borough of Nottingham enjoyed. By the same grant he had likewise the manor of *Snotinton* (Nottingham) in the county of Nottingham, and *Axminster*, in the county of Devon, paying yearly for Nottingham £8. and for Axminster £24. And that he should have a fair at Chesterfield every year, for eight days, beginning upon the *Exaltation* of the *Holy Cross*; as also a market for two days every week, viz. Tuesday and Saturday, with free fishing in *Kingsmere*, county of Somerset, in fee farm also for £20. per annum. This William Briwere (or *Brievere*) built the castle at Bridgewater, which town he obtained as the gift of Fulk Paganel: he also got a license from king John to enclose his woods at *Toare*, *Cadeleggh*, *Raddon*, *Ailesbury* and *Burg-Walter* (Bridgewater) with free liberty to hunt the hare, fox, cat and wolf throughout all Devonshire, and likewise the *goat*, out of the regard of the forest; and to have free warren throughout all his own lands, for hares, pheasants and partridges. He had a previous ample charter granted in the second year of the reign of John, for his lordship of Bridgewater, viz. That it should be a *free borough*; and to have a free market there every week, a fair once a year, and other privileges, as the benefit of toll and passage, and that the burgesses should be free of soke, &c. giving him license to build three castles; one in Hampshire, at *Eslege* or Stoke, one at Bridgewater, and a third in Devonshire, wherever he thought fit. King John, in the fifth year of his reign, gave him ten knights' fees in Cornwall, which Nicholas de Middleton formerly held. He founded the hospital of St. John, at Bridgewater, for the health of the souls of king Henry II. king Richard I. and king John; for thirteen poor people, besides religious and strangers.

We have noticed this William as being a castellan of Bolsover castle, in the sixth year of the reign of king John. He died, according to Leland, 11 Henry III. and was buried at *Dunkeswelle*,

an abbey of white monks of his foundation, in Devonshire, leaving issue by Beatrix de Valle, his wife (who was buried at *Montesfonte*, a priory of her husband's foundation) one son, William, and five daughters. William, the son, according to Leland, founded the priory of grey friars at Bridgewater, and died, 1232, without issue, when his five sisters became his co-heirs, viz. Grecia, wife of Reginald de Braose; Margaret, wife of William de Ferte; Isabel, first wife of — Dove, and second of Baldwin Wake; Alice, wife of Reginald de Mohun; Joane, wife of William de Percy. Bridgewater castle passed to Margaret, and from her to her daughter Gundred, wife of Pain de Chaworth, and from him to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Patric Chaworth, afterwards to the Cantilupes, descended from Grecia de Braose, and from them to the Zouches.

On a partition of the estates, the manors of Chesterfield, Brimington and Whittington fell to Isabel, the wife of Baldwin Wake, from which family it passed by an heir female, viz. Margaret Wake, to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, whose descendants inherited several generations. In 26 Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund, of Woodstock, grandson of Edward I. In 1385, Ralph de Frescheville held lands in Chesterfield. In the time of Richard I. Alan of Cumberland was lord of the manor; and in 1386, Sir Thomas Holland held it, from whom it passed, in 1442, to Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, who, according to Lysons, became possessed of the manor in right of Alice, his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Earl Edmund. In 1472, an act of parliament passed, by which the castle of Scarborough, with lands in Yorkshire, were given to Anne, Duchess of Gloucester, one of the co-heiresses of Richard, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for the manor of Chesterfield. It appears, nevertheless, that it was afterwards possessed by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heiress of Isabel, Duchess of Clarence, sister to the Duchess of Gloucester; and that she gave it to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in exchange for other lands. According to the inquisition taken after the death of George, Earl of Shrewsbury (18th of November, 1591) bearing date 13th of April, 1592, it appears that he died seised of Chesterfield, Scarsdale, *com. Derby M. cū Wapentag sive hundred de Scarsdale cūptin tenent de Ana Regina in capite p. sirc unfeod milit et val p. an li xx.*; and that Gilbert, his son and heir, was then thirty-two years of age. William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, afterwards Duke, purchased this manor of the Shrewsbury family. Having descended in the same manner as Bolsover to the late Duke of Portland, it was, together with the hundred of Scarsdale, exchanged by his son, the present Duke, in 1792, for estates in Nottinghamshire, with the late Duke of Devonshire, and they are now vested in William Spencer Cavendish, the present Duke. A court of record is held under the authority of the Lord of the Manor, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20.

The Stanhopes derive their title of Earl of Chesterfield from this town. Philip, Lord Stanhope, of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, was created Earl of Chesterfield in the fourth year of king Charles the First. The title has been continued in the same family down to the present time. An account of which family will be found under the head Bretby.



King John's charter, before mentioned, made Chesterfield a free borough, and granted that the burgesses should have the same privileges which were enjoyed by those of Nottingham, which succeeding monarchs have confirmed and enlarged. Prior to 1598, the governing body consisted of an alderman and twelve brethren; but by the charter of queen Elizabeth, granted in that year, and confirmed subsequently by that of Charles II. the civil power was entrusted to a mayor, justice, six aldermen, six brethren, and twelve capital burgesses, or common councilmen, assisted by a town clerk, a chamberlain, a master butcher, a master brazier, and other officers. The mayor is chosen by the whole corporation, on the Sunday next before Michaelmas day; who, with the preceding mayor, are justices of the peace; but the county magistrates possess concurrent jurisdiction, al-

though, from courtesy, they seldom exercise it. The duty of the master butcher is to inspect meat brought to the market; and that of the master brazier is to examine and adjust the weights and measures: these officers are elected annually.

The Corporate Body of Chesterfield consists of the following gentlemen: viz.

Aldermen, Samuel Dutton, esq. Mayor,	Common Council, Jonathan Adlington, gent.
William Batteson, esq. Justice,	Joseph Bower, gent.
Thomas Wilcockson, esq.	Robert Silcock, gent.
George Fletcher, esq. M. D.	John B. Collier, esq.
John Mugliston, esq.	Joseph Bee, gent.
James Lingard, gent.	Robert Daniel, gent.
Brothers, Robert Bainbridge, gent.	John Wright, gent.
Richard Roberts, gent.	Richard Alsop, gent.
William Lovatt, gent.	Town Clerk, William Waller, esq.
John Roberts, Lieutenant, R. N.	
David Batteson, gent.	

Rental of the Corporation of Chesterfield, A. D. 1773. Robert Jinning, esq. Mayor.

		£.	s.	d.
Joseph Ashton	House in Beetwell Street	6	10	0
Brackenfield's Annuity	Purchased of the E. of Shrewsbury	12	0	0
Samuel Brown	Houses in St. Mary's Gate	2	10	0
Joseph Burbeck		1	15	0
Thomas Brailsford	Two Closes in Calow	2	10	0
John Bossitt	One Close, Ashover-hill-top	3	10	0
John Cooper		22	0	0
Charles Calow		1	1	0
Jonathan Clarke	Land at Bolsover	4	0	0
Thomas Clarke		5	0	0
William Clarke	Farm at Stavelly Hague	38	0	0
George Croft	Four Closes in Tipton lane	16	0	0
John Eaton	A Farm at Snitterton	33	0	0
Rev. Mr. Wood	One Close in Hasland	6	0	0
William Handley	House and Land at Bolsover	7	0	0
Stephen Gambolls	Two Closes at Brampton	7	10	0
John Hudson	A Farm at Ramshaw	16	10	0
Joseph Milnes		2	5	0
Overseers of the Poor	One Close in Chesterfield	3	15	0
John Nall	3 Tuns and Closes in Newbold lane	14	0	0
Edward Rickett	Two Closes in Tipton	5	1	0
Rev. Mr. Sanders	Porter's Pingle	3	10	0
Ditto		1	10	0
John Rodgers		26	0	0
William Cowley		15	0	0
James Woodward	A Farm at Barlborough	25	0	0
Joseph Graham		7	10	0
Mr. J. Dakin	Green, Sand Field, Road	5	0	0
George Bainbridge		3	5	0
		£296 12 0		

Rental of the Corporation of Chesterfield, A. D. 1784. John Bayle, esq. Mayor.

		£.	s.	d.
John Ashton	A House in Beetwell Street	6	18	0
Brackenfield's Annuity	Purchased of the E. of Shrewsbury	12	0	0
Samuel Brown	Several Houses in St. Mary's Gate	2	10	0
Thomas Brailsford	Two Closes in Calow	2	10	0
John Bossitt	One Close at Ashover-hill-top	2	15	0
John Clarke	Land at Bolsover	4	0	0
Richard Alsop	Two Closes in Newbold	8	11	0
John Dakin	Green £6. 6s. Sand Field 50s. Road 5s. . . .	9	1	0
John Elam	Houses at Tipton, and 18 acres of Land	16	0	0
		Carried forward £64 5 0		

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	64	5	0
John Eaton	A Farm at Snitterton		33	0
John Elliott	House (Rented by W. B. Thomas)		1	10
Rev. Mr. Bossley	A Close in Hasland		6	0
Daniel Hill	Two Closes in Brampton		7	10
William Handley	House and Land at Bolsover		7	0
John Hudson	A Farm at Ramshaw, near Unston, purchased with £400. of Heathcote's Money	13	10	0
Joshua Hind	Barn in Chesterfield, and three Closes in Newbold		15	0
Sampson Holland	Close and Houses at Boythorpe		3	15
John Norborn	Farm at Barlborough, purchased with £320. of Heathcote's Money (£1300.)	25	0	0
John Marples	A Farm at Stavely Hague		42	0
Elias Needham	A House in Chesterfield		7	10
Richard Parker	House in Chesterfield and Close at Newbold		14	0
John Rodgers			26	0
Edward Rickett	Two Closes in Tupton, purchased with £155. of Heathcote's Money		5	1
Rev. Mr. Shipstone	Close in Chesterfield (Petty Pingle)		3	10
Thomas Thacker	A House, &c. (Three Crowns) Chesterfield		23	15
Overseers of the Poor			3	15
		£302	1	0

The assizes were held at Chesterfield in the month of March, 1638 (probably on account of the plague) when six culprits were hanged: the Michaelmas sessions were held here from the year 1618 to 1797; since that time, the Midsummer sessions have been held at Chesterfield, and the Michaelmas at Derby. A court leet is held in October by the Lord of the Manor, at which the constable and headboroughs for the town are chosen and sworn in.

There are but few historical events connected with this town. In 1266, a battle was fought here between Henry, nephew of Henry III. and Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby, of that family, Baldwin Wake, Lord of Chesterfield, John d'Egville, and others. They assembled a numerous force in the vicinity of Duffield, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Derby, marched to Chesterfield, and took up a military post there, with the hope of having their little army increased by the accession of some of those rebellious barons and their followers, who, in the preceding year, had been beaten and dispersed at Evesham. Their dreams of success were, however, soon over. They had scarcely established themselves in the neighbourhood of the town when they were attacked by Henry, the eldest son of the king of Almaine. This rebel army was soon beaten, and the greater part of them were put to the sword. The Earl of Derby himself took refuge in the church, and sought a hiding-place amongst some bags of wool that had been deposited there. A woman in whom he had confided pointed out the place of his concealment to his pursuers, and he was taken prisoner. Several of the knights and barons made their escape into the forest of the Peak, where they continued for two years leading a predatory life, closely hemmed around with danger, and subjected to continual alarm. Robert de Ferrers, the principal in this mad scheme, was conveyed to Windsor in irons, and detained a prisoner for many years. He was at length set at liberty, but his estates were confiscated, and he was ultimately deprived of the earldom of Derby.

In this borough, Mr. Eaton Wood, and afterwards his son, Richard Wood, who were both apothecaries, coined money amongst others; and on the death of the late Mr. Edward Wood, son of the said Richard, the dies and press were found in the house, whence we may be enabled to comprehend the whole process, which may be presumed not to be very intricate. These Woods coined only halfpennies. There were two sets of dies, one for the father's, and one for the son's money. Being apothecaries, they had for their devise *Apollo Opifer*. The late Dr. Pegge purchased one set of these dies, viz. an obverse and reverse; these, he says, were cut on two small pieces of steel, which were afterwards welded upon a larger block of iron. The press consisted of four pieces of oak about four inches thick and strongly dovetailed together. In an upper cross piece was fastened an iron box with a female screw, through which passed a stout iron screw of an inch or more in diameter, to the bottom of which was fixed one of the dies; whilst the other was received into a square hole made in the bottom cross piece, where it lay very steady, as in a

proper bed. The screw was wrought by the hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles affixed to the top of it, about nine inches long each, and thus, after the copper was reduced to a proper thickness, shorn to a size, and commodiously rounded, many hundreds of halfpence might be coined by two persons in a very short time; viz. by a man to ply the screw, and a woman or boy to put on and take off the piece; yet these Chesterfield halfpennies were remarkably well struck. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1757.

Eminent Natives.—The venerable Dr. Pegge, the well known antiquary, author of the *Lives of Bishop Grossetette*, and his friend, Roger de Weseham, the *History of Beauchief Abbey*, of Bolsover and Peak Castles, several *Treatises on Coins*, and other antiquarian subjects, was born at Chesterfield in 1704, preached the centenary sermon in commemoration of the Revolution, at Whittington church, of which he was rector, in 1788, and died in 1796. Samuel Hallifax, bishop of St. Asaph, and numerous other persons of the families of Heathcote, Milnes, Bright, Youle, Webster, &c. have been eminent for learning and benevolence, as will be seen on reference to the *Biography*, and the *Chesterfield Charities and Church Notes*.

There was an ancient hospital of lepers at Old Spital, near Chesterfield, dedicated to St. Leonard, which existed before 1195, when a rent charge of £6. per annum, payable out of the manor, was assigned to the brethren in lieu of their fair. The patronage of this hospital was annexed to the manor. John, Earl of Kent, held it in capite 26 Edward III. but in 9 Richard II. it was seized by Joan, princess of Wales. In 1507, Henry VII. granted it for life to John Blythe; but Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, seized it as an appendage to the manor. In 1547, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, claimed it on the same grounds.

Spital is half a mile from Chesterfield, near the river Rother. This place formerly belonged to the Jenkinsons, and was sold by the co-heiresses of Woodyear to the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, bart. The house was many years occupied by the Bourne family, and now by John Charge, esq. clerk of the peace for the county, who married one of the daughters of the Rev. John Bourne.

There were formerly two chantries and a guild belonging the church of Chesterfield: the chantry of St. Michael, founded in the year 1357 by Roger de Chesterfield; the revenues of which were valued, in 1547, at £11. 7s. 3d. per annum; and the chantry of the Holy Cross, founded by Hugh Draper, and valued at £10. 6s. 8d.; and the guild of the aldermen, brethren, and sisters of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, endowed in 1392, by Thomas Dur and others, and valued, in 1547, at £15. 10s. per annum.

There were formerly three chapels in Chesterfield: one, dedicated to St. Thomas, in Holywell-street, the remains of which form part of a barn and stable, which is the property of Mrs. Phœbe Taylor: another, dedicated to St. Helen, which, after the reformation, was appropriated to the use of the school; and a third, dedicated to St. James, at the Lordsmill bridge, but of which there are now no traces.

There was a church here in the eleventh century. William Rufus gave the church at Chesterfield, with its chapels, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and about the year 1100, it was appropriated to the Dean and his successors. Ever since that time the Deans of Lincoln have been Lords of the rectorial manor, appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. The rectorial manor and great tithes are rented by the Duke of Devonshire, on a lease for three lives. His Grace receives about £1200. per annum. It is generally supposed that the present church was built in the beginning of the thirteenth century. In *Doomsday Book* it is said that Matthew Hathersage gave six acres of land, in Newbold field, to the church at Chesterfield, on the day of dedication, in the year 1233. Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, who died in 1595, bequeathed a rent charge of £40. per annum, as the endowment of a lectureship at Chesterfield, the patronage of which he vested in the Archbishop of York. The present lecturer is the Rev. Thomas Hill.

The church is a spacious and very handsome gothic structure, in the cathedral form, being that of the cross. The length, from the east window to the west door, inside, is $168\frac{3}{4}$ feet: the breadth of the body of the church, from north to south, is $59\frac{1}{2}$ feet: the length of the transept, from north to south, is $109\frac{1}{2}$ feet. From the middle a massy tower rises, adorned with pinnacles and double

windows, terminated by a tall spire of timber, covered with lead, which, from its remarkable construction, has a leaning appearance. It has been the cause of various opinions, and innumerable arguments have been advanced for and against it being in a perpendicular position. The Rev. Mr. Hall says, the action of the sun on the west side has caused the timber to shrink on that side, and to force it out on the contrary direction. Mr. Wilson, cabinet maker, of Chesterfield, who has minutely examined, and made a model of it, says, one of the upright beams, of which there are four, being drawn out of its tenon, has shrunk several inches, which has caused the spire to have the singular leaning appearance, which now arrests the attention of every traveller who approaches it. Being in conversation with an architect of some eminence on the subject, he informed us he had plumbd the spire from the base to the vane, and had tried it in every possible shape, and found it to be perfectly upright. The fluting or volutes that run up the spire from the base to the top, and the manner in which the lead is laid on, undoubtedly deceive the eye. The height, from the ground to the vane, is 230 feet. The nave rests on six pointed arches on clustered columns; the centre arches on four clustered columns. The choir is handsomely pewed; and there are two large galleries, and an excellent organ. The steeple contains 10 musical bells. This church is dedicated to All Saints. The living is a vicarage. Its value, in the king's books, is £15. 0s. 2½d. and yearly tenths £1. 10s. 0½d. The present value is about £250. per annum. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron; the Rev. Thomas Hill, the vicar.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In the window is a mitred Fox in a pulpit, preaching to Geese, and a cock Pegasus retiring behind.

Pes be here In.

A bear collared, quartering three peons. Arms of Berresford, Vicar of Chesterfield, founder of the Fellowships, who died in 1520.

In the south chapel of the chancel is a rich tabernacle, resting on a bust, and on each side of the east window, a perk or pedestal for an image.

On the screen to the chancel, angels holding the instruments of the Passion; a lion and eagle.

In the east window; *Or*, a cross potent, *Azure*. *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *Or*. Barry, *Or* and *Gules*, in chief three torteauxes. *Gules*, a cross moline, *A*.

On the south side of the cross aisle is the following inscription on a brass plate in Latin:

Underneath here is deposited the body of John Verdon, formerly rector of Lyndeby, in the county of York, and chaplain of the chantry of St. Michael the Archangel, in the parish of All Saints, in Chesterfield, who died the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord, 1500. I desire you so to pray for his soul, as you would pray for your own soul.

On an alabaster stone, about the middle of the chancel, is the figure of a priest in robes, and around the edge is the following inscription in Latin:

Here lies John Pypys, chaplain to the guild of the Holy Cross, who died the eighth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and two. To whose soul may Almighty God be merciful. Amen.

In the south aisle there is an arch containing a female figure, with angels supporting the head; the hands and other parts of it are defaced.

Near some large tombs for the Foljambes, &c. stands a pedestal without an inscription, on which lies a cushion richly embroidered: a figure in complete armour kneels on it, in the attitude of prayer; his hands are broken off, but it is plain they have been joined. What renders it worthy of remark is, the person's head appears to have been shot off entirely from the mouth upwards, and the helmet lightly placed on the remaining part, which has a very odd appearance. There is no memorial for whom it is intended to represent.

In the chancel are three altar tombs of the ancient family of Foljambe, who formerly resided at Walton, in this parish.

Within the rails is a brass figure of a Knight in armour and mail, cropt hair, head in a helmet, without crest, collar, sword, and dagger: on his gonfannons, a bend between six escallops.

1, *Sable*, a bend between six escallops; *Or*, Foljambe. 2, *Argent*, a bend, *Azure*, Crusily; *Or*, Loudham. 3, *Argent*, a chevron, between three escallops; *Gules*, Breton.

Quarterly, 1, 2, on a bend five crosses patonce; 3, a chevron between three escallops. On his surcoat the same; the upper quarters hid. He stands on a stag bearded and paned. His lady is in profile, in the veil and low pointed head dress of the 15th or 16th century, having a chain and cross and cordon, a belt with three roses on her surcoat, faced with ermine. On her mantle, a saltire with five annulets; which shield, the only remaining one of four on the slab, is impaled by his quartered coat. Under them are seven sons and seven daughters.

In the south chapel is an altar tomb of the Foljambes. A Knight and Lady's effigies, in brass, let in a blue slab, without a ledge. On an alabaster tomb are six pairs of knights under double canopies, viz. a Lady and two Knights, Knight and Lady, Knight and Lady, Knight and Lady, Knight and Lady. The knights have straight hair, helmet between their feet, oblong shield, notched. At their feet a Knight and Lady on a pedestal, between two angels with shields. The north side hid by wainscot.

Against the east wall is a mural monument for Sir James Foljambe, Knight of the Garter, eldest son of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, 1553, erected by his nephew, Godfrey. The inscription in Latin.

Deo opt: Max: et Posteritati
Sacrum.

Jacobo Foljambe equiti aurato Filio natu maximo et Hæredi Godefridi Foljambe equitis, Pietate, morum integritate, majorum Stemmatis, propriisque suis virtutibus, ornatissimo viro. Suaviter et sanctè. Interiit mortuo, Quinto Calend: Octobris, Anno verbi incarnati MDLVIII. Godefridus nepos hoc ei Monumentum amoris causa, quem Memoria, colit ut debet sempiternâ, devotissime consecravît. Bino Jacobus Conjugio felix, Alicia, silicet; Nepotis et Cohæredis Suthamstoniæ Comitissæ Guilhelmi Fitzwilliam Herois Inclyti, unius Filiarum Thomæ Fitzwilliam De Aldwark: Et Constantiæ Filiæ Edwardi Littletoni de Staffordiensi Comitatu

Equestris Dignitatis Viri. Pulchra, numerosaque Prole auctus fuit.—Sois ferme.

Translation :

Sacred

To God, the best and greatest, and to Posterity.

To James Foljambe, kn't. eldest son and heir of Godfrey Foljambe, esq. a man highly adorned by piety, by the integrity of his manners, by the heraldic bearings of his ancestors, and by his own virtues. Mildly and holly. He died on the fifth of the calends of October, in the year of the Incarnate Word, 1553. Godfrey, his grandson, has consecrated most devotedly, on account of his affection, this monument to him, whom he revered, and to whom he owed eternal remembrance. James was happy in two-fold wedlock : namely, with Alicia, the granddaughter and co-heiress of that illustrious hero, William Fitz-William, of Aldwark, Earl of Southampton ; and, with Constantia, daughter of Edward Littleton, of the county of Stafford, a man of knightly dignity. He was increased by a lovely and numerous progeny.—Sois ferme.—Be firm.

He kneels on armour. Below, to the right, are his wife and five daughters and one son ; and to the left, three sons and four daughters.

ARMS.—Gules, on a bend Argent, six crosses

Or, between Azure, a bend Argent, between six escallops, impaling lozenge, Gules and Or, a mullet of difference.

An alabaster figure of a knight, in a double collar, ruff, piked beard, bare head, plated armour, ruffles, sword, dagger, and gauntlets in concord at side, helmet under head, with a leg for a crest ; a lion at his feet. A lady in a ruff, mantle, standing cape, piked sleeves, her head on a flowered cushion, her surcoat in front buttoned to her chin ; a dog at her feet.

On the ledge, on a fess, three roundels. A fess between three leopards' faces. In a dexter canton a rose. A cross engrailed. A lion rampant. A saltire engrailed. On a pale, three lions passant gardant. A spread eagle. At the head : three mascles in fesse. A saltire ; over all a label of three points. A bend lozenge. Semeé of nine cross crosslets fitché three Gerbes. On the south side : a bend and label of three points. Semeé of nine cross crosslets, on a shield a cross potent. a chief. Lozenge. A chevron between three escallops. On a bend five crosses potent. A bend between six escallops. Twenty shields, eight on each side and four at the end. At the head, Foljambe, with quarterings, impaling three heathcocks, quartering a chief dancette. At the sides, in tablets : Fugit velut umbra. Vigilate et orate messites, quando venit Hora. Twice.

Foljambe with quarterings.

Deo opt: Max: et Posteritati

Sacrum.

Godefridus Foljambe de Walton Equestris ordinis atque Dignitatis Vir, Jacobi Filius ex priore ejus Conjuge, Alicia Fitzwilhelmorum Hærede, Genitus ; Qui Innocentia, Integritate, Fide, Religione, Hospitalitatis que, Laude Ornatissimus fuit. Vitæ honestissimæ, Laudatissimæq. Vitæ Diem Supremum clausit in Manerio suo de Walton, Decimo Calend: Januarii, Et Christi Redemptoris Nostri Anno MDLXXXV. Superstitem, ac sublati Conjugis Mortem deflente, Uxore amantissima Trothea, Guilhelmi Terwhitti Equitis Filia ; Cujus Anima ex Corporis vinculis, tanquam ex Carcere, felix, ut in Cælum fulgeat, evolavit. Reliquiis, vero hoc Loco Sitis : Godefridus filius unicus, idemque obsequentissimus, Officii et Pietatis in Parentem tam amantissimum non immemor ; post funebria justa maestissimis, uberibusque cum Lachrymis persoluta ; hoc Conditorium pro Munere extremo posuit.—Sois ferme.

Translation :

Sacred

To God, the best and greatest, and to Posterity.

Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, a man of knightly order and dignity, son of James, by his first wife Alicia, heiress of the Fitz-Williams. He was highly adorned by his innocence, his integrity, his faith, his religion, and by the

praise of his hospitality. He terminated the last day of his most honourable and praiseworthy life, at his manor of Walton, on the 10th of the calends of January, and in the year of Christ our Redeemer, 1585. His most affectionate wife Trothea, the daughter of William Terwhitt, esq. surviving him, and lamenting the death of her departed husband : whose soul, happy in flying from the bonds of the body as from a prison, shines forth in heaven ; his remains are deposited in this place.—Godfrey, their only and truly obedient son, not unmindful of his duty and piety towards his very affectionate parent, having performed his funeral rights with mournful and abundant tears, has placed this tomb as his latest duty.—Sois ferme.

Against the east wall is an upright mural monument, a winding sheet on a bier, bones, spades, &c. ; and above, Death between Age and Youth. Death in the centre, a lusty youth on Death's right hand, in the vigour of life, on the left an old man bent down with age.

In a cenotaph, a man in armour, and his hair lying on a mat, a lion at his feet. A lady in a ruff, stiff toupee on a mat and cushion ; a skull at her feet. Above, a table, unscripted, between a female with a bird on her right hand, and another holding fruit and flowers.

Foljambe, with quarterings and crest, and single. A bend with a cross. A chevron between escallops. Lozenge. Date 1592.

An armed figure, with a sword, helmet, and gauntlets, cut in the stone, and the following epitaph :—Georgius Foljambe nomen occubuit Placide, &c.

Besides the Foljambe altar tombs is a large rib, supposed to be the rib of a mammoth, which has been deposited here from time immemorial, and no history or account remains of it. Its length, when measured on the outward side, is 7 feet 4 inches, and when measured straight across, 5 feet 7 inches. Its circumference varies from 12 to 13 inches. Near one end of it is engraven, in Old English characters, "Thomas Fletcher:" hence it is supposed to have belonged to the family of Fletchers who succeeded the Foljambes at Walton, and to have been deposited here about the year 1650.—A similar rib may be seen at Warwick castle.

In the south aisle of the nave, between the first and second window from the east, with arms and crest in the south wall, is a stone figure of a Priest, and the following inscription, as far as it could be read :—

No bowbrdys Godfray ffol's B.

In the south aisle is a slab with a triple cross, on steps between a hammer and pincers.

In the north transept, cut in freestone, on an altar tomb, are the figures of a man and his wife entire ; the principal of the inscription is effaced, the only remains being, Burgensis de Chesterfield, 1599.

On the north side of the altar rails is the burial place of the Heathcotes, the munificent benefactors to Chesterfield, and against the wall is the following inscription.

At the foot of this, here lieth in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the body of Gilbert Heathcote, late of this town, gentleman, who departed this life the 24th of April, 1690, in the 63th year of his age. By his wife Ann, daughter of George Dickons, of this town, he had eight sons and one daughter, viz. Gilbert, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Josiah, William, Caleb, George, and Thomas ; of which, Elizabeth and Thomas died in their infancy ; but he had the particular blessing to see all the rest merchants, adventurers, either in England or in foreign parts.

This was erected by his sons as well to testify their gratitude as to perpetuate the memory of the best of fathers.

Here also lieth interred the body of Ann, his said wife, who departed this life the 29th day of November, 1705, in the 76th year of her age.

On a pillar at entering the chancel.

Underneath rests,

in the hope of a joyful resurrection,

the mortal part of Godfrey Heathcote, of this town,

Gentleman,

second son of the Rev. Ralph Heathcote,

Rector of Morton ;

he spent fifty years in the diligent practice of the Law, as Attorney, Solicitor, and Conveyancer. Twenty years Chief Steward and Auditor, to three successive Dukes of Devonshire, he enjoyed a kind distinction from them respectively, in reward of his labours and fidelity; and wished his grateful sense of their favours might be lastingly recorded.

Having served the County of Derby fourteen years, with great reputation as Clerk of the Peace, he died the 2nd day of December, 1773, aged 72 years.

Near him lies the remains of Dorothy, his wife, (youngest daughter of James Cooke, Rector of Barlboro') who departed this life Nov. 17th, 1766, aged 63 years; also Ralph and Dorothy, his only son and daughter. She died Sept. 14th, 1736, aged 1 year and 10 months; he died July 19th, 1749, aged 13 years.

ARMS of Heathcote.

Inscriptions upon tomb stones in the north and south transepts.

On a brass plate against the wall.—Near this place lyeth the body of Nicholas Youle, son of Mr. Richard Youle, Alderman, who died the 6th June, 1702, aged 41 years: also, Alice, his wife, December 12, 1705, aged 46 years. Also Mary, daughter of Alderman Youle, and wife to John Bright, esq. December 6, 1714, aged 53 years. Richard, Robert and Thomas, their sons, and Mary, a daughter; also, Samuel, son of John Bright, esq. December 14, 1719, aged 33 years.

Also, Nicholas, son of John Bright, esq. May 10, 1732, aged 40 years. Also John Bright, esq. and late Alderman of this town, June 19, 1734, aged 77 years. Also the Rev. Thomas Hinckman, Mary Field, and Richard Hinckman, grandchildren of the said John Bright, esq. and Mary his wife, and sons and daughter of Thomas Hinckman, A. M. vicar of Chesterfield, who successively died May 11, 1731; May 24, 1784; March 19, 1795.

Mors Janua Vita.

Memento Mori.

Interred near this place lyeth the body of Richard Youle, late Alderman of this town, waiting for the resurrection, and that great day of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, departed this life the 13th day of June, 1700, aged 70 years.

Near this place are interred the remains of Betty, the wife of Samuel Bower, who departed this life the 16th September, 1779, aged 25 years.

Also four of their children.

Likewise the remains of the above named Samuel Bower, organist of this church 35 years, who departed this life 19th March, 1803, aged 59.

In memory of Alice, the wife of Thomas Bower, of Walton White Cote, in this parish, who died September 15, 1786, aged 42 years.

Also the above named Thomas Bower, who died July 5, 1811, aged 69 years.

Here lyeth the body of Richard Bower, of this town, tanner, who departed this life February 19, 1729, aged 38.

In memory of John Bower, late of Walton, in the parish of Chesterfield, gentleman, who departed this life September 12, 1815, aged 60.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Richard Bower, who died March 15, 1753, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of Thomas Bower, Alderman, in this town, who departed this life November the 3rd day, 1699: and four of his children, George, Elizabeth, George and Ann.

My Grandmothers, my Father and Mother, Uncle and one Cousin, were laid here, or near this place.

Also the body of the said Thomas Bower, who departed this life ... day of September, 1727, in the 76th year of his age. Also the body of Samuel Bower, son to the said, who died March 30, aged 55 years. Also Esther Bower, wife of the abovesaid Samuel Bower, who departed this life April 21, 1741, aged 51.

Beneath this stone lieth the remains of Dorothy, the wife of Joseph Bower, late of Walton, in the parish of

Chesterfield, who departed this life 29th January, 1795, aged 78 years.

Francis son of the above Joseph and Dorothy Bower, died February 13, 1802, aged 59 years.

In memory of John Bower, esq. of Chesterfield and Spital, who died 30th October, 1815, aged 64; Isabella, his wife, died 11th August, 1812, aged 61; Lucy, their daughter, wife of Thomas George Hough, esq. died 7th October, 1819, aged 35; also her infant son, John Bower Hough, 30th December, 1819, aged 13 weeks; also Stephen Wilson Hough, 16th May, 1821, aged 4 years and 4 months.

H. M.

In memoriam

Reverendi Viri Thomas Hinckesman, Clerici, A. M.

Hujus Ecclesiae nuper Vicarii

Nec non de Matlock, Rectoris,

Qui fuit

In laboribus parochianis, semper sedulus et indefessus

Pastor vigilantissimus

et

Religionis vere Christiana

Cultor sanctissimus

animam efflavit

Duodecimo die mensis, Martii, Anno Domini 1738.

Maria Hinckesman,

Vidua ejus mastissima

Pie memor posuit,

Maria, Vidua ejus obiit, Vicessimo Septimo

die mensis Septembris, 1763.

Catherina, Filia ejus, obiit quinto die,

Januarii, 1761.

Beneath this stone is interred the remains of Jane, the wife of John Creswick, of this town, butcher: she departed this life, May 6, 1803, aged 80 years.

Unshaken as the sacred hills, and firm as mountains be,

Firm as a rock the soul shall rest, that leans, O Lord, on thee.

John Creswick, January 29, 1803.

R. Nall died April 30, 1793, aged 63. Also Richard Nall, his son, died 30th April, 1795, aged 37.

Elizabeth Nall, wife of the first named Richard Nall, died 20th November, 1813, aged 83 years.

Monuments in the nave.

Near this monument lie the remains of John Brown, who died 6th February, 1760, aged 11 months.

Katherine Brown, who died 5th June, 1760, aged 51 years.

Samuel Brown, who died 26th February, 1780, aged 47 years.

Sarah Crosby Brown, died January 25, 1787, aged 6 months.

Mary Ann Brown, died 24th February, 1818, aged 19 years.

Elizabeth Brown, who died 23rd May, 1775, aged 51 years.

Samuel Brown, died 22nd March, 1820, aged 59.

Near this place are interred the remains of Mary Hlingworth, who departed this life July 17, 1770, aged 21 years.

Flebilis Occidit.

In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Mary, the widow of John Hardwick, esq. late of Newbold, in this parish, she died 17th January, 1809.

Also of Sarah Wingfield, who died 20th November, 1813. And of William Wingfield, who died 11th July, 1814.

They were the daughters, and youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wingfield, formerly of this town, who, with their son, John Wingfield, and Elizabeth, an infant daughter, of the above named John and Mary Hardwick, are interred near this place.

Near this place lieth the remains of Mary Butler, relict of William Butler, esq. of New York, in America, died 26th July, 1796, aged 53.

Beneath the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of William Waller, esq. who died 14th February, 1797; and of

the said William Waller, esq. who died 9th April, 1814, aged 65 years; and of Robert Waller, esq. who died 12th June, 1818, aged 60.

A few years and we meet again.

Underneath are deposited the remains of John Cock, of Chesterfield, esq. aged 71 years.

He was formerly one of the Company of English Merchants, in Hambro', and married Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Grove, A. M. Vicar of Bakewell, in this county, by whom he had one daughter, Jane, who married the Rev. Edward Heathcote, and dying 18th December, 1809, in the 39th year of her age, was buried at East Bridgeford, in the county of Nottingham, leaving six sons and three daughters.

In grateful and affectionate remembrance of her husband and daughter, this monument was erected by Frances Cock.

In memory of William Harding, who died on the 31st December, 1793, aged 56 years. Also of Mary Harding, his widow, who died 31st October, 1816, aged 79 years.

This monument is set up in memory of the late Honourable Mrs. Mary Vane, wife of the Honourable Morgan Vane, of Beilby, in Nottinghamshire, who departed this life 11th July, 1771, aged 44, by her most affectionate and most truly disconsolate husband, who must ever deeply lament her loss, and is desirous to perpetuate to posterity, that the whole conduct of her life was directed by one steady and uniform principle of piety and charity, and that she died sincerely lamented by all who knew her amiable and good qualities.

Parentibus

De se optime meritis

Roberto et Hannæ Hallifax

qui

Humanis omnibus officiis probeat

fideliter prefuncti

Hæc e vita migraverunt

ille A. D. 1759. ætatis suæ 63. ille A. D. 1787.

ætatis 73.

Monumentum hoc

in aliquod amoris et pietatis suæ

testimonium

poni curavit

Charissimus olim filius Roberto Hallifax

principi Walliæ Medicus, 1796.

N. B. Robert Hallifax was father of Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Near this place lie interred the remains of Mary, daughter of J. Boucher, who died 27th June, 1781, aged 17 years. Also Edith, wife of John Boucher, who died 13th April, 1782, aged 52 years. And John Boucher, who died 23rd July, 1794, aged 65 years.

To whose memory this monument is gratefully erected, by William and John Crosby, nephews and executors to the above John Boucher.

Near this place are interred the remains of James Milnes, late of this town, merchant, who died 24th Jan. 1737-8, aged 63. And of Mary, his wife, daughter of M. Waterhouse, of Pontefract, gent. who died 8th April, 1728, aged 63. They had issue two sons and one daughter, viz. James, Elizabeth and Richard.

Near also are the remains of his son James, merchant, Alderman of Hull, who died 29th November, 1736, aged 33. He married to his first wife, Dinah, daughter of William Mewld, esq. Alderman of Hull, and had one son, James: by his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of George Groves, of Raseby, gent. he had one daughter, Mary.

Also are interred the bodies of Richard Milnes, son of the said James, the elder, who died February 1, 1757: and of Elizabeth, wife of the said Richard, who died June 25, 1757: and of their children, Richard, James, Richard, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, and Ann.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Richard Milnes, merchant, of this town, who died February, 1757, aged 52, and to whom a handsome monument has been erected by his daughters, at the west end of this church, where he lies buried with his ancestors. Also of Mrs. Lowndes, late wife of Robert Lowndes, esq. of Palterton, but formerly of Lea Hall, in the county palatinate of Chester. She was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the above Richard Milnes, and having died of a consumption, Feb-

ruary, 1769, here lies entombed with her father, mother, and several of her family. Also of Mrs. Day, the wife of Thomas Day, esq. Barrister at Law, of Annesley, near Chertsey, in Surrey, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the above Richard Milnes, and who, at her own express desire, was buried with her beloved husband, in his family vault, at Wargrave church, in the county of Berks: having died at the age of 39, in June, 1792, after a lingering illness, occasioned from grief at the untimely death of Mr. Day, who was unfortunately killed, by a fall from his horse, September 23, 1789. Also of Milnes Lowndes, esq. Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple, London, eldest son of Robert Lowndes, esq. and maternal grandson of Mr. Richard Milnes: he died of a consumption, April 20, 1800, at the age of 36, and was buried in the Temple Church.

Reader, if thou art a woman, admire and imitate the conjugal affection, chastity, gentleness and domestic virtues and benevolent dispositions of these two excellent wives. If thou art a man, admire and imitate the inflexible integrity, steadiness, industry and temperance of Mr. Milnes and his grandson; but if thou art animated with a holy zeal, for thy country's welfare, admire and imitate the disinterested patriotism of Mr. Day, of Annesley; who, to the most incorruptible eloquence and transcendent abilities, united every public and private virtue, and who, though inclined with an apparent austerity to hunt out and condemn the smallest abuses of Government, was often heard (in the exuberant gratitude of his soul) to thank God he was born and lived in Great Britain, because there alone true Liberty was found; the admirable Constitution of its mixed monarchical government, coming as near to perfection as human institutions would admit of.

Go then, candid Reader, and like this virtuous philanthropist, endeavour to succour the sick, the poor, the aged, and the orphan. Be, like him, an honour to thy country, and a friend of mankind.

ARMS, quartering, 1, Lowndes; 2, Stevenson; 3, Lowndes; 4, Clutton; 5, Cawarden; 6, Malvey-sen; 7, Parker; 8, Milnes; 9, Lowndes.

In memory of William Milnes, of Aldercar, esq. born 1726, died 1797; his wife, the daughter of William Soresby, of Chesterfield, esq. born 1732, and died 1794: they left three daughters; Jane, married Rev. John Smith, A. M. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mary, married first to Jonathan Lee, of Chesterfield, esq. and second to Peter Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief abbey, esq.; and Dorothy, married to Philip Gell, of Hopton hall, in the county of Derby, esq. and secondly, to Thomas Blore, of the Middle Temple, esq. F. S. A.

Here lieth the body of Richard Milnes, esq. of Oularcar, in the parish of Codnor, and county of Derby, who died the 17th of December, 1729, aged 70 years.

Here lieth the body of Alice, the wife of Mr. William Milnes, of Brimington, who departed this life May 1st, 1681.

Here lie also the bodies of the said William, her husband, who died 14th September, 1686, ætat. 60 years. And of their son James, who died 16th March, 1690, ætat. 34 years.

Also the body of their daughter, Isabel, and wife of Mr. Jacob Brailsford, late Alderman of this town: he departed this life December 25, 1736, aged 68.

Here lieth the body of George Milnes, the son of George Milnes, of Dunston, in the parish of Chesterfield, who died November 15, 1736, aged 22 years.

Also here lies interred the body of George Milnes, of Dunston, in the parish of Chesterfield, esq. and father of the above, who died July 1st, 1755, aged 66.

Also here lies interred the body of Dorothy, the wife of the above George Milnes, esq. of Dunston, who died September 26, 1776, aged 84 years.

Here lieth the body of Richard Milnes, of Dunston, gent. in this parish, who departed this life the 11th, and was here interred the 13th March, A. D. 1773, aged 59 years.

Here lieth the body of George Milnes, gent. of Dunston, in this parish, who departed this life June 23rd, and was here interred the 26th, A. D. 1787, aged 42 years.

Near this monument lieth interred the remains of

Hannah Staniforth, who departed this life the 8th of August, 1771, aged 72 years. Also Charles Staniforth, and John Slater Staniforth, two of her grand-children, who died infants.

Near this place was buried the body of Elizabeth Wilkinson, wife of John Wilkinson, of Chesterfield, who died December 7, 1755, aged 37 years. Likewise the body of the aforesaid John Wilkinson, who died July 20, 1766, aged 48. And also the body of Mary Wilkinson, second wife of the aforesaid John Wilkinson, who died 6th November, 1770, aged 42 years. Likewise the body of Allwood Wilkinson, son of the above mentioned John and Elizabeth Wilkinson, who died June 15, 1780, aged 36 years. Also the body of Joseph Wilkinson, brother to the aforesaid John Wilkinson, who died 22nd of September, 1780, aged 63.

A tablet—In memory of Richard Wilkinson, who died 23th March, 1781. Rev. Isaac Wilkinson, his brother, who died 20th October, 1794, aged 81. Hannah, wife of Richard Wilkinson, who died 25th February, 1808, aged 89. Anne Wilkinson, who died 22nd March, 1811, aged 91. Anna, wife of Isaac Wilkinson, of Tapton House, esq. who died 20th July, 1827, aged 65.

In memory of John Wilkinson, who died 22nd March, 1816, aged 60. Elizabeth Wilkinson, his sister, who died 6th June, 1821, aged 73; and Ann Wilkinson, their sister, who died 19th April, 1828, aged 82.

In memory of Joseph Wilkinson, of Birmingham, who died 22nd September, 1780, aged 62. Phoebe, his wife, died 9th December, 1798, aged 80. The same tablet records the deaths of several of their grand-children: viz. Edward Astley, who died 30th October, 1790, aged 3. Ann Astley, who died 18th November, 1790, aged 6. Thomas Astley, who died 26th July, 1803, aged 22; and also the Rev. Thomas Astley, their father, who died 15th October, 1817, aged 79 years.

In memory of Anne Wilkinson, who died March 22, 1811, aged 91 years.

In memory of Richard Calton, gent. who died April 3, 1758, aged 53 years. Also Helen Calton, spinster, his sister, who died September 1, 1778, aged 75 years. Also Thomas Calton, gent. their brother, who died May 17, 1784, aged 77 years.

Inscriptions upon tomb stones in the chancel.

Here lie the remains of Paul Webster, late of this town, and the son of Paul Webster, mentioned in a brass plate fixed to the adjoined pillar.

He married Frances, the daughter of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, in this county, esq. by whom he had six children, Frances, Susannah and Lydia, dead; Paul, Anne and Godfrey, now living. He died the 9th of March, 1715, aged 46 years.

He was a kind husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, a charitable neighbour, an ornament to the established Church of England, and a truly primitive Christian. Sarah Webster, relict of the late Mr. Paul Webster, of this town, merchant, died November 3, 1785, aged 75 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Frances, relict of Paul Webster, merchant, mentioned on the adjacent stone, who departed this life the 1st of May, 1732, aged 67 years.

In memory of Paul Webster, born at Ashbourn the 29th November, 1637, carefully educated by honest and religious parents in early piety, and such learning as that and other country schools afforded (whither his removals were occasioned by the plague at Ashbourn and the civil wars) at last fixed at Derby free school, about the end of the year 1651, continuing there till July, 1654, then brought to Chesterfield (his sight being thought too weak for an academical life) by his uncle, Mr. George Taylor, of Durant hall, in this town, with whom he lived till October, 1663, married, in June, 1665, Susannah, the daughter of the second Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor, by whom he had issue Susannah, Robert, Matthew, and Godfrey, infants deceased; Lydia, Paul, and Anna, yet living; buried his wife March, 1679, three of the infants before, and one a little after her. Having faithfully discharged his trust to his nephew, the fourth Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor (to whom he was guardian) and educating his aforesaid surviving children,

worn out not so much with age as care and acute diseases, died a widower, and was buried near this pillar, 1st March, 1694-5.

In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth Webster, who died 1st July, 1760, aged 1 year; also Mary, the daughter of the above, died 10th March, 1778, aged 8 years; Elizabeth Webster, wife of the above, died 21st September, 1779, aged 48; and Godfrey Webster, who died 18th April, 1782, aged 56 years.

In memory of Mary, wife of John Webster, who died 16th April, 1799; John Webster, who died 11th January, 1807; also for two of their grand-children, who died in their infancy.

Here lieth interred the body of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, gentleman, who had to his wife, Gertrude, the daughter of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq.

Here lieth the body of Letitia, late wife of Jonathan Lee, of this town, gent. she was the daughter of Christopher Pegge, esq. late of Beauchief, who died the day of June, 1773.

Here lieth also the body of Jonathan Lee, late of this town, gent. who died 17th July, 1773, aged 58 years.

Here lieth the body of Jonathan Lee, late of this town, Attorney at Law, son of Jonathan and Letitia Lee, who departed this life October the 20th, 1781, in the 39th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Jonathan Lee, Attorney at Law. He died the 15th May, A. D. 1730, aged 66 years.

Also the body of John Lee, grandson of the abovesaid Mr. Jonathan Lee, who died March 24th, 1758, aged 14 years and 2 months.

Ann Morewood, relict of the late Rev. John Morewood, vicar of Compton, and rector of Upmarden, Sussex, died November 7, 1780, aged 92 years.

Here lieth the body of George Atton, Doctor of Physic, who departed this life the 25th July, in the year of our Lord 1707, in the 58th year of his age.

Here lieth interred the body of Samuel Clarke, gent. who departed this life the 5th of January, 1741, aged 83 years.

He was made one of the four Messengers in Ordinary, attending the Great Seal of England, Anno 1690, in which post he continued till his death.

Also the body of Samuel Clarke, gent. son of the aforesaid Samuel Clarke, who died November 10, 1754.

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Frances, the wife of Richard Clarke, esq. of Brampton Free Chapel, who died February 21, 1766, aged 69.

Adieu, blest woman, partner of my life,

A tender mother, and a virtuous wife.

Here also rest the remains of the abovesaid Richard Clarke, esq. who died December 20, 1799, in the 78th year of his age.

Here is also deposited the body of Anna Maria Clarke, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Clarke, who died the 25th February, 1723, aged 24 years.

Here lies interred the body of John Burgoyne Fernell, esq. who departed this life the 9th day of October, 1769, aged 39 years.

Here lies interred the body of Betty, the wife of John Burgoyne Fernell, esq. who departed this life February 4th, 1797, aged 47 years.

Also Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of William Burgoyne and Charlotte Fernell, died April 7, 1814, aged one year and five months.

Marmaduke Carver, gent. died 19th June, 1756, aged 84 years.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Rebecca Wood, the wife of Edward Wood, gent. of this town, who departed this life December the 21th, 1755, aged 65.

Also the body of Edward Wood, gent. who departed this life April 27, 1757, aged 65.

Here lies interred the body of Thomas, son of Paul and Anne Wilbore, who died the 4th May, 1772.

Also the body of the said Anne Wilbore, who died the 27th September, 1722, in the 33rd year of her age.

Also the body of Paul Wilbore, husband of the abovesaid, who departed this life May the 26th, 1757, aged 63 years.

J. Burton died 11th September, 1747.

H. Burton died 24th September, 17...

S. Burton died 28th February, 1760, aged 80.

Also Hellen, mother of the abovesaid, and wife of Edward Burton, who departed this life March 17, 1765, in the 49th year of her age.

Here lieth the body of John Burton, of Chesterfield, gent. who died 28th January, 1768.

Here lieth interred the body of Ann, the wife of John Burton, who died the 22nd day of January, 1770.

Here lieth interred the body of Ann Burton, one of the two daughters of John Burton, late of this town, gent. by Ann, his wife, who died the 9th day of March, 1790.

Over the vestry door is the following, from the pen of Bishop Hallifax, whose sister Mr. Burton had married. Mr. Burton's father was a Member of the Corporation.

Edward Burton,

Attorney at Law, in Chesterfield,

died April 23, 1782, aged 54 years.

A tender husband and a friend sincere,
Consign'd to earth, implores the silent tear.
Learn'd in the laws, he never warp'd their sense,
To shelter vice, or injure innocence:

But, firm to truth, by no mean interest mov'd,
To all dispens'd that justice which he lov'd:

Virtue oppress'd, he taught her rights to know,
And guilt detected, fear'd the coming blow.

Thus humbly useful, and without offence,
He fill'd the circle mark'd by Providence;

In age completing what his youth began,
The noblest work of God, an honest Man.

ARMS of Burton, impaling Hallifax.

Here lieth interred the body of Bernard Lucas, who departed this life July the 25th, 1771, aged 62 years.

Here lieth the body of Ann Lucas, who departed this life the 27th April, 1771, aged 35 years.

Near the vestry are the two following:

In memory of

Thomas Lucas, esquire,
who died 29th of May, 1818, aged 86 years;

and Elizabeth his wife,
who died 7th of March, 1803, aged 76 years:

she was the youngest daughter of
John Burton, gentleman,
and heiress of Edward and Ann Burton,
her only brother and sister.

Also of Bernard Lucas, gentleman,
the only brother of the said Thomas Lucas,
who died a bachelor, 22nd June, 1810,
aged 76;

all of whom are interred near this place.

Here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of Bernard Lucas, who departed this life the 8th day of December, 1763, aged 35 years.

She was a virtuous wife, a tender mother, and a steady friend.

In the vault below
are deposited the remains of

Dorothy,

the wife of Anthony Lax Maynard, esq.
of this town, and of Harlsey Hall,

in the County of York,
and youngest daughter of

the Rev. Ralph Heathcote,
late Rector of Morton, in this County,

and Vicar of Sileby,
in the County of Leicester;

who, after a life of unaffected piety
and active benevolence, uniformly spent in
relieving the distresses of suffering humanity,
died, in the full hope of a joyful resurrection,
the 10th day of December, 1811, aged 76 years.

ARMS of Lax Maynard, quarterly, impaling
Heathcote.

Also the body of Thomas Smalley, son of the abovesaid, who died January 22nd, 1769, aged 40 years.

Here are interred the remains of the Rev. John Thomas, VMD. who departed this life December 24, 1719, in the 49th year of his age.

Here are interred the remains of Mrs. Freeman, the

relict of Mr. Mark Freeman, late of Leeds in the county of York, merchant, who departed this life September 27, 1707, in the 91st year of her age.

Also here lieth the body of Freeman Flower, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, son of John and Lydia Flower. He died at Meersbrook, in this county, 8th June, 1797, aged 83.

M. S.

Susannæ

Rev. Gulielmi Wheeler hujus Ecclesie Vicarii

Uxoris dilectissimæ

que viva

pietatis benevolentia et probitatis

moniens

summa patientia et resignationis

ab omnibus imitatu dignum

præbuit exemplum

obt. Mar. die 28,

Anno ætatis suæ 58,

Et salutis 1762.

Hic situs est

Rev. Gulielmus Wheeler, A. M.

per anno XXV et quod excurrit

hujus Ecclesie Vicarius

In pastolari munere fuit indefessus

In vita privata pius, probus amicus,

In conjugali statu, fidus et benignis

Tanto privata (heu! subito nimis) solatio

Anno uxor, infelicitate superstes

Hoc grati animi testimonium posuit

Obijt Januarii die 13tio.

Anno { Ætatis 66

{ Salutis 1765.

Near this place lie the remains of Samuel Towndrow, who departed this life September 13, 1779, aged 49 years.

Near this place is interred the body of Richard Milnes, late of this town, tanner, who departed this life the 7th day of June, 1706, in the 69th year of his age.

He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Wilson, late of Barton, in the county of Norfolk, clerk; she departed this life the 17th day of January, 1691. He had by her eight children, two of whom died in their infancy, and at his decease were living, Mary, Richard, Robert, James, John and William.

Memoria Justi benedicta est.

Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Robert Poynton, sen. of Dunston, who departed this life the 13th day of January, Anno Dom. 1720, aged 80 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Thomas Poynton, of Dunston, who departed this life 13th September, 1730, aged 81.

Here lieth the body of John Poynton, who departed this life April the 26th, 1812.

Near this place lieth the body of Mr. Jonathan Poynton, he died January the 5th, 1711, aged 78 years.

John Brocksopp, of Grass Hill, died October 11, 1812, aged 57.

Near this place lieth the body of John Brocksopp, late of Grass Hill, who departed this life October 16, 1770, aged 44 years.

Also in a vault beneath this stone, lieth the body of Mary, the wife of the aforesaid John Brocksopp, who departed this life January 30, 1796, aged 66 years.

Martha Brocksopp, of Grass Hill, died February 26, 1804, aged 42.

John Cartledge, surgeon, died October 2, 1814, aged 56.

E. A. aged 93, 1800.

Thomas Adlington, jun. died March 5, 1803, aged 63.

Hic subtus

Gervasi Fowler, Clerici

Ecclesie de Longwith Rectoris,

Scholæ Chesterfieldiensis Hipo-

didascalici cineres reponitur.

Ad patres obiit pridie Calendas

Februarius Anno Xtianæ MDCCXIX.

Ætatis suæ 40mo.

In a vault underneath lie interred the remains of Mary

Ann, wife of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, in this county, esq. and only daughter of Avery Jebb, esq. of Tapton, near this place: as a daughter and wife, she was most dutiful and affectionate; as a friend, most affable and obliging. She departed this life beloved and regretted by all her acquaintance, the 28th day of June, 1807, aged 23 years.

Also to the memory of Godfrey, eldest son of the above Godfrey and Mary Ann, who departed this life the day and year above written, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Near this place lieth interred the remains of Job Bradley, late Alderman of this town, who departed this life February 8, 1746, aged 68 years.

Also Job, his son, who died August the 21st, 1747, aged 35 years.

Here lieth the body of Frances, late wife of Roger Coates, of Chesterfield, merchant, daughter of M. Percival Lindley, late of Skegby, in the county of Nottingham, merchant, who departed this life the 13th March, 1662.

Also Frances, the daughter of the said Roger Coates.

Here lie the remains of Sarah, the relict of George Manley, who departed this life the 27th day of August, 1769, aged 68 years.

Her behaviour was virtuous and exemplary, in every stage and relation of life. After submitting with a proper resignation to a long train of misfortunes and disappointments, which she at length overcame by a laudable industry and frugality, she supported the pains and infirmities of her latter years, with a cheerfulness and resolution, that nothing but a true christian faith and a conscious integrity could furnish.

Here lies the body of the Rev. Christopher Smalley, who departed this life the 8th February, 1743, aged 61 years.

Also Hannah, his wife, died 6th July, 1765, aged 76.

Also Hannah, their daughter, died in infancy, 1722.

Ann, their daughter, died the 2nd March, 1731, aged 6 months.

Here lieth the body of Mary Wragg, daughter of Jonathan Wragg, tanner, who departed this life the 31st January, A. D. aged 3 years. Also Mary Wragg, the wife of Jonathan Wragg, who departed this life the 18th May, 1761, aged 36 years. William son of Jonathan Wragg, died May 10, 1803, aged 30 years.

In memory of Joshua Dale, of Walton White Cote, who died May 1st, 1789, aged 66 years.

Also Anne, wife of the above Joshua Dale, who died June 16, 1796, aged 79 years.

Here lies the body of John Dale, apothecary, of Chesterfield, who departed this life January 21, 1741, aged 28.

Here lieth the body of Francis Bagshaw, late Alderman of this town, who departed this life November 22, 1749, aged 77 years.

Here lieth the body of Roger Herbert, esq. late Secretary to John, first Duke of Rutland, who departed this life the 23rd day of September, 1723, aged 71 years.

In memory of Henry, son of the Rev. John Bourne, of Spital, who died December 19, 1777; Charlotte Bourne, youngest daughter of Henry Bourne, of Spital, M. D. who died 30th September, 1778, aged 45; also of Anne, first wife of John Bourne, who died 14th February, 1769, aged 42; John Bourne, who died 13th June, 1806, aged 76; and Anna Catherine, second wife of the said John Bourne, and daughter of Rev. Samuel Pegge, of Whittington, L. L. D. who died 3rd January, 1816, aged 80.

In memory of Mary Nodder, who died 31st August, 1810, aged 91 years.

In memory of Francis Moore, late Alderman, who died 12th January, 1715, aged 87.

O, poor house of clay, how empty here thou lies,
When all the furniture is gone to Paradise:
Angels has convey'd to Heaven thy jewel mind,
And nothing but the cabinet left behind.

In memory of Thomas Smith, of Dunston hall, esq. who died 13th April, 1811, aged 46.

Charlotte, his daughter, died 26th February, 1804, aged 10.

In memory of Barbara, wife of John Bright, jun. gent. and daughter of Francis Jessop, late of Broom hall, near Sheffield, who died 9th January, 1722, aged 44; also Bar-

bara, their daughter, died 27th March, 1726, aged 24 years; and the said John Bright died 3rd April, 1748, aged 68; also Mr. Bright Dalton, only son of Richard Dalton, of Sheffield, merchant; and Mary, his wife, one of the daughters of John Bright, gent. and Barbara, his wife, who died 13th August, 1748, aged 14.

In memory of Mr. Richard Flintham, who died in 1705. A loyal, faithful servant of King Charles II. and to his loving brother, King James II. was to them both gentleman of the wine cellar for many years, and continued to the abdication (as it was called) of King James, who, when he was Duke of York, did attend him at sea, being with him in his flag-ship, in that sea-fight when he gave that total defeat to the Dutch; so also did attend him into Scotland, both times that King Charles constituted his brother Lord High Commissioner into Scotland, for settling episcopal church government, with ease and much satisfaction and content to that kingdom. He also was one of his Royal Highness's attendants that time, when the phanatic humour made the King so uneasy, that he was constrained to send him for some time thither. He was a faithful man to his friend, and departed this life (in carcere) the 25th October, 1705, which confinement he had undergone from near the beginning of King William's reign; his wines and plate being all seized on (which was considerable) for the King, and utterly ruined by the Revolution.

In the church yard, on the south side, is the following:

Here lyeth the body
of Martha, the wife of William Hodkin,
who departed this life September the 5th, 1762,
aged 25 years;

also William, the son of the abovesaid, who died
September 2, 1762, aged 2 days.

We boast no virtues, and we beg no tears;

O Reader; if thou hast but eyes and ears,

It is enough: but tell me; why

Thou com'st to gaze? Is it to pry

Into our cost, or borrow

A copy of our sorrow?

Or dost thou come

To learn to dye

Not knowing whom to practise by?

If this be thy desire,

Then draw thee one step nigher;

Here lies a precedent; a rarer,

Earth never shewed, nor Heaven a fairer.

She was—but room forbids to tell thee what;

Summ all perfection up and she was that.

Church Registers.

The first register of marriages, baptisms and burials, in Chesterfield church, begins in the month of November, 1558, in the seventeenth year of queen Elizabeth.

In the register, in September, 1586, is the following memorandum: "Here began the great plague in Chesterfield." From this time it appears by the register, that the number of deaths gradually increased, till June, 1587, when the number of burials in that month were 54, and in July 52. The number of burials then gradually decrease; and in the succeeding winter it seems to have disappeared.

Some idea of the appalling mortality that pervaded the town at this time may be formed, when it is known, that by the register, the number of funerals in the month of June, 1586 (the summer before the plague broke out) was only three, and in the next month (July) three; and in the June following, the summer after the plague, *i. e.* in 1588, only four; and in July two. Hence it appears, that three funerals a month was the average number at this period, when no fever or epidemic was prevalent in the parish.

On March 18, 1603-9, is this memorandum in the margin of the register: "Here began the latter plague in Chesterfield." During the time of this plague it appears the greatest number of funerals were in the month of April, when eighteen were buried: in May, eight were buried: it then seems to have gradually subsided, and

the number of funerals to have sunk into the average of three a month.

In the church register are the following memoranda in the margin. In the month of May, 1643, "Newcastle forces came to Chesterfield." And in the November following, "Newcastle army came into Derbyshire ye latter time." From this it is supposed that it was at one of these times, during the civil wars, that the action happened, in which the Earl of Newcastle is said to have defeated a body of the Parliamentary army near Chesterfield.

"The assizes were held here the 15th and 16th of March, 1637, and there suffered five men and one woman." The reason of their being held here is not mentioned, but

it was probably on account of the plague, which, it appears by history, was prevalent at Derby at this time.

There is no doubt but Brampton and Wingerworth were formerly chapelries in the parish of Chesterfield. At the end of the first register book in Chesterfield church is a memorandum, or an agreement in Latin (now scarcely legible) between Matthew Waddington, vicar of Chesterfield, and the inhabitants of Brampton and Wingerworth, wherein this Vicar consented to give up his patronage of these chapels, and allowed them respectively to christen, marry and bury thereat, on condition of their paying him a small acknowledgment yearly. This agreement is dated November 11, 1634.

The following is a Table of baptisms, burials and marriages, extracted from the registers at Chesterfield church, for the respective years mentioned :

	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.		Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
In 1560 . . .	70 . . .	56 . . .	17 . . .	In 1790 . . .	181 . . .	172 . . .	46 . . .
1600 . . .	88 . . .	61 . . .	23 . . .	1800 . . .	244 . . .	145 . . .	59 . . .
1700 . . .	81 . . .	85 . . .	43 . . .	1813 . . .	299 . . .	152 . . .	55 . . .
1710 . . .	83 . . .	78 . . .	19 . . .	1814 . . .	258 . . .	163 . . .	86 . . .
1720 . . .	91 . . .	83 . . .	35 . . .	1815 . . .	296 . . .	174 . . .	73 . . .
1730 . . .	104 . . .	107 . . .	51 . . .	1816 . . .	305 . . .	164 . . .	74 . . .
1740 . . .	93 . . .	70 . . .	31 . . .	1817 . . .	284 . . .	147 . . .	75 . . .
1750 . . .	88 . . .	91 . . .	41 . . .	1818 . . .	258 . . .	150 . . .	65 . . .
1760 . . .	129 . . .	153 . . .	37 . . .	1819 . . .	270 . . .	171 . . .	72 . . .
1770 . . .	119 . . .	117 . . .	40 . . .	1820 . . .	273 . . .	182 . . .	77 . . .
1780 . . .	165 . . .	103 . . .	43 . . .				

From this table it appears that, for the last seven years, the average number of baptisms in a year, is 281 ; burials, 160 ; marriages, 71.

The following is a List of the Vicars of Chesterfield, taken from the register, from the year 1558, when the register commences.

Rev. Martin Lane, Vicar in	1558	Rev. William Blakeman, became Vicar in	1695
— John Wood, became his successor in	1572	— Henry Audsley, in	1703
— Cuthbert Hutchinson, became Vicar in	1600	— John Peck, in	1705
— George Gamutt, in	1608	— William Higgs, in	1707
— Matthew Waddington, in	1616	— Thomas Hincksman, in	1715
— William Edwards, in	1638	— William Wheeler, in	1739
— John Billingsley, in	1653	— John Wood, in	1765
— John Coope, in	1664	— George Bossley, in	1781
— John Lobley, in	1683	— Thomas Hill, present Vicar, inducted in	1822

The ejected ministers during the civil wars were the Rev. John Wood, and the Rev. John Billingsley, who wrote against the Quakers in 1796.

In 1820, the church yard was measured, and was found to contain (the church excluded)	5365 square yards.
The causeways therein contained	783 square yards.
Leaving for burying ground	5077 square yards.

Hence, if it be assumed that a grave takes up one square yard and a half, that is, six feet long and two feet three inches wide, which, on an average, is about the truth, it follows that the church-yard is dug through every twenty-one years ; there being 160 funerals in a year, which consume, at this rate, 240 yards yearly.

A Copy of the Terrier, of all the houses, out-houses, glebe lands, accustomed offerings, and all other profits and advantages whatsoever belonging to the vicarage of Chesterfield

1. The vicarage house, containing six bays of building or thereabouts.
2. One stable and brewhouse thereunto adjoining, containing three bays of building, or thereabouts.

3. One orchard and one garden, both containing about half an acre.
4. One croft by the house, containing about half an acre.

5. Two fold-yards, and one other small garden, between them, containing about a quarter of a rood.
6. Two cottages or tenements in the Vicar-lane, containing about three bays of building.
7. Two orchards or gardens, and a backside thereunto belonging, containing about one rood.
8. One piece of ground called the Brigg closes, lying in Hasland, and abutting upon a lane called Derby Lane on the north, containing by estimation five acres or thereabout, left by Mr. Thomas Large to the Vicar of Chesterfield for ever, for preaching two Sermons yearly, one on St. Peter's day, the other on St. Thomas's day. Twenty shillings of the yearly rent thereof excepted, which is left to the head master of the free-school for ever.
9. The church-yard, containing more than an acre.
10. Some lands and houses belonging to the chapel of Brimington, within the parish of Chesterfield, to the yearly value of about forty shillings.
11. Forty shillings yearly left by Mr. Richard Wood, for preaching two Sermons every year; one on New-year's day, and the other on Midsummer day.
12. Forty shillings yearly left by Mr. Francis Heathcote, for preaching two Sermons every year; one on Lady-day, and the other on Michaelmas-day.
13. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. George Taylor, for preaching a Sermon every year, on Good Friday or Easter Tuesday.
14. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. Paul Webster, for preaching a Sermon every year on St. Paul's day.
15. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. Richard Youle, for preaching a Sermon every year on the fifth of November.
16. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. George Atton, Doctor in Physic, for preaching a Sermon every 23rd day of April, being St. George's day.*
17. Ten shillings yearly left by Mrs. Catherine Barker, for preaching a Sermon every year on the twenty-third day of June.
18. Twenty pounds augmentation money paid yearly by the Dean of Lincoln to the Vicar, out of which the Vicar pays him again an annual pension of ten pounds; so that the Vicar receives from the Dean of Lincoln only ten pounds yearly, clear.
19. The two seasons of the payment of ten pounds per annum, out of the vicarage of Chesterfield to the Dean of Lincoln, are Easter and Michaelmas.
20. The two seasons when the Dean's augmentation money is paid to the Vicar of Chesterfield, are Candlemas and Midsummer.
21. In the town of Chesterfield every housekeeper—the man and his wife pay for their offerings five-pence, and every widower or widow, two-pence halfpenny.
22. In the hamlets within the parish every man and his wife three-pence; every widower and widow three halfpence.
23. For every house with a yard or backside throughout the town or parish, three-pence; and every house without, one penny.
24. For every unmarried person's offering, whether man or woman, above sixteen years of age, three halfpence.
25. For every young or unmarried man's hand throughout the parish sixpence, besides his offerings; but if he be housekeeper, he pays only for his house, yard, and offerings.
26. For every apprentice boy or girl for the first year, one penny; for every other year three halfpence.
27. For every servant's wages throughout the parish, whether man or woman, for every shilling of wages they receive, one farthing, besides their yearly offering.
28. For every cow renewed two-pence; and for every strop milch cow, one penny.
29. For every foal one penny.
30. For every swarm of bees one penny.
31. For geese every tenth; and for every odd one above ten an halfpenny: and if there be under ten, for every one under a tenth, one penny.
32. For pigs every tenth, and for every odd one, whether under or over ten, one penny.
33. For every cock two eggs, for every hen one, and the same for turkeys and ducks.
34. For sheep the tenth fleece, or the tenth part of the wool, or if the Vicar does not take the wool in kind, then for every sheep, one penny.
35. For lambs every tenth, but if the Vicar does not take them in kind, then for every lamb, two-pence.
36. If a man winters or summers his sheep out of the parish, he pays only half dues, and so proportionably for any lesser time than half a year; and if any person not of the parish keep sheep here, he must pay for the time.
37. For flax and hemp every tenth strike.
38. For every churching sixpence to the vicar, and registering the baptism four-pence to the clerk.
39. For every banns of marriage one shilling to the clerk, and for every marriage with banns, two shillings and four-pence to the vicar and one shilling to the clerk: and for every certificate of banns, two shillings and four-pence, to the vicar: and for every marriage with license within the parish, to the vicar five shillings, and to the clerk two shillings and sixpence: and for every parishioner that is married out of the parish by license, whether man or woman, five shillings† to the vicar, and two shillings and sixpence to the clerk.
40. For every burial within the parish, to the vicar five-pence, and to the clerk one shilling and seven-pence: and for every man or woman that is buried in the chancel between the Walton choir and the pillars that face the vestry, ten shillings to the vicar; and for every child five shillings.
41. The clerk of the church receives no yearly salary by assessment, but according to the ancient custom which hath been time out of mind, gathers his wages from all persons that are liable to pay Easter-dues to the vicar, which wages are according to custom, four-pence from a messuage or farm house, and two-pence for a cottage.
42. For every house within Brampton one penny yearly to the vicar of Chesterfield, which are commonly called smoke pennies.
43. For every New Year's gift from Brampton, that is, for the first person that dieth in Brampton after New Year's-day, the accustomed dues to the vicar and clerk of Chesterfield, which dues are two shillings.
44. For every housekeeper's mortuary throughout the parish, dying possessed of a clear personal estate in goods and chattels to the value of above ten marks and under thirty pounds, three shillings and four-pence; if above thirty pounds and under forty pounds, six shillings and eight-pence; and if above forty pounds, ten shillings.

In December, 1774, the church bells were hung anew, and the sixth bell new cast: the same year the west part of the roof of the church was taken down, new timbered, and fresh leaded.

In the year 1787, the south side of the church-yard was enlarged, some old buildings being bought, together with some additional land (by assessment) of Mr. Richard Slater.

In 1788, the chancel was enlarged and new seated: the same year the pulpit and desk were decorated anew, the old ornaments having been up thirty-seven years.

* This bequest being charged on lands was void.

† The fees here mentioned to Vicar and Clerk not being sanctioned by law, are not claimed.

In 1795, the new altar-piece was completed.

In the year 1820, a new set of ten bells were put up in the steeple: they were cast at Mears' foundry, in London, and cost between four and five hundred pounds.

The dissenting places of worship are, the Unitarian chapel, in Elder-Yard, erected in 1694: this chapel has received several benefactions, with which it is endowed. The Independents erected a chapel in a confined situation, in 1778, in Froggats' Yard: in 1822, the congregation purchased a plot of ground in Soresby-Street, and have erected a handsome chapel. The Quakers erected a neat plain chapel about 1770; adjoining to this chapel there is a spacious burying ground. The Wesleyan Methodists erected a large chapel in Saltergate, in 1795. The Primitive Methodists erected a neat chapel in West-Bar, in 1827. The Baptists have a chapel in Silk-Mill Yard. The Sandemanians have a chapel in Soresby-Street. To many of these chapels Sunday-schools are attached, and supported by their several respectable and numerous congregations.

Charities.

Allwood John	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 15th July, 1665.
Bagshaw Elizabeth	£1880. 3 per cents.	56 0 0	60 decayed housek.	Will, 30th March, 1802.
Brailsford Jacob	Rent charge	2 0 0	Vicar and poor ...	Will.
Devonshire William, Earl of, } and others*	£110.	5 0 0	Poor	Deed, 4th Dec. 1655.
Gill Leonard	£30.	1 10 0	Ditto	Will, 20th Aug. 1742.||
Ditto	£30.	1 7 0	Free school	Ditto.||
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7 5 0	Poor	Deed, 1817; Will, 1813.
Heathcote Francis	Rent charge	4 0 0	{ Minister and re- } { pairs of steeple }	Will, 13th April, 1619.
Heathcote Anne	Rent charge	3 0 0	Poor ..	Ditto.
Hooper Hannah	£2000. 3 per cents.	60 0 0	Widows or maids	Will, 3rd June, 1755.
Lingard James ..	2s. weekly	5 4 0	24 poor p. of Ches.	Will, 11th June, 1678.
Milnes James, Alderman ..	£20.	0 15 0	Poor ..	Deed, 10 James I.
Millward George ..	Land	1 16 0	Ditto	Will, June 19, 20, 1713.
Naylor Ralph, sen. } Naylor Ralph, jun. }	{ £60. increased } { to £95. 8s. }	2 7 8	Ditto	Will.
Sleigh Samuel	Rent charge	1 6 0	Ditto	Will, 20th May, 1684.
†Shrewsbury, Earl of	Ditto	11 0 0	Poor, &c.	Will, 7th July, 1591.
Strelley Philip	Ditto	20 0 0	Put out 2 apprent.	Will, 1603.
Taylor Richard	{ £60. to be boid } { out in land ... }	Interest	Poor	
Taylor George	Rent charge	6 0 0	Poor, minister, &c.	Will, 2nd May, 1668.
Uleyate Ann Dean	{ Herestate prod. } { upw. of £6000. }	Interest	{ To support Sun- } { day schools ... }	Will, 19th June, 1802.
Webster Paul	{ invest. in stock }			
Webster Sir Godfrey	Rent charge	1 0 0	Vicar for Sermon...	Will, 23rd Nov. 1694.
	{ £1100. invested }			
	{ in pur. of £955. }	28 13 4	{ 20s. each to poor }	Will, 1720.
	{ 12s. S. S. stock. }		{ inhabitants ... }	
Wood Richard	Rent charge	3 0 0	Vicar £2. poor £1.	Will, 19th Jan. 1658.
Wolstenholme Godfrey	Houses	17 0 0	{ 6 coats & 16 go. }	Will, 26th June, 1682.
	†House built	21 0 0	{ prov. by Corpo. }	
Youle George§	Land at Bolsover	14 0 0	{ Vicar £1. poor }	Will, 30th June, 1699.
Youle Richard§	{ 12 a. 2 r. 0 p. ... }		{ bread and shoes }	
Youle Nicholas§	Land	5 12 6	{ Bread and stock- } { ings, poor wid. }	Will, 13th May, 1702.

John Williamson left a house in Beetwell-Street, and several other houses are left to the church by Donors unknown.

* Viz. Anthony Glossop, £20.; Mr. Walton, £20.; Sir Roger Manners, £10.; Sir Peter Fretcheville, £5.

† On lands at Brackenfield.

‡ This sum is applied to pay off a debt contracted in erecting the same.

§ The Corporation of Chesterfield are the trustees of these charities.

|| These sums are in the hands of Adam Barker Slater, esq.

Church Lands.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of premises in Beetwell-street, granted by Richard Ashe and John Williamson	14	0	0
Tapton Lane, John Cawson	1	11	6
Lordsmill-street, John Swerde	4	0	0
Market-place	1	10	0
From Francis Heathcote's charity	2	0	0
Large's charity	3	15	0
Taylor's charity	1	0	0
	£27	16	6

Large's Almshouses.—Thomas Large, by will, bearing date 16th June, 1664, gave to the Mayor and Aldermen certain messuages and lands, and directed that three almshouses, for three poor men or women, should be erected, and that each inmate should receive £5. per annum, at the feasts of Christmas and St. John the Baptist, by equal portions, and yearly at Christmas one good new gown of cloth of blue colour. He also left £5. per annum for charitable uses, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen; lands, now let for £21. per annum, for minister and schoolmaster; and a messuage and premises, let on a lease for ninety-nine years, at £7. 10s. per annum, now worth nearly £100. per annum, to church and poor.

Rose's Charity.—By indenture, bearing date 29th May, 1745, between Sarah Rose, of the first part, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Chesterfield, of the other part; reciting that a building was about to be erected in the said borough, by the said Sarah Rose, to be used as an almshouse, at the north end of the almshouses formerly built in pursuance of the will of Thomas Large, for providing a comfortable support and maintenance for two poor women of the said borough; the said Sarah Rose transferred to the said Mayor, &c. and their successors, two securities, given to her for the sum of £100. each, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. upon trust, to pay the interest equally amongst two poor women of the borough of Chesterfield, who should from time to time be chosen to reside therein.

The alms women receive 1s. 6d. a week, amounting to £7. 16s. per annum; and they each receive annually, at Christmas, a stuff gown, with the letters S. R. thereon, the cost of which amounts to about £1. 4s. 6d. per annum; they also receive 1s. each at Christmas for coals.

Taylor's Almshouses.—George Taylor, by his will, bearing date 2nd May, 1668, gave to the Corporation £120. to be lent from time to time for ever to twelve young tradesmen, on sufficient security, at 5 per cent.: he also directed the trustees of his will to buy a fit spot of land for almshouses and gardens unto them, near to the Moot Hall orchard, in some open street, as near the church as might be, and bestow about £120. in building six small houses together, with stone and covered with slate; and £16. per annum for ever for the maintenance of six poor people: viz. £2. a year, to be paid quarterly to each of them; and £3. a year to buy each a strong warm blue cloth gown, every second year, and £1. more per annum, to maintain the repair of the said houses, and to buy them coals with when they needed no repair.

The alms people are appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Vicar, who generally select such of the poorest widows of the borough of Chesterfield, as appear the most respectable. There is paid to each widow 1s. a week, amounting to £15. 12s. per annum, £3. 12s. being added to the income of this branch of the charity from the charity of Francis Moore; six gowns are given to the alms women about Christmas, every alternate year, the cost of which varies from £3. 10s. to £4. 10s. There is also paid 1s. a year to each of the alms women for coals.

The interest of the £120. viz. £6. per annum, is applied as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
One shilling's worth of bread, given at the church every Sunday by the chamberlain	2	12	0
Paid to the overseer of the highways	0	8	0
To twenty poor housekeepers of the town, 6d. each	0	10	0
Paid to the overseers of Tapton, for the poor	0	10	0
Paid to the churchwardens, for repairs of the church	1	0	0
Paid to the vicar, for preaching a sermon on Good Friday	1	0	0
	£6	0	0

Moore's Charity.—Francis Moore, by his will (he died about 1715) devised to the Mayor and Aldermen two closes of land, in the manor of Newbold, containing, by estimation, 4 acres; in trust, viz. he gave £2. 12s. of the rent to be paid as an additional maintenance to two poor persons inhabiting in Taylor's hospital, to be paid them weekly; the remainder he directed should for ever be for the buying of twelve pair of shoes, and as many stockings, to be given every year to twelve poor men and women of Chesterfield. The land is now let for £10. 15s. per annum, and the two alms people receive £3. 12s. per annum.

Free Grammar School.—By a Charter of queen Elizabeth, which was recited in, and confirmed by letters patent, bearing date 21st July, 32 Charles II. her Majesty constituted the borough of Chesterfield a free borough, and the burgesses and inhabitants of the town a body corporate, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Chesterfield, to consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and six brethren, to be chosen out of the capital burgesses of the said borough in the manner therein mentioned, and empowered the said mayor, aldermen, brethren and capital burgesses, or the greater part of them, of whom the mayor should be one, to make such laws and ordinances as should be necessary for the government of the borough, and the inhabitants thereof, and also for the government of a grammar school, thereafter to be erected, founded and established within the said borough, and of a master and usher of the same, and of the boys in the same school, thereafter to be educated; and after reciting that Godfrey Foljambe, esquire, deceased, by his will, bearing date 24th February, 1594, had, among other things, willed and appointed that Isabella, his wife, her heirs and assigns, should, after a certain time therein specified, pay an annual salary of £40. for the maintenance of a preacher, as therein mentioned, and also an annual salary of £13. 6s. 8d. for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, for the education and instruction of boys in Chesterfield; and that the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough, being desirous to keep with them, as well a venerable honest man to preach at Chesterfield, as also to build, found and erect a grammar school within the borough, to be called the Free Grammar School of Chesterfield, to be governed by the mayor, aldermen, &c. for the time being, and also to have and receive to them and their successors, as well of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as of William Bowes, knight, who had then married the aforesaid Isabella, or of other persons whatsoever, any manors, messuages, land and hereditaments, without special license, providing the same should not exceed the yearly value of £80.

A grammar school was established under the authority of the charter of queen Elizabeth; and a school-house, with a garden and two closes, containing together between four and five acres, adjoining the town of Chesterfield, are supposed to have been appropriated at the time of the foundation, to the use of the master. The present school-house, which contains sufficient apartments for the master's residence, and for the accommodation of boarders, with a large school-room, appears, from an inscription over the entrance, to have been rebuilt by voluntary contributors thereto, in the year 1710.

In Chesterfield, a large building, used as a dwelling house, occupied by the head master, with the school room and outbuildings, with a garden, 2 r. 15 p.; a croft, 2 acres; far close, 2 a. 3 r. 10 p.: for these no rent is paid to the Corporation.

	£.	s.	d.
These premises are in the occupation of the Rev. Thomas Field, the present schoolmaster, the value thereof being estimated at £45. per annum, subject to a deduction of £2. 10s. payable as a chief rent to the Duke of Devonshire	42	10	0
Carried forward			

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	42	10	0
Five seats or pews in the organ loft of Chesterfield church, appropriated to the use of the master and scholars, four let for			8	0 0
Foljambe's gift, paid to the Rev. Thomas Field		13	6	8
Clarke's gift, ditto		30	0	0
Large's gift, ditto		10	17	1
Gill's gift, £30. ditto		1	7	0
Lingard's gift, ditto		8	0	0
		£114	0	9

These emoluments have been enjoyed by Mr. Field since his appointment in 1794, without any deduction for the expenses of repairing the school, which have been defrayed from time to time by the corporation, although they deny their liability thereto, not being possessed of any funds appropriated to that purpose.

The head master is appointed by the mayor and aldermen, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of York (Godfrey Foljambe having, by his will, directed that the sum of £13. 6s. 8d. per annum, should be paid to a schoolmaster, sufficiently learned, for teaching children, within the town of Chesterfield, such schoolmaster to be allowed and removed, if cause of his defects should so require, by the Archbishop of York;) and to entitle the schoolmaster to the benefit of Clarke's augmentation, it is necessary that he should be also approved of by the Lord of the manor of Norton, being of kin to the said Cornelius Clarke, or at least that such Lord of the manor should have no just cause of exception against him.

The appointment of the usher or under master is vested solely in Samuel Shore, esq. as Lord of the manor of Norton, and a descendant from Cornelius Clarke.

In 1794, the Rev. Thomas Field, who had held the office of usher from 1788, was appointed head master, and from that time to the present he has held both offices.

No rules or regulations appear to have been made, either for the government of the school, in pursuance of the powers vested in the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, by the charter of queen Elizabeth, or for the government of the usher, under the powers given by Cornelius Clarke, to the mayor and aldermen, together with the Lord of the manor of Norton, being of his kindred.

The freedom of the school is not only open to such boys as are born within the town of Chesterfield, but is extended to other boys, if thought expedient, under the authority of the charter of queen Elizabeth, by which the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are empowered to make laws and ordinances for the government of the school, and to order that the freedom of the school shall in future be extended to other boys, besides those born within the town of Chesterfield.

This school was formerly a grammar school of some reputation, but of late years it seems to have been of little public benefit. At some periods, since the appointment of Mr. Field, there has been no scholars on the foundation, and in 1827, there were only five. From the evidence of Mr. Field, before the Commissioners, it appears that his attendance at the school never exceeds an hour and a half, or at the most two hours in the day, and that on two days in every week it does not exceed one hour; that even such attendance is subject to interruptions by his parochial duties, as curate of Great Barlow and of Brimington, and other occasional engagements; and it does not appear, that he has ever given a greater degree of attendance at any period since his appointment in 1794. Therefore what parent would be induced to send their children to such a school.

Natives of Chesterfield, after founder's kindred, have a preference for the scholarships and fellowships of Beresford's foundation, at St. John's College, Cambridge.

Petty School.—Cornelius Clarke, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 20th May, 1690, between Cornelius Clarke, of Norton, in the county of Derby, esq. of the one part; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Chesterfield, of the other part: the said Cornelius Clarke granted and conveyed to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, and their successors, a mes-

suage, with the appurtenances at Staveley Hague; the closes called Well Close, the Over Croft, and Nether Croft, the Leyes, the Great and Little Ematt, Carr Close, the Great and Little Millwell Closes, a parcel of land walled in for a yard, the Wayne House Close, containing 2 acres; the Well field and the Toft, 5 acres; the Meadow Bottom, 2 acres; the Gibb field and Gibb field Bottom, $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the Long Close, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with the appurtenances upon trust; yearly out of the rents and profits of the said premises, pay to the head or chief schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, erected within the borough of Chesterfield, the yearly sum of £15. for his better maintenance and encouragement in teaching, instructing, and educating of the children there in piety, virtue, and good literature; and to an under master of the said Free Grammar School, the yearly sum of £15. to assist the head master in the teaching, instructing and educating children there in piety, virtue and good learning; to the poor of the borough 20s. yearly, and the residue of all the yearly rents and profits of the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, yearly for ever, for the teaching and instructing of petty scholars in the borough and township of Chesterfield, to read and to learn the accidence, and to prepare them for the Free Grammar School, aforesaid, on or upon the said feast days of Pentecost and Saint Martin the Bishop, in winter, by equal portions.

Out of the income of this charity, which amounted, in 1829, to £93. 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per annum, the chamberlain pays £30. to the Rev. T. Field, as the stipends of the head master and of the usher of the Grammar School; he also pays 20s. a year to the poor. The yearly sum of £30. is given to a schoolmistress for instructing in reading, writing and accounts, twenty poor children of the town of Chesterfield, who are appointed by the Corporation, she providing them with books.

From the accounts, as stated in the Commissioners' Reports, it appears that there has been in every year, with a few exceptions, a considerable surplus of income beyond the expenditure. The amount of these balances, so applied by the Corporation to their own use, from 1799 to 1815 inclusive, after deducting the balance against the charities, in the years 1803 and 1804, appears to be £719. 15s. 7d.: exclusive of this balance, there is the following sums due to Clarke's charity.

To March, 1827, the amount due to Clarke's charity, exclusive of any balance which accrued previously to 1816.

	£.	s.	d.
From Wolstenholme's charity	257	19	10
Cash in the Bank of Messrs. Crompton and Co.	33	9	5
Balance due from the Corporation, at Michaelmas, 1827	97	17	9
	£389	7	0

The income, applicable to the several charities above mentioned, independently of any question as to the balances which accrued previously to 1816, may be stated as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
From Clarke's charity for the Master of the Grammar School	15	0	0
Usher	15	0	0
residue for a Petty School (£1. being deducted for Allwood's charity)	58	8	7
Interest at 2 per cent. on £257. 19s. 10d. lent to Wolstenholme's charity	5	3	0
£131. 7s. 2d. part due from the Corporation, and part in the Bank of Messrs. Crompton and Co. if placed out at 4 per cent. <i>about</i>	5	4	0
Bright's charities; one moiety of the lands at Ashover, purchased in 1733, and of the allotment set out in respect thereof	5	6	0
	£104	1	7

It is obvious, from the preceding statement of facts relating to the Grammar School, and to the Petty School, that the benefit derived from these institutions by the inhabitants of Chesterfield, has been for many years greatly disproportionate to the amount of the income applicable

for the maintenance thereof, and it appears to be the anxious wish, as well of the Corporation as of the inhabitants of Chesterfield, that some means should be taken for rendering these schools more generally useful.

Upon referring to the Deed of the 20th of May, 1690, it will be found that the object of Cornelius Clarke, in providing for the maintenance of a Petty School, was to prepare scholars therein for the Grammar School, he having first given an increase to the stipends of the master and usher of the Grammar School. The object of John Bright, the elder, and John Bright, the younger, as appears from the Deed of 1738, was to teach ten children, boys and girls, to read English. The former charity, therefore, having been evidently intended for the advancement of the Grammar School, it seems that a scheme for the application of the income of this charity, the effect of which would be, not only to supply such deficiencies as are found to exist in the system of education adopted in the Grammar School (without altering the character of that school, as a foundation for the instruction of boys) in classical knowledge, but also to establish a convenient and useful Petty School, would not be considered as a departure from the intent of that donor.

The principal defects now existing in these establishments seem to be, that in the Grammar School there is no provision for teaching the scholars writing and arithmetic, and that there is no school room for the scholars under the petty master, and it is suggested, that these deficiencies might be supplied if a petty master were allowed to teach his scholars in the room appropriated to the use of the Grammar School, which is sufficiently large for the purpose of both schools, and if he were required to teach the grammar scholars writing and accounts.

The income of Bright's charities, seem to be properly applicable to a school of an inferior description, in which girls as well as boys are admissible, and such a school may be carried on without much inconvenience arising from the want of a regular school room for the purpose.

John Bright, the elder, and John Bright, the younger, by indenture, bearing date 24th January, 1738, gave to the Corporation of Chesterfield £100. which was laid out in lands at Ashover, and the said Corporation gave £100. to advance the said charity, and one moiety of the interest or clear rents and profits of such lands should be given to a sober master, that should be able to teach English well in a Petty School, for which the said master should well teach and instruct in the English tongue, ten children, boys or girls, or both, to be appointed and named by the mayor and aldermen, and their successors, and that they should apply and pay the other moiety of the said rents and profits, to such master teaching in such Petty School, as should in like manner instruct ten such other children as the said mayor and aldermen should nominate; provided, nevertheless, that the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, might at any time thereafter withdraw the yearly payment of the said last mentioned moiety, and apply the same to any other uses.

The land at Ashover consists of three closes, containing together 7 a. 1 r. 15 p. and an allotment of 10 a. 1 r. 2 p. now let for £12. 10s. per annum.

By deed of exchange, bearing date 8th September, 1797, between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Chesterfield of the one part, and Sitwell Sitwell, esq. of the other part; the said Mayor, &c. under, and by virtue of the powers contained in an act of parliament, then lately passed for enclosing the commons and waste lands within the manor of Eckington, in the said county, granted to the said Sitwell Sitwell, and his heirs, two closes at Staveley Hague, containing 9 a. 1 r. 22 p. in exchange for five closes in the parish of Eckington, called the Bramleys, containing 9 a. 2 r. 19 p. (now let for £17. per annum) belonging the said Sitwell Sitwell, esq. (he reserving all rights of common within the said manor, in respect of the said closes, and all allotments to be made in respect thereof, on occasion of the then enclosure.)

By another deed of exchange, bearing date 27th March, 1804, between the same parties, reciting the indenture of 20th May, 1690, and the will of Cornelius Clarke, confirming his gift, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses granted to the said Sitwell Sitwell, esq. and his heirs, the residue of the estate situate at Staveley Hague, in exchange for a close in Boythorpe, within Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield, called the White Banks, then divided into four closes, contain-

ing together, by estimation, 24 acres, and also a parcel of ground used as a road adjoining thereto: also a close at Cuttholme, in the parish of Brampton, called Clarke's Wife Close, containing 7 *a.* 0 *r.* 24 *p.*; and Broad Bage close, containing 3 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* (now known by the Cuttholme Fields) with the appurtenances, upon the same trusts as the said estate situate at Staveley Hague, had been granted by the said Cornelius Clarke, by the said indenture of 20th May, 1690. Allotment set out under the Brampton enclosure act, in 1824, of 7 *a.* 1 *r.* 16 *p.*

The lands in the township of Hasland, consisting of two meadows and three fields, called the White Banks, containing 23 acres, are now let to William Lovett, at the yearly rent of £41. 6*s.* 7½*d.* Cuttholme field, containing 8 acres, is let to John Doe, at the yearly rent of £19.; and another close let for £9. From Michaelmas, 1822, to Lady-day, 1825: 10 per cent. was returned to the tenants.

The yearly sum of £3. 2*s.* is received by the Corporation, as a fixed payment, from the Proprietors of the Chesterfield canal, as a compensation for land at Staveley Hague, taken by them for the purposes of the canal, as mentioned in the deed of exchange of 1804.

The annual income of this charity, in 1827, was £89. 8*s.* 7*d.* according to the following rental:

	£.	s.	d.	
Land at Eckington, 9 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> 19 <i>p.</i>	17	0	0	per annum.
Land in the township of Hasland, 23 acres	41	6	7	
Cuttholme field, 8 acres	19	0	0	
Ditto	9	0	0	
Chesterfield canal	3	2	0	
	£89	8	7	

James Lingard, of Brazen Nose College, in Oxford, by a writing under his hand and seal, in the 10th year of King James the First, left to the corporation of Chesterfield, the sum of 2*s.* weekly for ever, to be given in bread to twenty-four poor people of Chesterfield. And also money to purchase lands for ever, of the yearly value of £8. towards the maintenance of a Free School in Chesterfield. The £8. to the Master of the Free Grammar School is invested in an estate at Ballidon, near Ashbourn.

Foljambe's Charity.—Godfrey Foljambe, by his will, bearing date 24th February, 1594, reciting that he had, by indenture, bearing date 31st December, 1588, made between himself of the one part, and Sir George W. Poole, knt. and two others, of the other part, covenanted to convey, to certain uses therein mentioned, the rectory of Attenborough, in the county of Nottingham, with all tithes, &c. thereto belonging, and all his lands and tenements in Ashover, purchased of Christopher Hunt, together with other lands, subject to a power of revoking such uses, and appointing new ones by his will, or otherwise, as therein mentioned, revoked the said uses concerning the said rectory of Attenborough, and the said lands and tenements in Ashover, and devised to Isabel, his wife, and her heirs, the said rectory or parsonage, and all the glebe lands, tithes, &c. to the same belonging, and the said lands and tenements in Ashover, upon trust, after the expiration of such term as George Foljambe, his uncle, had therein, that she, and her heirs, should yearly pay the sum of £40. of the revenues thereof to George Tuke, preacher at Chesterfield, during his life, and during the time he should be preacher there, and should observe the laws, statutes and ordinances of the realm touching religion, and the rites used in the church of England, and after his decease, or refusal to be preacher at the said town, or to observe the said laws, ordinances and rites, then to such preacher as should from time to time be licensed to preach, and should observe such laws, ordinances, &c. and should, in the said church of Chesterfield, four times at least in every month, upon the sabbath or other festival days, preach for the instruction of the inhabitants of the said parish; such preacher to be nominated by the Archbishop of York and his successors, and to be by them removed, if the cause of his defect should so require: and that the said Isabel, and her heirs, should yearly pay the sum of £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* of the revenues of the said rectory, and lands in Ashover, towards the finding a schoolmaster, being sufficiently

learned for teaching children within the town of Chesterfield, such schoolmaster to be allowed, and removed if cause of his defects should so require, by the said Archbishop and his successors: and also should yearly pay the sum of £20. of the revenues of the said rectory, and of the said lands in Ashover, to the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, and their successors: and the sum of £13. 6s. 8d. yearly, to the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and their successors: and that she and they should employ all the surplus and residue of the revenues and profits of the said rectory, and of the said lands in Ashover, for the relief of the poor, impotent and needy people, for the time being, inhabiting within the several towns, villages or hamlets, of Chesterfield, Brampton and Wingerworth, or elsewhere within the parish of Chesterfield, by the oversight of the executors of his will, and the survivor of them: and after his decease, then by the oversight of such person as should be owner, for the time being, of his chief mansion-house, called Walton, wherein he then dwelt.

The two estates are under the management of different trustees: viz. the rectory of Attenborough, with the advowson of the vicarage, and all messuages, lands, &c. in Attenborough, Toton, Bramcote, and Chilwell, or elsewhere (to the uses and intent of the will of the said Godfrey Foljambe) were conveyed to new trustees, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 5th and 6th December, 1823, by Isaac Wilkinson, Anthony Lax Maynard, deceased, James Hunloke, Joshua Jebb, Charles D. Gladwin, Adam Barker Slater, esqrs. the Rev. Edward Heathcote, Bernard Lucas, and John Gorall Barnes, esqrs. the then surviving feoffees; to the use of themselves and the Rev. Richard Burrow Turbutt, the owner of Walton hall, the Rev. Thomas Hill, John Charge, Robert Malkin, Henry Malkin, esqrs. the Rev. Thomas Burton Lucas, Bernard Maynard Lucas, Edmund Gilling Maynard, and Godfrey Heathcote, esqrs. and their heirs, upon the trusts declared in the will of the said Godfrey Foljambe, and a decree in chancery, 28th November, 8 Jac. I.

The clear income derived from Foljambe's charity.

	£.	s.	d.
The rectorial tithes in Chilwell	116	14	0
The property belonging to the rectory of Attenborough, consisting of a house and home- stead, with three small cottages, and several closes of land, containing in the whole 127 a. 0 r. 8 p. These premises, with the tithes arising thereon	186	0	0
39 a. 2 r. 35 p. in lieu of tithes on new enclosures, at Bramcote. This allotment is included in the farm abovementioned.			
Tithes of the residue of the old enclosures, including the payment of £7. and a quarter of oats are let to Mrs. Charlotte Longdon, of Bramcote, at	72	2	0
Tithes of Toton	60	0	0
	<u>£434</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

Out of the clear income there is paid,

To Jesus College, Cambridge	20	0	0
To Magdalen College, Cambridge	13	6	8
To the Master of the Grammar School, in Chesterfield	13	6	8
And to the Vicar, who is the present Lecturer, appointed by the Archbishop of York	40	0	0
		<u>86</u>	<u>13 4</u>
	<u>£348</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

After some deductions for land tax, chief rents, &c. the residue of the clear income is disposed of amongst the poor of the different townships comprised in the parish of Chesterfield, and of the parishes of Wingerworth and Brampton.

To the poor of the town of Chesterfield, one half;
parish of Brampton, one sixth;
parish of Wingerworth, one twelfth;
other townships of the parish of Chesterfield, one quarter.

In 1827, the sums appropriated to each place were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Township of Chesterfield	156	19	2		Brought up	289	4	9
Parish of Brampton	53	19	8	Township of Calow		6	1	3
Wingerworth	26	19	10	Normanton		5	11	0
Township of Newbold	27	7	8	Walton		12	15	8
Brimington	10	5	2	Tapton		5	5	8
Hasland	13	13	3					
						£318	18	4
Carried forward	£289	4	9					

The amount to be given to each poor person is affixed by the trustees: the sums vary from 5*s.* to 30*s.* The inmates of Taylor's and Rose's almshouses always receive 30*s.* each, and those of Large's 20*s.* each.

Ashover estate, which was also devised by Godfrey Foljambe, consists of eight houses and outbuildings, and 299 *a.* 0 *r.* 4 *p.* of land, now let for £243. per annum.

Taking the clear income at about £220. per annum, and making the division according to the population of each place, the following sums will be payable to each place, according to the census of 1821.

	Population.	£.	s.	d.		Population.	£.	s.	d.
Chesterfield	5077	95	3	10½		Brought up	197	11	9
Brampton	2317	43	8	10½	Wingerworth	459	8	12	1½
Newbold	962	18	0	9	Calow	395	7	8	1½
Walton	783	14	13	7½	Tapton	149	2	15	10½
Hasland	770	14	8	9	Normanton	141	2	12	10½
Brimington	629	11	15	10½					
						11682	£219	0	9
Carried forward	£197	11	9						

The inmates of Taylor's, Large's, and Rose's almshouses receive the sum of 5*s.* each every half year. The sum appropriated to the poor of Chesterfield is distributed by the mayor and aldermen, with the chamberlains, at Michaelmas and Ladyday, in sums usually varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*

Heathcote's Charities.

Heathcote Godfrey, interest of £60. for vicar and organist; he died in 1773. This sum was left to be placed in the hands of three inferior tradesmen, at the rate of 2½ per cent. for three years.

Heathcote Anne, widow of Gilbert Heathcote	£100	These sums were given to the Corporation upon trust, by indenture, 19th and 20th May, 1710; 19th and 20th June, 1713; 22nd and 23rd May, 1735, to put out apprentices.
Heathcote Josiah	200	
Heathcote John	200	
Heathcote Sir Gilbert	400	
Heathcote William	200	
Heathcote George	200	

The income properly applicable to these charities, may be stated as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of the farm at Barlborough, containing a farm house and 42 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> of land	40	0	0 per annum.
Proportion of the rent of the farm at Snitterton, Darley and Matlock	16	4	0
Interest at 4 per cent. on £60. produce of timber	2	8	0
Rent of farm at Unston (not including the tithes) consisting of a house, outbuildings and croft, and five closes, containing 25 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> now let for	28	10	0
Proportion of the rent of the Stone Hay farm	17	12	0
Payment from the Chesterfield Canal Company	0	15	0
Interest at 4 per cent. on £200. the amount of the balance due to the charity from the Corporation	8	0	0
	£113	9	0

The income hitherto received has been subject to a few casual expenses, generally of small amount, including those of the repairs of the monument of the Heathcote family.

Out of the residue, boys have been placed out apprentices by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses. The boys selected are such as are born within the borough. The premium paid with each apprentice varies from £5. to £10. In the last ten years, one hundred and three boys have been placed out.

The Rev. Francis Gisborne, rector of Staveley, in his life time (1818) transferred £16,167. 13s. 4d. in the 3 per cent. consols, to trustees, the dividends upon which to be appropriated in purchasing coarse Yorkshire cloth and flannel, for the use and benefit of the poor in one hundred parishes or chapelries, in Derbyshire, as nominated in a trust deed.

The Rev. Francis Gisborne died July 29, 1821, aged 89; and after certain bequests in his will, the residue is directed to be divided into three equal parts. One part for the use and benefit of the Derby infirmary; another part for the Sheffield infirmary; and the third part to be incorporated with the £16,167. 13s. 4d. invested in the 3 per cent. consols, for purchasing coarse Yorkshire cloth and flannel, for the use and benefit of the poor within the several parishes he had already made provision for such charity.

Of this dividend, the trustees, who have the power of apportioning at their option, have directed £7. 5s. for the parish of Chesterfield, and fifty-nine other parishes; £6. 10s. for twenty; and £5. 10s. for twenty parishes or chapelries. The trust deed directs the cloth or flannel "to be distributed at the discretion of the minister, or should he be prevented, by the churchwardens, who are requested to take upon themselves the trouble thereof." The present trustees are,

The Honourable Philip Bouverie, Banker, in London.

The Archdeacon of Derby, for the time being.

The Vicar of Chesterfield.

The Rev. Thomas Field, Master of the Free Grammar School, at Chesterfield.

Solicitors, Messrs. Hutchinson, of Chesterfield.

The following is an alphabetical list of the one hundred parishes or chapelries which are benefited by Mr. Gisborne's charity annually:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Alfreton . . .	7	5	0	Brought up	231	15	0	Brought up	453	10	0
Ashford . . .	7	5	0	Dore . . .	5	10	0	Morton . . .	5	10	0
Ashbourn . . .	7	5	0	Dronfield . . .	7	5	0	Monyash . . .	5	10	0
Ashover . . .	7	5	0	Duffield . . .	7	5	0	Muggington . . .	5	10	0
Atlow . . .	6	10	0	Eckington . . .	7	5	0	Normanton, Temple . . .	5	10	0
Bakewell . . .	7	5	0	Edale . . .	6	10	0	North Winfield . . .	7	5	0
Ballidon . . .	6	10	0	Edensor . . .	7	5	0	Norton . . .	7	5	0
Barlborough . . .	7	5	0	Elmton . . .	6	10	0	Ockbrook . . .	6	10	0
Barlow . . .	7	5	0	Elton . . .	6	10	0	Parwich . . .	5	10	0
Baslow . . .	7	5	0	Eyam . . .	7	5	0	Peak Forest . . .	5	10	0
Beeley . . .	5	10	0	Fairfield . . .	5	10	0	Pentrich . . .	7	5	0
Beighton . . .	7	5	0	Glossop . . .	7	5	0	Pinxton . . .	5	10	0
Belper . . .	7	5	0	Hartshorn . . .	6	10	0	Pleasley . . .	7	5	0
Bentley . . .	6	10	0	Hartington . . .	5	10	0	Scarcliff . . .	7	5	0
Blackwell . . .	6	10	0	Hathersage . . .	7	5	0	Sheldon . . .	6	10	0
Bolsover . . .	7	5	0	Hault Hucknall . . .	6	10	0	Shirland . . .	7	5	0
Bonsall . . .	7	5	0	Hayfield . . .	5	10	0	Smalley . . .	6	10	0
Bradbourne . . .	5	10	0	Heage . . .	7	5	0	South Normanton . . .	5	10	0
Bradley . . .	6	10	0	Heanor . . .	7	5	0	South Winfield . . .	7	5	0
Brampton . . .	7	5	0	Heath . . .	7	5	0	Spondon . . .	7	5	0
Brassington . . .	5	10	0	Hognaston . . .	5	10	0	Sterndale . . .	6	10	0
Brimington . . .	7	5	0	Holmesfield . . .	7	5	0	Sutton cum Duckmanton . . .	7	5	0
Buxton . . .	7	5	0	Hope . . .	7	5	0	Taddington . . .	6	10	0
Carsington . . .	5	10	0	Horsley . . .	5	10	0	Tibshelf . . .	7	5	0
Castleton . . .	7	5	0	Ilkeston . . .	7	5	0	Tideswell . . .	7	5	0
Chapel-en-le-Frith . . .	7	5	0	Killamarsh . . .	7	5	0	Turnditch . . .	7	5	0
Chelmorton . . .	6	10	0	Kirk Hallam . . .	7	5	0	West Hallam . . .	7	5	0
Chesterfield . . .	7	5	0	Kirk Ireton . . .	7	5	0	Whittington . . .	7	5	0
Clown . . .	7	5	0	Kniveton . . .	6	10	0	Whitwell . . .	7	5	0
Crich . . .	7	5	0	Longstone . . .	7	5	0	Wingerworth . . .	7	5	0
Darley-in-the-Dale . . .	7	5	0	Matlock . . .	7	5	0	Winster . . .	7	5	0
Denby . . .	5	10	0	Mickleover . . .	5	10	0	Wirksworth . . .	7	5	0
Derwent . . .	6	10	0	Middleton, Stony . . .	7	5	0	Wormhill . . .	7	5	0
Dethicke . . .	6	10	0	Mellor . . .	6	10	0	Yolgrave . . .	7	5	0
Carried forward	£231	15	0	Carried forward	£453	10	0		£676	0	0

A dispensary was established in 1800, for the benefit of such poor people within the borough as have not relief from the parish, and are unable to pay for medicines. The number of patients relieved by this institution have, for the last few years, averaged about 220. The druggists' bills, for medicine, from £50. to £60. per annum. Mrs. Mary Harding left £100. to this charity in 1816.

A vaccine institution was established in 1814, which is open every Wednesday morning throughout the year, to all poor persons, whether of the parish of Chesterfield or not. The funds of this establishment are incorporated with the dispensary. The vaccinating surgeon attends gratuitously.

The Chesterfield lying-in charity was established in 1818. It is open to all poor married women within the parish of Chesterfield, excepting wives at their first lying-in. Every subscriber of 3s. and under 5s. are entitled to recommend one person annually; a subscriber of 5s. to 10s. two, and so on for every additional 5s. subscribed.

The National school was erected in Soresby-street, by subscription, in 1814, on a plot of ground given by Joshua Jebb, esq. containing 275 square yards, and opened May 29, 1815. It is 49 feet long by 29 feet wide, and cost, as appears by the first Report, £811. 5s. 6d. viz. to mason, joiners, blacksmith, glazier and painter, £665. 10s. 11d.; for books, slates, clocks, &c. £95. 14s. 7d.; for play ground purchased £50. The annual subscriptions average about £100. yearly; the quarterage and pennies about £30. per annum; and the interest of the £100. left to this school by Mrs. Mary Harding, in 1816. The average number of children in the school is about 300, viz. boys 180, and girls 120. Each child pays in advance a penny a week for his education and the use of the books.

The Lancastrian school for girls, or, as it is called, the School of Industry, was built by voluntary subscription in 1819; the number of girls that attend it is generally about 112.

Agreeably to the request of the Parliamentary Committee for enquiring into the education of the lower classes, the following returns were made of schools and scholars in Chesterfield, in 1819, viz.:

Nineteen schools, principally dame schools, for small children of both sexes, that pay from 2d. to 1s. a week, containing	513
In Lancastrian school, for girls	112
In National schools, boys 184, girls 121	305
In Free Grammar school	8

Total number of children under education in Chesterfield, in 1819, boarding schools not included 938

The savings' bank was established April 15, 1817, which is open every Monday at twelve o'clock, for one hour.

Pedigree of MILNES, of Chesterfield, Tapton and Brimington.

ARMS—*Gules*, a fesse between three Wind Mill Sails, cross ways, *Or*.

CREST—A garb, *Or*, banded by a fesse dancette, *Azure*, charged with three mullets, pierced, *Or*.

William Milnes, of Ashford in the Water, temp. 2 Elizabeth.=

James Milnes, of Tapton Hall, gent. sometime of Chesterfield, 4th son, purchased Tapton, buried at Chesterfield, April 2, 1651.

Isabel, survived her husband, supposed sister of Thomas Curtis. Will dated March 15, 1664; proved April 26, 1665.

Richard Milnes, of Dunstone, Alderman of Chesterfield, eldest son, and others.

William Milnes, = Alice Sleigh, of Taptan, gent. eldest son, bapt. at Chesterfield, March 11, 1626-7, died 14th November, 1686, bur. at Chesterfield.

James Milnes, of Chesterfield, baptized there 6th Sept. 1629, buried there 4th Nov. 1689. Isabel, his widow, was buried 24th May, 1696.

Thomas, 4th son, baptized at Chesterfield, July 29, 1640, bur. there Jan. 21, 1642-3.

Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, gent. 3rd son, baptized at Chesterfield, 21st August, 1656. Will 29th April, 1706, proved 2nd Oct. following, died 7th June, 1706.

Mary, married in 1660, to George Mower, of Woodseats, gent. bur. at Chesterfield, 29th Dec. 1670, S. P.

James, only child, baptized at Chesterfield, 7th Nov. 1661, bur. there, 15th Jan. 1662.

James Milnes, of Chesterfield, gent. eldest son, died unmarried, March 16, 1690, aged 34, buried at Chesterfield, March 17, 1690.

William Milnes, of Taptan Hall, gent. brother and heir, died 26th October, 1717, aged 56, S. P. mar. 25th July, 1695, Lydia, daughter of Paul Webster, of Chesterfield; she died 19th May, 1701, aged 34.

Alice, died 22nd Dec. 1658. Mary, twin with Dorothy, baptized Sept. 17, 1663, died between 1686 and 1689.

Dorothy, sister and co-heiress, married, 19th March, 1722-3, John Revel, alderman of Chesterfield: he was buried January 6, 1755-6; she, November 13, 1740. Devised to William Milnes.

Isabel, sister and co-heiress, married, 15th June, 1698, James Brailsford, gent. alderman of Chesterfield, on whom she settled her estate, and died 25th December, 1736, aged 68, S. P.

Richard Milnes, = Hephzibah, of Chesterfield, gent. eldest son, baptized October 3, 1663, died February, 1744-5, married 1st in 1697, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Secker, and sister of Dr. Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury; she died December, 1719, S. P.

Robert Milnes, of Wakefield, merchant, 2nd son, had four sons, Richard, who mar. the heiress of Pemberton, and ancestor of Milnes, of Fris-ton; 2nd, Joseph, died S. P.; 3rd, Robt. left an only dau.; 4th, Jno. father of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, bart. and others.

James Milnes, = Mary, dau. of Michael Waterhouse, of Pontefract, gent.; died 8th April, 1738, aged 63.

John Milnes, of Wakefield, merchant, 4th son, had three sons, John and Richard, died S. P. and James, of Wakefield, whose 3rd & only surviving son and heir, James, mar. the heiress general of Rich, of Bull house, and died in 1803, S. P.

William M. = Elizabeth, of Chesterfield, fifth son, buried there 25rd November, 1762.

Mary, mar. 18th Oct. 1698, Mr. John Will-bore, by whom she had one dau. Elizabeth, mar. Ichabod Wright, of Nottingham, esq.

Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield and Wincoborough, M. D. In Commission of Peace, and Deputy-Lieut. for the County of Derby, only son, born 20th October, 1726, died, unmarried, 20th May, 1795. Will, 16th March, 1795, proved 13th June following.

Elizabeth, = Rev. James Heywood, Dissenting Minister. dau. of Wm. Mould, esq. 1st wife. Jan. 1745.

Diana, = James Milnes, of Hull, merchant, and alderman, died 29th November, 1736, aged 38.

Mary, dau. and co-heir of Geo. Grove, of Reresby, co. Leicester, esq. died in 1765.

Richard Milnes, = Elizabeth, of Palterton, gent. some time of Chesterfield, died 1st February, 1757, aged 52.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Thomas Hawksworth, of London, gent. died June 25, 1757.

James Milnes, of Cottingham, near Hull, esq. mar. Alice Mason, but died S. P. Oct. 12, 1752.

Mary, married John Dyer, of London, merchant, had issue a son, who died unmarried in 1802, aged 31.

Elizabeth, only dau. and heir, devisee for life of her uncle's, Dr. Milnes, estates, at Eyam and Taptan, mar. 8th June, 1772, to William Walker, of Chesterfield, esq. and died S. P. 1796, when this branch became extinct.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress, born June 8, 1732, mar. at Chesterfield, Nov. 9, 1761, Robt. Lowndes, of Chesterfield and Palterton, co. of Derby, esq.; she died Feb. 23, 1769; he living in 1805.

Richard, Margaret, James, Mary, Anne, Sarah, Richard, all died infants.

Esther, youngest dau. and co-heiress, mar. Thos. Day, esq. Barrister at Law; he died September 28, 1789; she, June 6, 1792, S. P.

Winifrid, = William M. of Taptan, by devise from his cousin, M. D. of London, bur. 7th Dec. 1752, aged 44.

Anne, sister to Ben-jamin Gas-kill, of Manchester, merchant, died S. P. 2nd May, 1791.

Sarah, died March 22, 1753, aged 35.

Joseph Ray-ner, of Leeds, merchant, died 19th April, 1757, aged 34.

Milnes Lowndes, esq. Barrister at Law, of Middle Temple, London, died unmarried, 20th April, 1800, aged 56, by whose death the considerable estates of Esther Day devolved on his brother.

Thomas Lowndes, of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, esq. brother and heir, living in 1831.

Elizabeth, only child, baptized at Chesterfield, 7th Aug. 1746, married there 22nd Aug. 1771, to John Kay, of Manchester, Attorney at Law, and died S. P. August, 1774.

Milnes Ray-ner, of Leeds, merchant, born 1753, died 22nd Aug. 1792, aged 39, S. P.

Elizabeth, = Joseph Oates, sister and co-heiress, died Sept. 6, 1798, aged 48.

Sarah, sister = William Smithson, and co-heiress, mar. at Leeds, May, 1775.

George Oates, Joseph, Edward, Sarah, Mary, all living 1805.

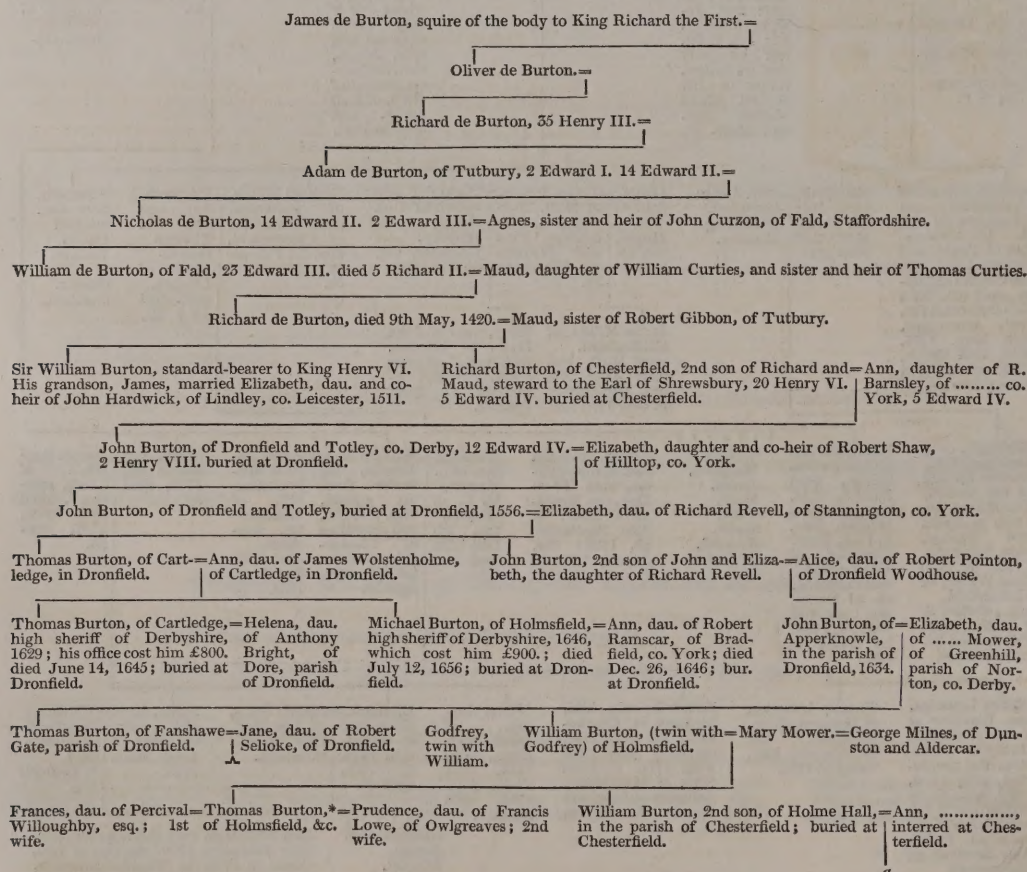
Jane Smithson, only child, and heiress, born February, 1776, married at Ledstone, in 1798, to Thomas Borough, esq. then of Castle Fields, Derby, now, 1851, of Chetwynd Park, Shropshire, and has issue.

The lineage of the different branches of the highly respectable family of Milnes is more distinctly seen in the preceding pedigree than it would be by any observations. The Tapton branch became extinct early in the last century, the estates falling to co-heiresses, who married into the families of Revel and Brailsford, of Chesterfield. In the branch descended from Richard Milnes, we find the celebrated Dr. Milnes, who, by his mother's side, was nephew to Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate highly distinguished in the annals of the Church. He died without progeny, and was succeeded in his estates by his niece, the wife of William Waller, of Chesterfield, esq. Three other branches are now represented by the Lowndes, of Hampstead, near London; the Oates, of Low Hall, near Leeds; and the Boroughs, of Chetwynd Park, Shropshire. The Yorkshire branch derives its descent from Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, who died in 1706, a younger brother of William Milnes, of Tapton Hall, esq. The representative of this branch is Sir Robert Shore Milnes, created a baronet in 1801, of Galfrey, Leicestershire.

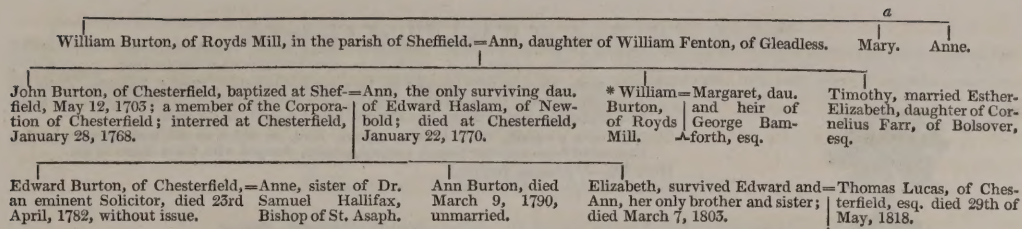
Pedigree of the family of BURTON, of Chesterfield, Dronfield, &c.

ARMS of Burton. *Azure, seme de estoyle a crescent.*

CREST. A Serpent winged, with legs, *Azure*, scaled, *Argent*, standing in a crown, *Or*, a beacon and a cyprus tree.



* Thomas Burton, of Holmsfield and Aldercar, esq. had issue by his second wife three sons, Michael, (of whom hereafter) Bruno Francis, of London, who married Elizabeth, the relict of Archibald Arthur, of London, merchant, and Thomas, Captain in Lord North's regiment,

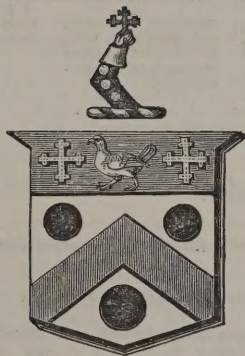


Pedigree of the family of LUCAS, of Chesterfield.

ARMS of Lucas. The Arms usually borne by this family—*Argent*, a chevron, *Gules*, between three pellets on a chief, *Azure*, a Moor Cock of the field between two cross crosslets, *Or*.

CREST. An Arm embowed, vested, *Sable*, bezantic, cuffed, *Argent*, holding in the hand, *Proper*, a cross crosslet, *Gules*.

Mr. Lucas has also a right to quarter his mother's Arms, viz. the Burtons, the Curzons, and the Curtises. And to impale his wife's. By a grant to John Lax, her father, and his descendants, December 23, 1775; and by a grant to her mother, Sarah Maynard, and her issue, March 16, 1785.



Bernard Lucas, died September, 1660. =

Thomas Lucas, of Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield, co. Derby, born 24th April, 1657, married October 24, 1705; he purchased several estates in Hasland, Chesterfield, and other places in 1695, and at other times afterwards; he was interred at Chesterfield, 29th June, 1742.

= Elizabeth Thomas, who possessed in her own right several manors and estates in the county of Lincoln, formerly belonging to the family of Molyneux, which, at her decease, descended to her eldest son, Thomas Lucas; she was interred at Chesterfield, 25th August, 1755.

Thomas Lucas, esq. Bernard Lucas, 2nd son, born August, 1708; devisee of his father's estates in Chesterfield, Hasland, &c.; he died 2nd July, 1771.

= Ann, dau. of Robert Wood, of Swanwick, co. Derby, gent.; buried at Chesterfield, 20th Dec. 1765.

Thomas Lucas, of Chesterfield and Hasland, esq. born 27th Dec. 1731; married 28th Sept. 1756; died 29th March, 1818, aged 86; interred at Chesterfield.

= Elizabeth, dau. of John Burton, of Chesterfield, gent. and heir of her brother, Edward Burton; she died March 7, 1803, aged 70.

Bernard Lucas, of Chesterfield, gent. died unmarried, 22nd June, 1810, aged 76.

Bernard Lucas, = Esther Maynard, youngest daughter of Hasland, esq. of John Lax, of Eyrholme, in the North of Yorkshire, and sister of the late Anthony Lax Maynard, of Chesterfield, esq. the family having taken the name of Maynard after the decease of their father.

Thomas, of Manchester.
John Burton, of Hackney, London.
Richard Wood, of Camberwell, London.
Robert, of Chesterfield.
Edward Avery, of Manchester.
Anne, wife of Robert Waller, of Chesterfield, esq.
Elizabeth-Esther, wife of Joseph Graham, of Chesterfield, gent.

The Rev. Thomas Burton Lucas, Rector of Sawtry, All Saints, co. Hunt. born 26th June, 1790.

Bernard Maynard Lucas, of Chesterfield, Attorney at Law, born 11th Dec. 1791; married 7th June, 1825, to Eliza, only dau. of Captain John Wood, R. N. late of Bramlinghouse, Kent.

Esther Lucas, born 16th Jan. 1794; married William Brodhurst, of Newark, esq. 1817.

The Lucas family has long been resident with much distinction at Chesterfield and Hasland, and has intermarried with the ancient family of Burton, which was previously connected with the Curzons and Curtises.

slain in the battle of Blenheim; and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, the wife of George Beaumont, of the county of York, and Prudence, the wife of Lindley Mower, of Holmsfield, esq. Michael, the eldest son, of Holmsfield and Wirksworth, esq. married Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Henry Wigley, of Wigwell, esq. and had issue John, born at Wigwell, 28th April, 1699, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, London (who married Ann, eldest daughter of Joseph Rodgers, of Cowley, in the parish of Dronfield, by whom he had issue two daughters, viz. Jane, born at Hallowses, in Dronfield, 16th August, 172..., married to Philip Smelter, gent. and Mary, born 30th Jan. 1730 —) Michael, born at Wirksworth, 27th February, 1700, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Henry, born at Wirksworth, 13th February, 1702, A. M. Frances, and another daughter.

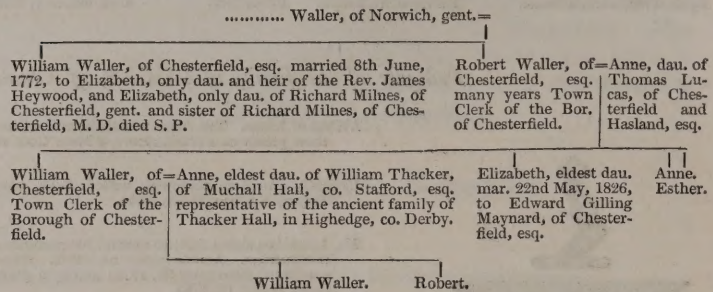
* William Burton, of Royds Mill, had issue five sons and two daughters; of the sons, George, the eldest, died at the Havannah, without issue; John, the second son, married Catherine Lowe, and had issue one daughter, Catherine, the wife of Sir Montague Burgoyne, bart.; William, the third son, married and left issue; Michael, the 4th son, married and left issue two sons, both in the navy; Robert, the 5th son, died without issue; Esther, the eldest daughter, married Mr. Allet, of Attercliff; and Margaret, married Mr. Samuel Turner, of Sheffield.

Pedigree of the family of WALLER, of Chesterfield.

ARMS.—*Sable*, three walnut leaves,* *Or*, between two bendlets, *Argent*, impaling, *Gules*, on a fess, *Or*, between three mascles, *Ermine*, each charged with as many drops, *Sable*, a trefoil, slipped, *Azure*, between two bitterns' heads, erased, of the field.

CREST.—On a wreath, *Or* and *Sable*, mount, *Vert*, on which an oak tree, *Proper*, having suspended from a dexter branch a shield, *Azure*, charged with three fleurs de lis.

MOTTO.—"Fructus Virtutis."

*Pedigree of the family of MAYNARD, of Chesterfield.*

23rd December, 1775, Grant or permission for John Lax, of Eyrholme, in the county of York, and his descendants, to use the arms of Lax.

ARMS.—Barry of six, *Erminois* and *Gules*, on a chief, *Azure*, three catherine wheels, *Or*.

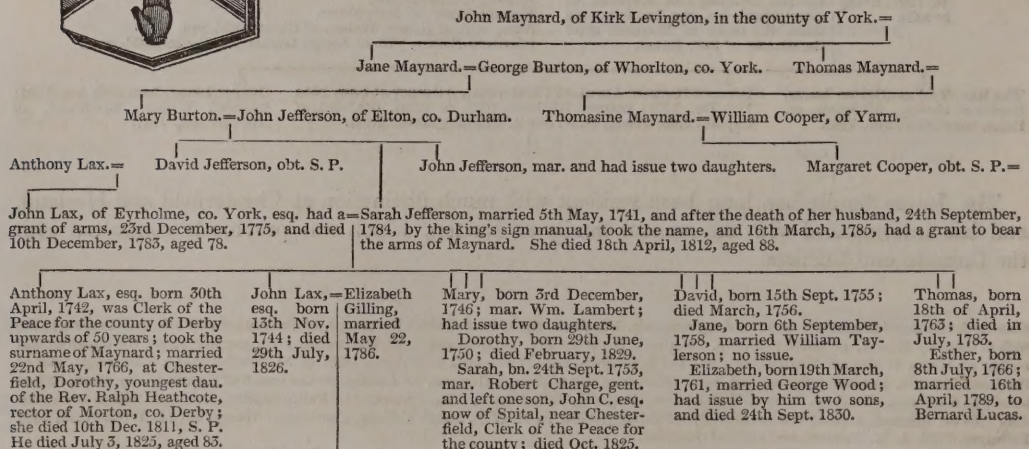
CREST.—On a wreath of colours, a mount, *Vert*, thereon a catherine wheel, as in the arms.

24th September, 1784, The King's sign manual for Sarah Lax and her issue, to use the surname of Maynard. 16th March, 1785, Grant of arms to the same Sarah Maynard and her issue.

ARMS.—*Argent*, on a chevron, *Vert*, between three sinister hands couped, *Gules*, five ermine spots, *Or*.

CREST to her issue Male.—On a wreath of the colours a stag trippant, *Or*, gorged with a collar invected, *Argent*, fimbriated, *Sable*.

MOTTO.—"Manus Justa Nardus."



* Through an error of the engraver he has made three walnut slips instead of single leaves.

a

John-Charles= Catherine-Grace, Maynard, the only child of born January John Easterby, 11, 1788. esq. deceased.	David Jeffer- son Maynard, born 18th of July, 1789; died 1791.	Anthony Lax May- nard, born July 21, 1791.	Edmund Gilling=Elizabeth, eld. dau. Maynard, of of Robert Waller, Chesterfield, esq. esq. and Ann Lucas, born May 27, mar. May 22, 1826, 1793; J. P. for at Chesterfield. co. Derby.	Thomas Bur=Henrietta Frank Chis- ton Maynard, holm, of Southamp- esq. born 18th ton, spinster, one of the May, 1795, daughters of Colin R. N. Chisholm, late of the city of Bristol, M. D.
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Pedigree of SORESBY, of Chesterfield.

ARMS.—Quarterly, *Ermine and Gules*. In the first a Lion passant of the second.

William Soresby, of Chesterfield, esq. buried=Helen, only daughter and heiress of William Wright, of Unthank, gent.; married
21st April, 1749, at Chesterfield. at Brampton, 11th August, 1694; buried 21st May, 1726, at Chesterfield.

Adin Sores=Barbara, eldest daughter and co-
by, of Ches- heiress of John Bright, of Chester-
terfield, field, and of Banner Cross, in the
gent. eldest parish of Sheffield, esq. by Barbara,
son, and his wife, daughter of Francis Jes-
son, and heir apparent, died S. P. in the
life time of his father, and was buried at
Murray, of Banner Cross, in right
Chester- field, 16th
February, 1721-2.

Adam Sores=Dorothy, 1st wife,=Jane, second wife, dau.
by, of Ches- dau. and heir of
terfield, esq. William Holmes,
2nd son and of Derby, gent. by
heir, bapt. at Mary, his wife,
Chesterfield, daughter of John
1st of March, Calvert, of Beeley,
1699; died gent. by Elizabeth,
5th, and bur. his 1st wife, dau.
at Chester- of William Wright,
field on the of Longstone, esq.
11th of June, married at Ches-
1751. terfield, December
6, 1726, and buried
there May 4, 1739.

Wm. Sores=Mary, eld.
by, 3rd son, daughter
died before of Ralph
his father, Naylor,
without issue, and Doro-
thy, his wife. She
was buried at Ches-
terfield, Nov.
17, 1744. She had a con-
siderable fortune
left her by
Lady Gayer.

William Soresby,
esq. only son and
heir, baptized at
Chesterfield, 17th
September, 1732,
and died without
issue in France,
31st May, 1760,
and bur. at Ches-
terfield.

Mary, eldest dau. and
co-heiress of her
brother, baptized at
Chesterfield, 16th
of November, 1732; died
at Coleorton Basset,
9th May, 1794, and
buried in the church
at Chesterfield.

William Milnes, of Alderarc Park, co. Derby, esq.,
youngest son of George Milnes, of Dunstone, esq.,
son and heir of Richard Milnes, of the same
place, esq. and first cousin of Amy, wife of
Thomas Wright, of Eyam, esq. born 4th April,
1726, baptized at Chesterfield, 5th May, 1726;
high sheriff of Derbyshire, 1771; died 30th October,
1797, and buried near his wife, at Chester-
field.

Helen, died=The Rev. Thomas Monro,
7th April, vicar of St. Bartholomew,
1762. the Less, London.

Marianne, only child, died 28th January,
1764, aged 7 years.

Jane, eld. dau.=The Rev.
and co-heiress, John
born 21st Jan. Smith,
1749-50; bapt. Fellow of
20th February, Immanuel
1749-50, at College,
Chesterfield; Camb.
married 15th
March, 1798,
at Quornodon, in the county
of Derby.

Mary, 2nd=Jonathan Lee, of Ches-
dau. and terfield, esq. son of John
co-heiress, Lee, of the Shire Place,
born at gent. by Letitia, his
Dunstone, wife, dau. of Christo-
4th May, pher Pegge, of Beau-
1752, and chief, esq.; married at
baptized at Wirksworth, 6th Sept.
Chester- 1770; died without
field, July issue, 20th October,
3, 1752. 1781, aged 39.

Peter Pegge Bur-
nell, of Beau-
chief, co. Derby,
and of Winkburn,
co. Nottingham,
esq. 2nd husband,
son of Strelly
Pegge, of Beau-
chief, esq., and
grandson of
Christop. Pegge,
of the same place,
esq.

Dorothy,=Philip Gell, of Hopton, co.=Thomas
3rd dau. Derby, son and heir of John
and co- Gell, of the same place, esq. of the
heiress, by Isabella, his wife, daugh- Middle
born at ter and co-heiress of William Temple,
Chester- Jessop, of Broomhall, esq. F. S.
field, 4th which John Gell, (formerly A. 2nd
Februa- esq.) had assumed the name husband, married
ry, 1758, of Gell, on succeeding to the at Sta-
baptized estates of his maternal uncle, pleford,
there 8th Sir Philip Gell, of Hopton, May 21,
March, bart. 1798.

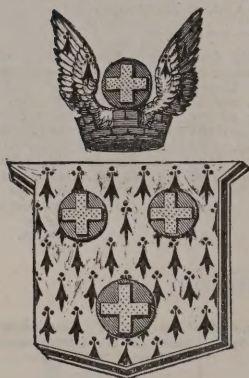
Mr. Richard Calton, of Chesterfield, attorney at Law, is the representative of the junior branch of the ancient family of that name, long resident at Calton, in the parish of Bakewell, and of Edensor. The family sold the Calton estate to the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This family is mentioned in the list of gentry in the reign of Henry VI.; they were then of Edensor. The junior branch, which settled at Chesterfield some generations ago, was a family of some consequence; for there is a chapel in the church which still bears their name. The representative of the elder branch is said to be a clerk in some office in Manchester. His father formerly kept one of the principal Inns in Derby; and his grandfather sold the remains of the family estate in Darley Dale. John Calton, of Stanton by Yolgrave, gent. was possessed of an estate there. Richard Calton, his eldest son and heir, was an eminent attorney at Chesterfield; he made his will 17th August, 1751, and died 17th May, 1756. By Helena, his wife, he had three daughters and two sons: viz. Elizabeth, married Gervase Gardener; Hellen, died unmarried September 1, 1778, aged 75; Anne, married Mr. William Manley, an eminent attorney at Chesterfield;* Richard, of Chesterfield, gent. eldest son and heir, died April 3, 1758; and

* The following will show in a striking and forcible manner the vicissitudes in human life.

"Died in the workhouse of the parish of Chesterfield, county of Derby, December 5, 1804, aged 73, Mr. William Manley, who formerly practised there as an eminent Attorney and Solicitor, and was esteemed, employed, and visited

Thomas, of same place, gent. his brother and heir, died May 17, 1784, aged 77; and by Elizabeth, his wife, had a son, Richard, of Dronfield, in 1788, and then described as nephew and devisee of the above Richard, of the Cow Close farm, about 46 acres, in Stanton. This gentleman died in 1795. His son, Mr. Richard Calton, attorney at law, now resides at Chesterfield. The arms of the family of Calton are, *Or*, a saltier engrailed between four cross crosslets, *Sable*. Crest, a Boar passant.

The ARMS of Heathcote are, *Ermine*, three pomeis, each charged with a cross, *Or*.
CREST. Between two wings issuant from a mural coronet, a pomei charged with a cross, *Or*.



The ancient and respectable family of Heathcote have held property in Chesterfield since the reign of Edward IV. when they were engaged in mercantile concerns. In 1584, we find Godfrey Heathcote, constable, and in 1594, alderman of Chesterfield. In 1594, William Heathcote was chamberlain, and Ralph and George burgesses. In 1598, Godfrey and Thomas Heathcote were elected aldermen. In 1599, George, Francis and Thomas Heathcote (tanner) were elected burgesses. In 1600, Godfrey accounts for the expenses of his mayoralty. In 1602-3, Thomas accounts for the same, when Francis Heathcote was chamberlain. In 1606, John Heathcote (tanner) was elected a burgess, and the following year chamberlain. In 1607, Godfrey was mayor, and Francis constable. In 1609, Francis was elected a burgess. In this year Thomas Heathcote presented the Corporation with a gilt cup for his disfranchisement, on account of imperfection of body and impediment of sight. In 1610-11, William was chamberlain, and Godfrey Heathcote (ironmonger) was elected a burgess. In 1611, Godfrey Heathcote was mayor for part of that year. In 1612, Francis was elected one of the six brethren. In 1616, Godfrey was mayor, and Gilbert constable. In 1617, George was sworn a burgess. In 1619, Gilbert was common council; in 1621, capital burgess; and in 1623, chamberlain. In 1620, Godfrey was alderman, George and Gilbert capital burgesses, and Thomas (tanner) common burgess. In 1622, Ralph was elected a burgess, and he paid no fine, being the eldest son. In 1624, Godfrey was mayor, and Gilbert chamberlain. In 1625, William and James Heathcote were sworn burgesses, being both eldest sons. In 1630, William was chamberlain. In 1632, Godfrey was mayor, and Ralph chamberlain. In 1635, William was elected a capital burgess.

Gilbert Heathcote, alderman and thrice mayor of Chesterfield (who died 24th April, 1690, aged 65) married Anne, daughter of Thomas Dickens, esq. and had issue eight sons and one daughter. Thomas and Elizabeth died infants. Gilbert, the eldest son, was one of the projectors and founders of the Bank of England, and some time alderman and lord mayor of the city of London; in 1711, knighted by queen Anne; created a baronet 5 George II. 17th January, 1732-3; died 25th January, 1732-3, aged 82, and was buried at Normanton, in Rutlandshire. He was a benefactor to Chesterfield, and had issue, by Hester, his wife, the daughter of Christopher Rayner, of London, merchant, Sir John, his successor, ancestor of the present Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton, in Rutlandshire, bart. and two daughters. John, the second, Josiah, the fourth, William, the fifth, and George, the seventh, sons of Gilbert, the alderman, were merchants, and benefactors to their native town of Chesterfield. Samuel, the third son, realized a fortune at Dantzic, and died 13th November, 1708. He married, and had issue four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, William, was member of parliament for Buckinghamshire; created a baronet in 1733; and married, in 1720, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Parker, Earl

by the first families in the neighbourhood. He was handsomely interred by the subscription of some liberal gentlemen, who had known him in the days of his prosperity."

of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of England, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart. was ancestor of the present Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley Park, bart. M. P. for Hampshire.

Rauffe Heathcote, married Helen Tompson, and had issue William, Thomas, Rowland, George, Ralph, Christian, Joan, Ann, and Margaret. George Heathcote, the fourth son, by Margaret, his wife, had Ralph, two others not named, George, John, Alice, Mary, Thomas and William. Ralph Heathcote, the eldest, had Godfrey, George, Thomas (who had a son Francis) and Francis (who had a daughter Dorothy.) Godfrey Heathcote, of Chesterfield, was thrice married: viz. to Frances Crashaw, Anne Allen, and Anne ———, by the last named Anne he had issue: viz. Francis, Anne, and Ralph Heathcote, rector of Staveley, married 1st Katherine, by whom he had Dorothy and Godfrey, who by Mary, his wife, had Frances, Maria, Godfrey and another. The Rector of Staveley, by his second wife, Mary Brailsford, had an only son, Ralph, who was three times married; 1st, to Grace Bateman; secondly, to Abigail Hall; and, 3rdly, to Ann Branker, and had by the two last no issue. By the first wife, Grace, he had Ralph Heathcote, who, by Elizabeth West, had eight children: viz. Grace, Ralph, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Godfrey, Abigail, George and Edward, who, by Mary Monk, had a son, Edward. Godfrey, of Chesterfield, Clerk of the Peace for Derbyshire, and an eminent attorney, died December 2, 1773, aged 72, without surviving issue. He married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. James Cooke, of Barlborough, who died November 17, 1766, aged 63, and had Dorothy, died September 14, 1736, and Ralph, died July 19, 1749, S. P. Dr. Ralph Heathcote, the eldest son, was rector of Morton, in this county, and vicar of Sileby, in Leicestershire, he was a controversial writer of some note in the early part of the last century, and by Mary Ockley, his wife, had four sons and four daughters: viz. Ralph, Godfrey, married Sarah Chambers, Charles, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, Grace and Dorothy, wife of Anthony Lax Maynard, esq. Ralph Heathcote, esq. eldest son, was plenipotentiary at Cologne and Hesse-Cassel, and married Margaret Mompesson, by her he had Ralph, father of Ralph, now of Aix-la-Chapelle, esq. and Godfrey.

The Rev. Edward Heathcote, of East Bridgeford, county of Nottingham, living in 1796, the fourth son of Ralph, married Katherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Hacker, of East Bridgeford, esq. and had issue Robert, Ralph, Katherine, Charles, Mary, Elizabeth, Edward, (who has issue) Robert, Dorothy, Godfrey, Ralph, Godfrey, Rowland Heathcote Hacker, Lieut. Col. of the late Newfoundland Fencibles, died in 1831, S. P. Anne and Arabella.

A family of Heathcote had been some time resident at Brampton, in 1614, when they purchased Cutthorpe, in that parish. The immediate descendant and representative of this family is the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, of Barlborough hall.

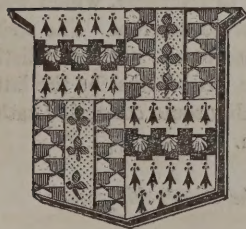
Pedigree of BROWNE, of Hungry Bentley, and Chesterfield.



ARMS—Quarterly, 1 and 4 Browne, *Ermine*, on a fesse counter embattled, *Sable*, three escallop-shells, *Argent*. 2 and 3 Turner, *vair*, *Argent* and *Gules*, on a pale, *Or*, three trefoils slipped, *Vert*.

CREST—..... out of a mural crown, *Gules*, a Stork's head issuing, *Ermine*.

MOTTO—"Esse quam haberi."



Thomas Browne, of Shredicoate, = Apelina, daughter of George Southwike, of London, mer-
chant, and widow of William Fairfax, of London, goldsmith.
ford, died in 1653.

Thomas Browne, died unmarried. George B. of Shredicoate, died 1652, mar. and had issue.	William B. of Gray's Inn, esq. Barrister at Law, died 1662, aged 57. Edward B. of Ald- ley, co. Derby.	Edmund B. of Hungry Bent- ley, co. Derby, esq. died June 27, 1684, aged 75.	= Dorothy, 2nd dau. of Sir Edward Ver- non, of Sudbury, knt. died in 1659, bur. at Longford.	Mary, married Carey Stury, of Rassall, co. Salop. Apelina, obt. unmarried.
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Thomas Browne, of Hungry Bentley, esq. eldest son, buried at Longford, July 17, 1708. Will dated 22nd May, 1708.	Grace, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Crofts, of Brampton, co. Derby, gent. married there 20th October, 1663, buried at Longford, 6th July, 1690.	Rupert Browne, of the Prerogative Office, London, died 29th of May, 1711, aged 43 years, bur. at Longford.	Sibil, dau. of Humphry Wirley, of Hampstead hall, co. Stafford, esq.	Edmund, mar. died 27th July, 1711, buried in St. Stephen's, Hertfordshire.	William. George. John, married. Charles, unma. Walter. Philip. Mark.	Mary. Apelina. Dorothy. Margaret. Elizabeth.
Thomas Browne, of Hungry Bentley, esq. eldest son, buried at Longford, Sept. 21, 1717. Will dated Sept. 12, 1717.	Alice, daughter of Richard Simpson, of Barton, co. Derby, esq. by Elizabeth, his wife, sister and co-heir of John Merry, of Barton, esq. buried at Longford, 24th January, 1731.	Rupert Browne, bapt. at Longford, Jan. 9, 1671.	Humphry, Rupert, Humphry, Charles, all died without issue.	Sibil and Knightley, two daughters, died without issue.		
Rupert Browne, of Hungry Bentley, esq. eldest son, bapt. at Longford, 1698, buried May 29, 1753.	Eleanora, dau. of Andrew Corbet, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, esq.	Grace, mentioned in her grandfather and father's wills, died unmarried.	Penelope, mentioned in her grandfather and father's wills, married Mr. Sudall, of Lichfield.			
Thomas Browne, of Bentley, esq. eldest son, bapt. at Longford, 16th December, 1723. Sold Bentley to (Sir) Edward Wilmot, bart. in 1748, and afterwards resided at Shrewsbury.	Edmund, bapt. at Longford, Oct. 7, 1729, died S. P. John, bapt. at Longford, Feb. 9, 1730, died S. P. James, bapt. at Longford, buried 21st Sept. 1737.	Eleanora, bapt. at Longford, Jan. 23, 1724-5. Elizabeth, bapt. at Longford, March 9, 1731.	Rupert Browne, of Chesterfield, county of Derby, gent. died 10th May, 1755, aged 58 years, buried in Chesterfield churchyard, where is his gravestone.	Mary, dau. of John Charnels, of Little Eaton, co. Derby, esq. died 7th July, 1787, aged 57 years.	Rev. Corbet Browne, rector of Withington, near Shrewsbury, mar. a daughter of the Rev. Dixie, of Derby.	
Thomas Browne, gent. and Alderman of Chesterfield, died March 30, 1829.	Sibella-Ann, dau. and co-heiress of George Turner, of Wigwell and Swanwick, co. Derby, esq. died March 19, 1811, aged 46.	John Charnel Browne, of Chesterfield, and some time of Alport, near Bakewell, Attorney at Law, living in 1831: no issue.	Georgiana, dau. and co-heiress of George Turner, of Wigwell and Swanwick, esq.	Corbet and Joseph Clay, both died without issue.	Elizabeth, died Feb. 15, 1761, aged 3 years. Mary, died November 15, 1765, aged 2 years.	
Sarah, dau. of Thomas Hardy, of Chesterfield, married 26th of April, 1823.	John Corbet B. of Chesterfield, gent. living in 1831.	Mary-Ann Turner, died April 17, 1796, aged 7 months.	Rupert Montague Browne, died 27th March, 1825, aged 23 years.	Georgiana-Mary, mar. at Chesterfield, 25th April, 1825, to Mr. Wm. Thorpe, of Quorndon, near Derby, Schoolmaster, and has issue.	Eleanor-Charnel, died Dec. 7, 1805.	
	Rupert Montague, born 8th April, 1825.	George Turner, born 10th October, 1823.				

The family of Browne, of Hungry Bentley and Chesterfield is of considerable antiquity, and claim to be descended from Sir Anthony Browne, knt. who married Lucy, daughter of John Neville, Marquess Montacute, in the reign of Edward IV. and widow of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwark, knt. father of the Earl of Southampton. The grandson of Sir Anthony, was Sir Anthony Browne, created Viscount Montacute, in 1553, by queen Mary, to whom he was Master of the Horse. He was high in favour with queen Elizabeth, notwithstanding his continuing a catholic, and was visited by her during his sickness. He died in 1592.—The marriage of Edmund Browne, esq. with Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edmund Vernon, knt. seems to have first connected this family with the county of Derby. In the course of the last century, Rupert Browne, esq. settled at Chesterfield, and left two sons, who espoused sisters, the co-heiresses of George Turner, of Wigwell Grange and Swanwick, in this county, esq.

The Brights, the Youles, the Bournes, the Wilkinsons, and several good families have resided in Chesterfield, and the Bossleys, the Charges, the Duttons, and many other respectable families now reside there.

The following letters are interesting as connected with the town of Chesterfield, which was a manor in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury at the time they were written. The writer was Thomas, Lord Crumwell (Cromwell) afterwards Earl of Essex, and one of the most distinguished counsellors of Henry VIII. The time to be assigned to these letters must be the latter end of the reign of that sovereign, and the hermit alluded to was probably some concealed catholic priest engaged in exciting the lower people against the Reformation.

To my very good Lord, th' erle of Shrewsbury, Lord Stuard to the King's Majestic.

"After my right herty com'endac'ons to your Lordship, I have by this bearer, your s'rvaunt

bailly of Chesterfeld, receyved your lres and the byll therin enclosed concernyng thermyte; the whiche being by me examyned, answered that he could not tell whether he spak em the same trayterouse words or not. I have caused an inditeme't to be drawen therupon, whiche your Lordship shal receyve herwith. And also I have thoght convenient to rendeyr the said hermite unto you agayn, there before the Justices of Assise to be tryed, and to th exmple of all other to be punyshed according to right and the king's lawes. I thank ev'mor' your Lordship for your good zeale, diligence, and dexterite in repressing and apprehending such perniciouse and detestable felons; and therof shal I not faile to make true report to his Highnes, who, I am assure, shal tak the same in most thankfull part. Thus I beseech o'r Holy Creator to send you p'sperite and long liffe. From Cheleshith, this xvijth of July, your Lordshyp's assuryd

"THOMAS CRUMWELL."

To my lovyng Freend, Sir Godfray Folyamb, knight.

"After my herty com'endac'ons, ye shall understand I have receyved your lres of the ixth of this present, and well p'used the saim, whereby appereth the good zeale, diligence, and dexteriti, ye use to sue such felonyouse p'rsons as the hermite who was sent to me to be apprehended, and their malice repressed, thanking you hertely for the same, being assured that I will not fayle to make report thereof to the King's Highness, who, I doubt not, shall have your such gentil proceedings right acceptable. I have sent and removved the said hermite to my Lord Stuard, with an inditement there to be brought before the Justices of Assises, to receive such punishment for his demerits as the lawe requireth, to the fearful example of all like. I doubte not but ye woll doo therein to see justice ministred as to right and yo'r duetie towards his Ma'ti shall apperteyn. Thus fare you hertily well this xvijth of July. From your lovyng freend,

"THOMAS CRUMWELL."

CHESTER, LITTLE, a small village and hamlet on the east bank of the river Derwent, in Derventio, the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, and in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. This once celebrated Roman station (now a ruinous village) one mile N. of Derby, bearing the ancient appellation of Derventio,* has been noticed by Camden, Dr. Stukeley, Dr. Pegge, and other celebrated antiquarians. This station, and the coins which have been discovered in it, we have before noticed, on pages 250—252, in the first Volume of this work. In 1831, this township and constabulary contained 46 houses, 46 families, and 191 inhabitants. Of the families, 13 were employed in agriculture, 26 in trade or handicraft, and 7 variously. The Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds mail and post coach runs daily past the village. Several of the houses are falling rapidly into decay, and but little improvement has taken place here for some centuries, except the erection of an elegant house, the property of Mr. Harrison, engineer.

The extent of the township is 436 a. 0 r. 12 p. of good freehold and copyhold land, including road and waste of 11 a. 2 r. 18 p. watered by the canal and the river Derwent, at an average rental of 50s. an acre, being let at various prices of from 30s. to 80s. an acre. The principal proprietors are the Corporation of Derby, who own 335 a. 3 r. 26 p. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee under the Dean of Lincoln, 109 a. 0 r. 26 p. and several houses; the Trustees of the road 6 a. 1 r. 6 p.; the Canal Company 5 a. 1 r. 28 p.; St. Alkmund's parish 4 a. 2 r. 19 p.; Sampson Tomlinson 5 a. 2 r. 16 p.; Godfrey Meynell, esq. 4 a. 0 r. 28 p. and five houses; William Morley 1 a. 3 r. 14 p.; Nathaniel Horsley 1 a. 2 r. 38 p.; and George Cheatham, Samuel Johnson, Sarah Hutchinson, John Haslam, Ellen Walthrow, George Waterall, and John Harrison, engineer, have houses with gardens attached. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £950. 1s. The average amount of the poor, county rate, and constable's account, during the last nine years, has been £103. 18s. The highways of late years have amounted to more than all the other rates, except the church rate, which has been about £40. per annum.

* In 267, a colony of the Roman soldiers lay at Little Chester. In 275, the Britons besieged and took it by storm, and put all the Romans to the sword.

The manor of Little Chester includes the townships of Little Eaton and Quarndon. The manor after the Conquest is described in the Domesday Survey as parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to, and has ever since continued to be the property of the Deans of Lincoln. The Degge family for a considerable time held a moiety of this manor under the Dean. The present lessee of the manor of Little Chester, *cum membris*, is the Duke of Devonshire.

The following document relative to a cottage now standing in Little Chester, and occupied by Mr. William Gadsby, a framework-knitter, and eminent florist, has been for many years in his family, and contains some curious particulars not unworthy of record: the sword worn by his ancestor in the Cromwellian wars is still in his possession, the blade of which is 4 feet 6 inches. This puts him on a level in point of interest with the ancestor of William Hutton, mentioned by that shrewd and intelligent writer in his History of Derby.

"A trew account of the famaley of the Creswell, at Little Chester, in the County of Derby, by tradition from my grate granfather and granfather and mother; that built and lived in the same house wherein I now am in the possession of, at Little Chester.

"My grate granfather, George Creswell, was a blacksmith, and lived in a house over against the place on which stands the house I now hold under the Gentlemen of the Corporation of Derby. The place opposite my grate granfather's house being unoccupied, he got leave of the Corporation to erect a building for shoeing horses in, for which he paid a small acknowledgment. And in some time he built a house, only of wood in part, and wattled it with wattlings, and covered the wattlings with clay, and then came to live in it. None of the flors was paved, but of the natural earth. Then he dyed, and my granfather, Robert Creswell, came to live in it, he was a labouring man, and had been a gentleman's sarvant, and had lived with one Mr. Britemore, in St. Alkmund's parish; and lived with the same Mr. Britemore at the time of the sivle wares: this was in King Charles the First's time, which, at that time, King Charles the First ordered a press to take all the men that could be spared, and that could bear arms; so the press gang came to take him, but he made his escape over the garding walls into the road going to Darley, and got over Darley wares, and so went to Nottingham, (which place generall Moonk had got in possession, under Oliver Cromwell) where he inlisted in his trope of horse, and was with him in severall battles, and at the battle of Edge Hill, and continued with generall Moonk till the restoration of King Charles the Second. He was then discharged and came to Little Chester. My grate granfather being dead, my granfather came to the same house and married; and repared the house, and made some addition to it; and pained (panneled) some parts with brick, and made a plaster floore as there was one chamber only before, which was only boards in an irregular manner. He was imployed by Mr. Lord, of Little Chester (grandfather of the present Mr. Lord, of Little Chester) as a malt miller, the said Mr. Lord had a malt mill in the Full Street, (where now Mr. Heath's new house stands,) Mr. Lord was then the Mayor of Derby, and my granfather died in his sarvis. Then my fater, George Creswell, came to it and made severall repares, and after some time built a part to the house, containing one seller, one parler and chamber, as it now is; cost £22. and upwards. After my mother died, my fater let me come to it, where I now am: then it was repared by Mr. Sims, whom I paid upwards of five pounds; last year but one fencing the orchard and thatching the house and other repares cost me £4. 14s.; the whole ground, with the orchard and garding and what the house stands on, being no more than the 4th of an acre." The writer of this document has been dead about 70 years. William Gadsby, a framework-knitter, who came from Eastwood, in Nottinghamshire, married the only daughter of Robert Creswell, and resided at Little Chester until his death, when his son, William Gadsby, took possession of the cottage. William Gadsby was born in 1759; and has a son, William, and four daughters. He has held the cottage 45 years by paying an acknowledgment to the Corporation of £1. per annum. He has recently been raised to £4. per annum.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee of the manor under the Dean of Lincoln, holds a court annually. Mr. John Horrocks, of Derby, attorney at law, is the steward.

CHILCOTE is a village, township, parochial chapelry, and constabulary, 1 m. S. W. of Seal, Childecote, on the south bank of the Trent, at almost an equal distance from Tamworth Childecote, (the post town) Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Burton on Trent; in that corner of the county, where the four counties of Derby, Leicester, Stafford, and Warwick, meet on the common, which is called by some Chilcote Common, by others Clifton Common, and by others No Man's Heath. This township contained, in 1831, 38 houses, 40 families, and 191 inhabitants, who are entirely supported by agriculture; it is in the parish of Clifton Camville, in the county of Stafford, and in the hundred of Repton and Gresley in this county. In 1789 there were 14 houses.

In Cildecote were three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. Three villanes have there two ploughs and twelve acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 10s. This berewick then belonged to Cliftune, in Stadford. D. B.

As to its ancient history, but little is known. Erdeswick speaks of it as if it were situate in the county of Stafford; but gives little information respecting it, and the little he does give, is conveyed in very doubtful terms. He says Chilcote was "so called, as I think, because it was one child's land. In 1368, one Richard Childcote was, I take it, owner thereof, and so continued till 2 Richard II. but whose it was before or since I know not." In 4 Richard II. Robert de Berkeley was possessed of the manor of Chilcote.* The Berkeleys held it under the Earls of Chester. The heiress of Sir Thomas Berkeley brought it early in the fifteenth century to Sir Thomas Bridges. Sir Giles Bridges, knt. of Corberley, in the county of Gloucester, father of John, first Lord Chandos, died September 1, 1511, seised *inter alia* of this manor of Chilcote. It appears that this, like Radbourn, was part of the old Chandos estates. This manor was for many years in the family of Milward, and was afterwards the property of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, of Sutton, in Scarsdale, esq. from whom it passed by marriage to Job Hart Price, esq. who assumed the name of Clarke, and whose son, Godfrey Bagnold Clarke, succeeded to it; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his sister Anne, who married, in 1805, Walter Butler, the 17th Earl and first Marquess of Ormonde. This estate, consisting of nearly 1400 acres of land, was, together with the valuable and extensive English estates of the late Marquess, consigned to sale by means of an especial Act obtained for that purpose, under the direction of the trustees therein appointed.

In 1824, on the 18th November, this estate was sold by auction at the Auction Mart, London, to Francis Robertson, esq. for the sum of £87,000. The rental of this valuable estate was estimated at £2,600. per annum. The estimated annual value of all the messuages, buildings and land, according to the return entered in the County office, is £2,209. 10s. The land is excellent, and the average rental is about 40s. per acre. Mr. Robertson is the sole proprietor, and lord of the manor.

Chilcote is a valuable and well circumstanced estate. A very large old mansion, on a spot which had been surrounded by every comfort of affluence, was pulled down a few years ago for the materials: and the sole memorials left of its ancient owners, are two glass fragments (fixed in the window of the honest neighbouring farmer at Clifton lodge, who happens to be also somewhat of a Herald.) One bearing the arms of Milward—*Ermine*, on a fess, *Gules*, three plates: the other, those of Palmer—*Or*, two bars, *Gules*, on each three trefoils slipped, *Argent*, in chief a greyhound courant, *Sable*.

The chapel is annexed to the rectory of Clifton Camville, which is in the deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury, and in the patronage of Henry Stokes, esq.

Amongst Sir Aston Cokayne's Poems we find the following, addressed to his cousin, Mr. William Milward:

"Whilst you at Chilcote live, and I at Pooley:
Let's every week meet one another duly:
Talk of our long acquaintance, and the strange
Things that have happ'ned since this mighty change:
And drink a glass of honest country ale
To all our absent friends at every tale."

* Dugdale says, 13th August, 4 Richard II. Sir Richard Stafford died seised of the manor of Childecote, co. Derby.

CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, and BROWNSIDE, a constabulary and township in the manor Buggsworth, Branside, and parish of Glossop, in the hundred of High Peak; being about a mile and a half west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. In 1831, it contained 189 houses, 192 families, and 993 inhabitants. Of the families, 43 were employed in agriculture, 30 in trade or handicraft (chiefly cotton spinning) and 119 variously. This township is surrounded by high mountains, called South-head, Chinley-churn (where excellent paving and slating stones are procured) and others. The small places or villages of Ashencrough, the Nase, the Four lane ends, and Moslee, are in this township.

The extent of the township is about 3000 acres of gritstone land, chiefly meadow and pasture, watered by the Sher-brook, Ford-brook, Hall-brook, Black-brook, Frith river, and other small streams, which fall into the river Goyte at Whaley bridge. The land is divided into small farms at an average rental of about 25s. an acre. The non-resident freeholders are Messrs. Daniel Barber, Peter Bramwell, George Hollingshead, John Hudson, John Ibbotson, John Lingard, Francis Marriott, Henry Middleton, Joseph Nixon, John Pearson, and William Williamson. The resident freeholders are Messrs. James Barnes, James Braddock, William Broadhurst, Anthony Carrington, the elder and younger, Thomas Drinkwater of Beard, Thomas Drinkwater of Greenhead, Thomas Drinkwater of Waterside, John Drinkwater of Meadow, John Drinkwater of Chinley Head, Joseph Drinkwater of Clough Head, Joseph Nicholas, James Goddard, Thomas Goodman of Eccles house, Joseph Hadfield, Joel Handford, Daniel Hanson, Jonathan, William and Obadiah Porritt, John Kirk, James Kinder, Thomas Lomas, John Lowe, John Middleton, Edward Swindell, William Simpson, William and John Taylor, William Ward, Jonathan and William Waterhouse, Samuel Winterbottom, and the Rev. Ebenezer Glossop. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2916. 8s. 6d. The average of the poor, county and other rates for the last eight years amount to £313. 8s. 6d. by the year. Chinley, being extra parochial, pays no church rates; but Bugsworth and Brownside contribute to the church rates at Glossop.

The hamlet of Chinley pays a fee farm rent to the king of £12. a year. The great tithes of this township were let by the Duke of Norfolk to the proprietors as follows: Chinley for £18. Bugsworth £9. 9s. and Brownside £9. They have since been sold to Messrs. Rimington and Wake, of Sheffield, who have considerably raised the tithes, charging from 9s. to 12s. an acre for oats, and from 15s. to 20s. for wheat, which has caused many of the farmers to discontinue the growth of grain.

There are here three men's clubs, consisting of about 200 members, and one female club, of 300 members. Here are three dissenting chapels, two day schools, and one Sunday school, which is supported by voluntary contributions; one county bridge, at Chapel Milltown, half of another at Brownside, and three public houses in the township.

The inhabitants of this township owe suit and service to the king's manor of High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire, who holds his courts at Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The Independent chapel at Chinley, which was built in 1711, originally belonged to the Rev. William Bagshaw, who formed a congregation here after his ejection from Glossop in 1662. The present minister is the Rev. Ebenezer Glossop.

Charities.—Township of Chinley.

School.—The following benefactions, for the support of a school in this chapelry, is recorded on a tablet in the old school room.

Thomas Moulton	Rent charge	0	10	0
George Green	Ditto	0	10	0
Nicholas Lingard.....	Ditto	0	10	0

The small sums above mentioned, and one-third of the clear rent of the land, £2. belonging to Trickett's charity (now £9. 6s. 8d.) are received by the master of Chinley school. Four children,

who are appointed by the vestry, are taught reading, writing, and accounts, free, in respect of Trickett's charity.

Carrington Sarah, £5..... } | 0 13 0 | Poor | Will, 1706.
Harrison Thomas, £10. ... }

Hamlets of Chinley and Brownside.

Jenkinson Bernard.. | £100. stock, 4 per cent. Bank Annuities | Poor | Will, 24th April, 1786.

CHISWORTH and LUDWORTH form a constabulary and township in the chapelry of Chisuorde, Leedworth, Mellor, in the manor and parish of Glossop, in the hundred of High Peak, and is situate on the east bank of the river Goyte. In 1831, these places contained 312 houses, 333 families, and 1734 inhabitants; of the families, 42 were employed in agriculture, 279 in trade or handicraft, and 12 variously. The chief manufacture is cotton spinning.

The extent of the township is—Chisworth 863 *a.* 3 *r.* 38 *p.* and Ludworth 1733 *a.* 1 *r.* 5 *p.* the whole being gritstone and coal land, watered by the Goyte and numerous small streams. About one-tenth of the land is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; being chiefly divided into small farms, at an average rental of 15*s.* per acre. The principal freeholder is the Duke of Norfolk, who owns 1701 *a.* 0 *r.* 38 *p.* in Ludworth, and 844 *a.* 2 *r.* 10 *p.* in Chisworth. The other freeholders in Chisworth are the Earls of Stamford and Dysart; and in Ludworth, the Earl of Stamford, Egerton Tatton, Nathaniel Wright, and ——— Ardern, esqrs. William Roylance, and the representatives of the late William Chatterton. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £3229. 0*s.* 10*d.* The parochial expenses bear about the same proportion as the neighbouring townships in Glossop Dale. The great tithes belong to the Duke of Norfolk, and the small tithes to the Vicar of Glossop.

“On Ludworth common there is a flat stone about 8 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches wide, and nearly 2 feet thick, approaching in form to an oval, on which formerly stood two stone pillars, fixed in round sockets and tapering upwards. In 1810, Messrs. Lysons state that only one part remained in its original position, this was two feet 6 inches in height and 20 inches in diameter at the top: the upper part, 2 feet 6 inches in length, had been broken off and removed to the distance of several feet: the lower part of the other, which has also been removed from its socket, is 4 feet two inches in length, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom and 15½ inches at the top. This ancient monument (which bears a good deal of resemblance to one of the same kind, called the Bow Stones, on the Cheshire side of the river, and at no great distance from it) has received from the country people the appellation of Robin Hood's Picking Rods. As double pillars appear among the earliest sepulchral monuments in christian cemeteries, it is not improbable these were erected to some illustrious person in the pagan times.”

In Leedworth, Brun had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. D. B. 295.

In Chiseurde and Cheuenesurd Swin had one carucate of land. D. B. 295.

In 1345, Thomas le Ragged enfeoffed John Foljambe of two-thirds of the manor of Chisworth. In 1360, the whole manor was conveyed by Richard Foljambe and Robert de Holt to the abbey of Basingwerke. It has since been considered as parcel of the manor of Glossop; Ludworth is also a parcel of that manor, of which manor His Grace the Duke of Norfolk is lord.

CHUNAL, a village and hamlet in the manor and parish of Glossop, in the hundred of High Peak, contained in 1831, 19 houses, 119 inhabitants, and 19 families; 14 of whom were employed in agriculture, and 4 in trade or handicraft. The extent of the township is 885 *a.* 1 *r.* 6 *p.* of gritstone land, the property of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and is divided into small farms, at an average rental of 15*s.* per acre. The poor, county, and other rates are collected by the overseer of Glossop.

Church Broughton, see Broughton.

Church Sterndale, see Hartington.

Church Gresley, see Gresley.

Church Somersall, see Somersall.

Cinders, a small village in the parish of Whitwell.

Cinder Hill, a village in the parish of Horsley.

CLAY CROSS, or CLAY LANE, a village and township, 5 m. S. of Chesterfield, in the parish of North Winfield, in the hundred of Scarsdale. In 1831, this township contained 109 houses, 564 inhabitants, and 111 families; of whom 50 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 31 in trade and handicraft, and 30 variously. The overseer not being at home when called upon for the necessary information relative to the parochial expenses, we are not able to state what they are. The freeholders are Mrs. Turbutt of Ogston, Mrs. Brockshaw, Messrs. James Bown, Thomas Hopkinson, John Oldham, Thomas Elliott, Jeremiah Higginbotham, Samuel Routh, John Stephenson, and William Webster.

The manor of Clay Lane belonged to the Earls of Shrewsbury, and having passed through the same hands as Shirland, is now the property of the Earl of Thanet, William Turbutt, esq. and others.

CLIFTON and COMPTON, a township and constablewick in the parish of Ashbourn, and in Cliptune, a detached part of the hundred of Morleston and Lichfield. In 1831, this township contained 179 houses, 187 families, and 839 inhabitants. Of the families, 12 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 144 in trade or handicraft, and 31 variously.

The extent of the township is 1002 acres of good meadow and pasture land, watered by the rivers Schoo and Dove, divided into small farms, and let at about £2. an acre. The poor and county rates have for some years past averaged £200. and the church rate £63. per annum. The poor rate, made from a recent valuation at 10*d.* in the pound, amounts to £102. 2*s.* 5*d.* The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2928. 18*s.* 4*d.* There are about sixty freeholders, the principal of whom are, the Dean of Lincoln; John Beresford, — Antrobus, Godfrey de Burgh, Goodall Copestake, William Webster, John Harrison, and John Brittlebank, esqrs.; John Dunncliffe, Joseph Tomlinson, gents.; James Riddleston, surgeon; Messrs. Samuel Dawson, tanner, Edward Cording, William Smith, Robert Hogg, Robert Hartshorn, William Johnson, Richard Shaw, John Fearn, William Etches, Thomas Hartshorn, William Pearson, Thomas Briddon, John Ellaby, Joseph Eaton, Thomas Robinson, John Millward, John Plant, William Goodwin, Daniel Melbourne, — Teates, of the Cheadle Brass Works; Executors of the late — Sherwin, the Executors of the late Mr. Riddleston; Miss Elizabeth Buxton, and others.

Compton adjoins the south-east side of the town of Ashbourn, from which it is separated by a small brook called the Schoo. Sir John Porte, of Etwall, formerly held lands at Compton and Clifton. Thomas Bedford, a nonjuring divine, the learned Editor of *Simon Dunelmensis*, and Author of the *Historical Catechism*, resided at Compton, and died there in 1773, and was buried at Ashbourn.

*In Cliptune Leuric and Levenot had three carucates of land to be taxed; land to three ploughs; eight villanes and five bordars have now there four ploughs and four acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 40*s.* now 10*s.* and then belonged to Ralph Fitz Hubert. D. B. 320.*

The manors of Great and Little Clifton belonged to the Cokaine family in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth, who held them under the Fitz Herberts, of Norbury. The present lady of the manor is Miss Hayne, daughter and heiress of the late John Hayne, of Ashbourn Green House, esq. whose widow is now the wife of James Godfrey De Burgh, esq.

Clifton is a mile and a half south-west of Ashbourn, and had formerly a chapel of Ease, which having become ruinous was taken down about the year 1750, and the stone was used in repairing the chancel of Ashbourn church.

At Compton is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, called Sion Chapel, built at the expense of Mr.

John Cooper, in 1800, who endowed the same and six almshouses adjoining thereto, for six poor aged women, who have 4s. a week each. See more particulars under Ashbourn Charities.

Clives, in Mugginton.

CLOWN, a pleasant village, is a parish and constabulary in the deanery of Chesterfield, and Clune, hundred of Scarsdale, about 9 miles from Chesterfield. In 1831, it contained 134 houses, 637 inhabitants, and 136 families; of whom 69 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 58 in trade and handicraft, and 9 variously. The inhabitants are now chiefly employed in agriculture with the exception of a few hands employed in a mill for the manufacture of candle-wick, sacking and sail-cloth, and at the collieries.

The extent of the parish is 1825 acres of limestone and clay land, partly freehold and partly copyhold, and is well watered by numerous springs. The high ground is principally limestone, and the land in the valleys and low ground is a strong clay. The farms are small, at an average rental of 25s. per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1660. The tithes, which belong to the Rector, are generally compounded for. The principal freeholders are Mrs. Hill, of Romely, Henry Bowdon, of Southgate house, esq. Mr. Cornelius Brown, the Duke of Devonshire, and a few other small freeholders. There are also many small copyholders under the Duke of Portland, who holds a court at Bolsover, in which manor the greater portion of the parish of Clown is situate. The parochial rates (including constable and county rates) have for the last three years averaged £230. a year. There is neither workhouse or house of industry, the poor having an allowance at home. The average rate of a labourer's wages is 2s. a day, and nothing is paid out of the poor rate in lieu of wages. There is one endowed free school, and a Sunday school supported by voluntary contribution, and five public houses.

In Clune Ernui had six ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. Two ox-gangs of land to be taxed belonging to the manor of Whitwell. There is now in the demesne half a plough, and eight villanes have one plough. Value in king Edward's time 20s. now 8s. Ernui holds it under the king. D. B. 326.

The manor of Clown was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton abbey. In 6 Richard II. Robert Folville held one messuage and 40 acres of glebe land under the church; two other messuages and 21 acres of land under the king in the same manner as the castle of Bolsover. The parish is partly situate in the Duke of Portland's manor of Bolsover, and partly in that of Barlborough, belonging to the Rev. C. H. Reaston Rodes.

Romely Hall, in this parish, in the reign of queen Elizabeth belonged to the family of Wood, afterwards to that of Routh, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Wright, of Sheffield. The nephew of the latter, in 1788, devised it to Daniel Thomas Hill, esq. and in 1816 it was the residence of the Rev. Thomas Hill, and now of Mrs. Hill. The estate belonging to this hall is partly in Clown, and partly in Barlborough and Bolsover. Romely hall was some time in the occupation of the late Dr. Thomas Gisborne, Physician in Ordinary to the King, and President of the College of Physicians, who died there in 1806.

The ancient gothic church, with a tower, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, though it appears in the reign of Henry III. to have been called by another name; for that monarch confirmed the church of All Saints, at Clown, to the priory of Radford, near Worksop. Richard de Rawcliff was parson here 8 Richard II. William Inskip (founder of the school) died 1582, having been rector 54 years. Thomas Donne was rector in 1734. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. and yearly tenths 14s. 1d. The present annual value of the tithes and glebe lands is about £220. The King is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Wilton Pawsey, M. A. is the present rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of William Inskip, parson of Clown 54 years, was buried the 30th day of November, 1582.

Hereunder lieth the body of Mr. Charles Basseldine, benefactor to this church £50.; a founder of a school,

and gave £6. per annum to teach twelve of the poor children in the parish of Clown, who died March 23, 1736, aged 84.

Charities.

Chantry Rev. George ...	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 4th April, 1722.
Church Lands	6 a. 2 r. 6 p.	3 8 6	Repairs of Ch.	
Clayton Andrew	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 19th August, 1701.
Denham Elizabeth	{ House and land 1 a. 3 r. 1 p.	0 19 0	Poor widows	Will, 1720.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ...	Funds	7 5 0	Poor, clothing	Will, 1818.
Johnson Richard	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 2nd March, 1714.
Slater Elizabeth	Rent charge	0 3 0	Ditto	Will, 1706.
Thompkin Francis	3 acres of land	2 18 6	Ditto	Will, 7th July, 1705.
Watkinson John	Rent charge	0 5 0	.....	Will, 4th April, 1704.
Wilkson William	Rent charge	0 5 0	Poor	Will, 2nd August, 1666.
Woodhead Edmund	Rent charge	1 0 0	.....	Will, 6th August, 1697.

School.

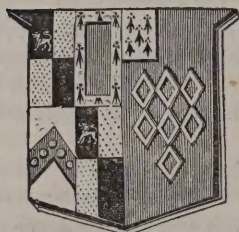
Basseldine Charles ...	{ A house, school-room and outbuildings and 3 acres of land, also 11 a. 2 r. 10 p. }	15 0 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 26th August, 1730.
Slater John	Rent charge	2 0 0	Ditto	Will, 15th Nov. 1727.

In respect of the emoluments Mr. John Goody, who was appointed schoolmaster in 1785, instructs 24 poor children in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Pedigree of BOWDON, of Southgate House, in Clown, and Beighton Fields, in Barlborough.

ARMS of J. B. Bowdon, impaling those of his wife. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sable and Or*, in the first a Lion passant, *Argent*, langued, *Gules*. Bowdon. 2, *Gules*, a bordure, *Ermine*, 3, *Argent*, on a chevron, *Gules*, five bezants, Erdeswick, the whole impaling, *Gules*, seven masles conjoined, three, three and one, *Argent*, a canton, *Ermine*. Ferrers, of Badsley.

CREST—issuant out of a ducal coronet a demi-Eagle, displayed with a cross forme immediately over its head.



..... Bowdon, of =

Henry Bowdon, of Beighton Fields, co. = sister of John Hewitt, of Derby, gent. Died in 1665; left Beighton Fields, gent. of the ancient family of Hewitt, of Shire Oaks. Bowdon. dau. of

Henry Bowdon, nephew and heir of = sister of John Alleyn, of Whetston Hall, in Tideswell, esq. which John devised that estate to his nephew, John Bowdon, in 1700.*

John Bowdon, of Beighton Fields, co. Derby, nephew of John Alleyn; at whose death, = daughter of George Johnson, of Sheffield, in 1700, he was aged 4 years. co. Warwick, gent.

Henry Bowdon, of Southgate House, co. Derby, esq. = Mary, only child of Joseph Erdeswick, of Sandon Hall, co. Stafford, esq. eldest son of only son, living in 1831. Sampson Erdeswick, of the same place.†

John Bruno Bowdon, of Beighton Fields, = Mary-Martha, dau. of Edward Ferrers, of Badesley Clinton, co. Warwick, esq. married in 1812. Henry Bowdon. Barbara, only daughter.

Henry. John. Helena. Barbara. Fanny Willoughby. Gemima. James, died an infant. Caroline.

* This Mr. John Alleyn died about 1700, and devised Whetston Hall and all his estates to his nephew, John Bowdon, an infant, but a Mr. Freeman laid his claim thereto as protestant heir, and succeeded in wresting the estate from the infant, and at his death left it to the Maxwells, of Meir, county of Stafford (one son and three daughters) who all severally had the possession of it, but all died issueless; whereupon Whetston Hall devolved, according to Freeman's will, upon Henry Howard, of Sheffield, esq. no relation, whose son, the present Duke of Norfolk, sold it about two years ago.

† This Sampson Erdeswick, of Sandon Hall, had two sons and a daughter. The sons informing their father that they did not intend to marry, he, under that impression, left Sandon Hall and its domain to his daughter, who married Lord Archibald Hamilton, who sold the same to Ryder, ancestor of the present Earl of Harrowby. Joseph Erdeswick, one of the sons, however, when 50 years of age, married the sister of Hugford Hassall, an eminent Solicitor, at Solitwell, county of Warwick, and left an only daughter, who married Henry Bowdon, of Beighton Fields, esq. and now of Southgate House, county of Derby.

From the information of J. B. Bowdon, esq. May 21, 1830.

This family claim to be descended from the Bowdons, of Bowdon in Chapel-en-le-Frith, of whom the following sketch here follows.

George Bowdon, of Bowdon, by Barbara, daughter of Nicholas Bagshaw, of Abney, had Edward and George Bowdon, living in 1611, married Ellen, daughter of Augustine Pole, of Langley, and had issue Thomas, who died in his father's lifetime (leaving issue); German, married Florence, daughter of Nicholas Bradburne; Ann, married Rowland Smith, of Waterford, and George, married Ellen, daughter and heir of George Bowdon, of Cheshire, by whom he had William and Edward, who had a son George, married to Ellen, daughter of Augustine Pole, of Langley, by his wife Cecily, daughter of the aforesaid William Bowdon.—Thomas Bowdon, who died in his father's lifetime, as before stated, left issue George, aged 12 years in 1611, Nicholas, Edward, Thomas, Anne, Elizabeth, and Dorothy. George Bowdon, probably the one aged 12 in 1611, in 1633, was a benefactor to the poor of Chapel-en-le-Frith. A Nicholas Bowdon, of this family, probably brother of George, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, county of York, whose son, George Bowdon, of Barnby, esq. died 1680, and is said, by Lysons, to have been the last of the family. He was probably the last of the elder branch: but from a perusal of the above short sketch, it plainly appears that there are several younger branches, of whom nothing is stated, and from some of whom it is probable the Bowdons of Beighton Fields are descended. Mr. Bowdon, of Beighton Fields, states that the Bowdon hall estate continued in the family until it descended to two daughters, co-heiresses, when it was sold, but the heirs male, with the remaining property, settled at Beighton Fields. John Bowdon (the father of the present Henry Bowdon, esq.) being a catholic, and under age, at the demise of his uncle, Mr. John Allen, of Whetstone hall, near Tideswell (in consequence of the several penal laws then existing against catholics) derived little or no benefit from his uncle's bequest, as the next protestant heir stepped into the estate. This family might most likely have shown their connexion with the Bowdons, of Bowdon, but for the loss of many papers which were lost or destroyed by the persecutions frequently carried on against catholic families.

Southgate House is a delightful residence, it was purchased and rebuilt at a great expense by the present proprietor, and is now become the chief family seat.

COAL or COLD ASTON, a village, township and constablewick in the parish of Dronfield, and in the hundred of Scarsdale, is situate on a considerable eminence 1 mile N. E. of Dronfield, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Norton. From the coal strata with which this lordship abounds this village derives its first name, and from its elevated and bleak situation its second. In 1831, this township contained 64 houses, 64 families, and 301 inhabitants. Of the families, 25 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 11 in trade, and 30 in the collieries, &c. The High Fields colliery is the property of Thomas Milnes Smith Milnes, esq. and the Aston colliery belongs to the Lord of the manor.

The township is bounded on the N. by Norton, on the S. by Dronfield; on the W. by Stubble in Dronfield; and on the E. by Troway in Eckington. The extent of the township is 1250 *a.* 1 *r.* 0 *p.* of hazel, clay and loamy soils, chiefly high and cold land, at an average rental of 30*s.* an acre, divided amongst the following proprietors, viz. Samuel Shore, esq. the lord of the manor, 188 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.*; Sir George Sitwell, bart. 183 *a.* 2 *r.* 46 *p.*; Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, 63 *a.* 2 *r.* 36 *p.*; including 49 acres, called Owler Car wood; the Duke of Devonshire, 36 *a.* 3 *r.* 30 *p.*; Robert Newton Shawe, esq. 254 *a.* 2 *r.* 17 *p.*; Francis Leggit Chantrey, esq. (Nor Wood) 25 *a.* 0 *r.* 6 *p.*; W. B. Thomas, esq. 37 *a.* 2 *r.* 23 *p.*; George Mower, esq. 145 *a.* 1 *r.* 11 *p.*; Gamariel Lloyd and James Walker, 102 *a.* 0 *r.* 29 *p.*; the Lecturer of Norton, 43 *a.* 0 *r.* 16 *p.*; Sidney Oldall, 52 *a.*; Francis Oldall, 30 *a.*; the Poor of Coal Aston, 13 *a.* 3 *r.* 30 *p.*; William Hollingworth, of Staveley, 27 *a.* 1 *r.* 4 *p.*; and the remainder is divided among twelve small proprietors. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1455. 3*s.* The parochial expenses, including poor, county, constable, church, and highway rates, taking the average of the last seven years, is £235. 14*s.* 9*d.* Here is a Friendly Society of 100 members, and one public house in the village. This township is within the manor of Norton, of which Samuel Shore, of Norton hall, esq. is the lord.

20th February, 8 Elizabeth, Henry Babington, of Dethicke, esq. settled lands in Coal Aston (amongst others) on his heirs male, begotten on the body of Mary, his then wife, sister of John, Lord d'Arcy.

Thomas Kent, the last male heir of the ancient family of that name (who had resided at Povey, in this township, many generations) left an only daughter and heiress, who married George Sitwell, esq. and brought a good estate to that family, which is now enjoyed by Sir George Sitwell, of Renishaw, bart.

The Hallowes, an ancient seat, was formerly the residence of a branch of the Morewood family. It now (with an estate of about 120 acres of land) belongs to the family of Smith, of Dunstan hall.

Charities.

Thomas Kent, by his will, bearing date 8th July, 1695, left a house, barn and several closes of land, containing, according to the Commissioners' Report, 9 a. 3 r. 1 p. now let for £16. yearly, for the putting forth apprentices.

The poor of this parish are also entitled to £4. 5s. from Andrew Morewood's charity, who left, in 1686, to Dronfield, Unstone and Coal Aston, 15 a. 0 r. 11 p. of land, now let for £10. 10s. per annum, which is now divided as follows: to the vicar of Dronfield, £2.; to the poor of Coal Aston the sum above named, and £4. to a schoolmistress to instruct children from Coal Aston, Unstone and Dronfield. One-third of £2. 12s. left by George Cooper in 1763; and also a portion of John Revell's charity, derived from 9 acres of land, now let for £14. per year, left in 1659.

Cobden Edge, in Glossop.

Codington, in Crich.

CODNOR PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Heanor, and 8 m. N. E. from Derby. In 1831 it contained 108 houses, 117 families, and 637 inhabitants; of the families, 13 were employed in agriculture, 100 in trade or handicraft, and 4 variously. The liberty abounds in ironstone in beds of 10 yards thick, also in coal: and there are extensive iron works, consisting of an iron forge and several furnaces, belonging to the Butterley Company; there are also potteries, and five stocking-frames in the liberty; these furnish employment to numerous workmen.

The extent of the liberty is 1130 acres of ironstone and coal land (including 120 acres of waste) divided into ten farms; five farms of from 100 to 400 acres, and five of from 8 to 70 acres, at an average rental of 22s. per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2472. 15s. The average yearly amount for the last seven years of the poor (including county and other rates) is £126. 16s. 6d. The wages of the agricultural labourers average 12s. a week. The paupers are maintained at a cost of 2s. 6d. a week, and the pauper children are generally apprenticed to trades. In 1830, there were two public houses in the liberty. There are ten proprietors, the principal of whom is Charles Legh Hoskins Master, esq. lord of the manor; the other freeholders are the Trustees of William Milnes, Daniel Kirkland, William Flint, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. Samuel Woolley, John Wright, James Christopher Royston, the Butterley Company, and the Cromford Canal Company.

CODNOR and LOSCOE. These two villages form a township and constabulary in the parish of Cotenoure, of Heanor, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. Codnor is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and Loscoe 1 m. W. of Heanor, and about 7 m. E. of Derby. In 1831, this township contained 267 houses, 1439 inhabitants, and 286 families; of these families, 56 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 206 in trade or handicraft, and 24 variously. The collieries, ironstone pits, furnaces, and the manufacture of stockings furnish the chief employment to the labouring class.

This township is bounded by Smalley, S.; Denby, W.; Ripley and Pentrich, N. N. W.; Codnor Park, N.; and Heanor, E. It is watered by the Baily brook, which falls into the Erewash.

The extent of the township is about 2000 acres of ironstone, coal, and strong clay cold land, divided into middling sized farms, at an average rental of 28s. and belong to the following freeholders. Charles Legh Hoskins Master, and Charles Vickers Hunter, esqrs. (the principal) Joseph Barrow, Charles Clayton, Samuel Farnsworth, Thomas and Joseph Fletcher, John and Samuel Flint, Joseph Grammar, gent. John Godber, William Gregory, Philip, Thomas, James, William and John Hicking, Henry Kirkland, Griffin and Henry Milward, Hannah Peak, Shaw and Pierce, William Slack, John Starbuck, Joseph Sterland, Thomas and Stephen Watson, Joseph White, James, John, Jonathan and Samuel Woolley, Samuel Argile, Thomas Bestwick, Thomas Briggs, Paul Bryan, James Baker, Joseph Bridgett, the Butterley Company, Thomas Clarke, Joseph Cheetham, the Cromford Canal Company, Joseph Eyre, Henry Frearson, Joyce Harrison, the Assignees of William Kirkland, the Executors of Michael Holmes, John Hogg, John Lilly, Samuel Machin, Henry and Lucy Kirkland, Joseph Osborne, Christopher and Samuel Oldknow, William Parkin, Christopher James Royston, William Shepherd, Rev. John Smith, Hannah Riggitt, Elizabeth Strelley, Abraham Street, William and John Severn, John Wright, esq. Thomas Woodhead, Rev. John Wood, Richard Whinfield, and Robert, William and Josiah Wright. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2502. 2s. 6d. The average of seven years parochial expenses is £309. a year.

Codnor Breach, an ancient house, the property and residence of Mr. Grammar, is one of the finest situations in the neighbourhood, and commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. Near to the house there is a Quaker's chapel. At Loscoe the General Baptists have a chapel: and there is at Codnor a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

In Cotenoure, Heanoure, Langeleie and Smitecote, eight thanes had seven carucates of land to be taxed. Land to as many ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, eleven villanes, two bordars, and three sokemen, having five ploughs and a half. There is a church and one mill of 12d. and 35 acres of meadow. Wood pasture two miles long and three quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time £4. now 41s. 6d. Warner holds it under William Peverel. D. B. 315.

The manor of Codnor, held soon after the Conquest by Warner under Peverel, as early as 1211 became the property of Henry de Grey, of Turroc, in Essex, by marriage with Isolda, neice and co-heir of Robert de Bardolf, Baron of this county, and who held large estates in this and the adjoining county of Nottingham. He had by her six sons, whose names will be found in the pedigree. The eldest son, Richard, seated himself at Codnor castle, which castle and manor continued to be the residence and property of his descendants to the ninth generation. In 1496, on the death of Henry, last Lord Grey de Codnor, it reverted to Sir John Zouch, grandson of John Zouch, esq. who married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey, K. G. and aunt of the last Lord Grey of this place. Sir John Zouch then seated himself here. His son, Sir George Zouch, died 3 or 4 of Philip and Mary, and was possessed of 1000 acres of arable land, 2000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of wood, which he held under the King and Queen in capite, as of the honour of Peverel. His grandson, Sir John Zouch, and his son and heir apparent, John, in 1634, joined in selling the Codnor estate to Dr. Neile, Archbishop of York, and his son, Sir Paul Neile. Their descendant, Richard Neile, esq. sold the manor and castle of Codnor, with its members, Heanor, Loscoe and Langley, and the manor of Codnor Park, in 1692, to Sir Streynsham Master, knt. who resided here, and was sheriff of this county in 1712, and in his family the same still remains. Charles Legh Hoskins Master, of Barrow Green house, Surrey, esq. (great great grandson of the first purchaser) being the present owner.

In 1330, Robert, Lord Grey, claimed the right of having pillory, tumbrel, and gallows, and four parks within the manor of Codnor.

The Marquess of Ormond, when he sold his estate here, consisting of upwards of 1000 acres, reserved the coal, which, we believe, has since been purchased by Messrs. Jessop and Co. These gentlemen pay the proprietors about three times the annual rental for the land they occupy in working the coal mines. The ironstone, gritstone and clay, we are also informed, belong to the proprietor of the land.

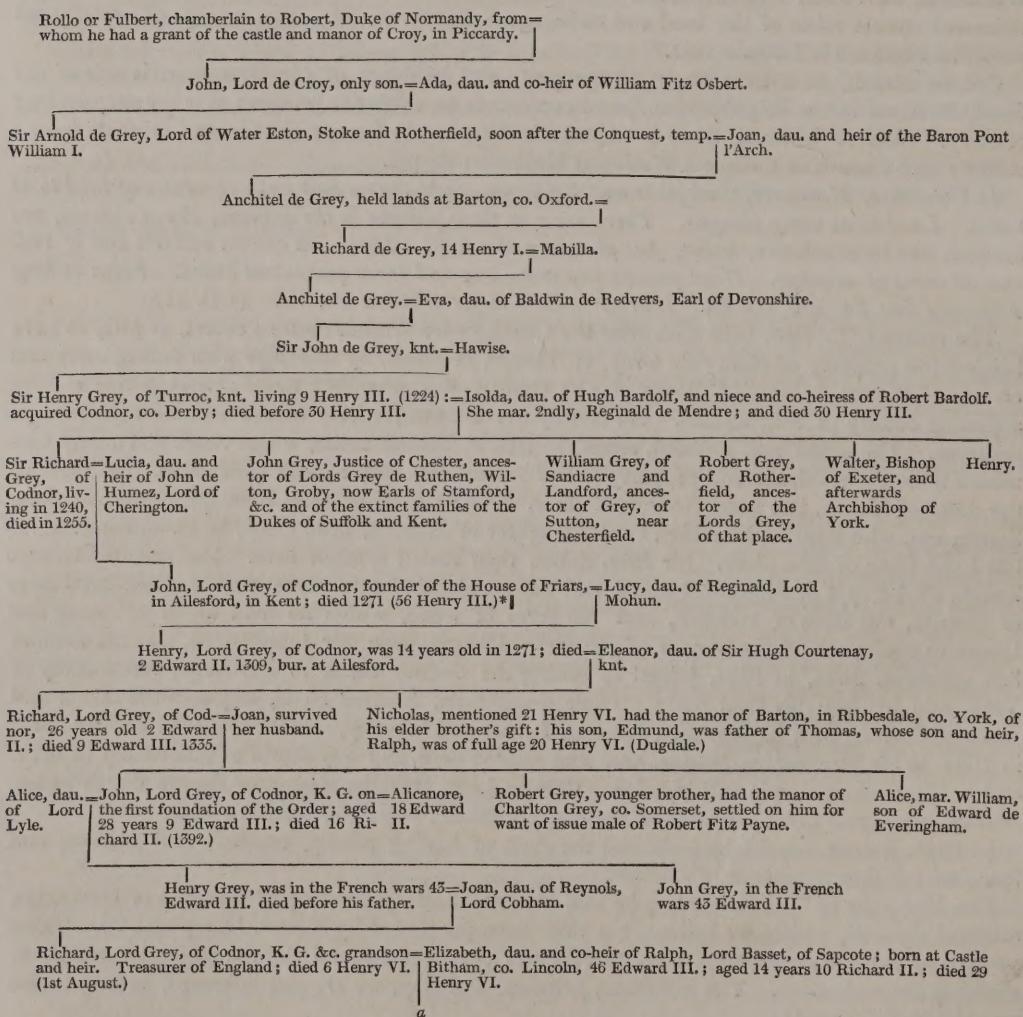
Codnor castle stood upon high ground, and commanded an extensive prospect towards the

east, on which side was a broad ditch or moat, and on the bank grew a double row of trees, which were cut down more than a century ago. On the south side there was formerly a large square court, from which were two entrances or gates into the castle: the wall on the west side of the court is yet standing: in it are two large recesses, which were probably used as watch houses. It is not possible now to discover the size and extent of this ancient fortress: from the ruined walls which are yet standing, and the foundation of others which may be traced near them, it appears to have been a very large building. Nearly a century ago all the outer walls were standing. It is said that six farm houses, with other convenient buildings, were afterwards raised with the materials collected from the ruins of the old castle. The park, connected with the castle, has long been converted into tillage: this was very extensive, containing about 3000 acres of land.

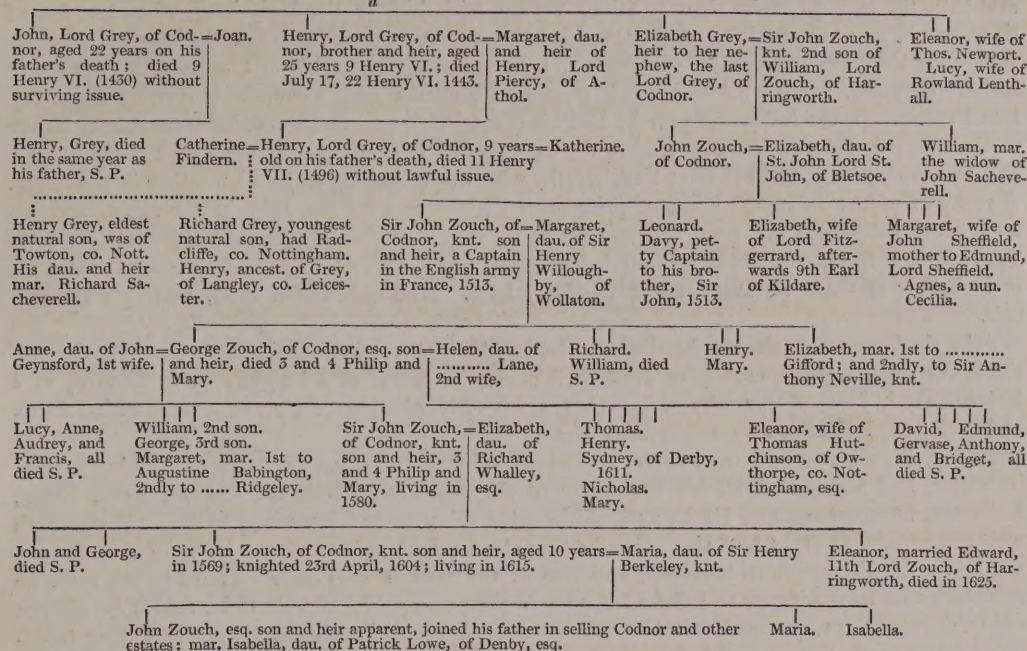
Pedigree of the families of GREY and ZOUCH, of Codnor.

ARMS of Grey, of Codnor—Barry of six, *Argent* and *Azure*.

ARMS of Zouch, of Codnor—*Gules*, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2 and 1 with due difference.



* Roger, youngest son of John, is said by Mr. Nicholas to be ancestor of the Lords Grey de Ruthen.



The descent of the family of Grey is deduced by a French genealogist and antiquary of great repute (Francis de Belloforest, of Cominges) from Rollo, chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, who obtained by grant from his master the castle and honour of Croy, in Picardy, whence the surname of De Croy changed into De Grey, is said to have originated. In Howard's lately published *Life of Lady Jane Grey*, the descent of this family from Rolla to Sir Henry Grey, of Turroc, is given as stated in the pedigree.

This Sir Henry de Grey, 6 Richard I. obtained from the king a grant of the manor of Turroc, in Essex. 8 Richard I. William de Brewere, sheriff, gave account of 100*s.* of Henry de Grey scutage for five knights' fees, because he was in the king's service beyond the sea. King John, in the first year of his reign, confirmed the said charter with special license to hunt the fox and hare in any lands belonging to the crown, except the king's own demesnes. In 13 John, Henry de Grey held six knights' fees of the honour of Peverel, which came to the king by escheat in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, viz. in Henoure one, in Normanton one, in Shirland one, in Codenoure and Touton one, in Radcliff one, and Beely one. In 1 Henry III. he had a grant of the manor of Grimstone, county of Nottingham, from Robert Bardolf, for his support in the king's service. This Robert Bardolf died in 9 Henry III. when the said Henry de Grey, having married Isolda, daughter of Hugh Bardolf, and niece and co-heir of the said Robert Bardolf, shared with Maud Bardolf and others all the lands of the said Robert. His issue by her was six sons, the eldest son and heir,

Richard, whose principal seat was at Codnor, adhered to king John in all his wars against the barons, and had the lands in Leicestershire of John de Humez, his father-in-law, who bore arms against the king, given him for his services. In 2 John, he had all the lands of Simon de Courcy, in Lincolnshire. In 10 Henry III. he was made governor of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; in 12 Henry III. he had the custody of the castle of Devises; 20th of the same, he was sheriff of Northumberland. In 26 of the same reign he was by writ required to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the king into France. 30 Henry III. on the death of Isolda, his mother (who had married Reginald de Mendre) he did homage and had livery of all the lands she held in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. 36 Henry III. "the king called all the Londoners together,

and bade the bishops excite them to take a voyage with him to the Holy land, when but few of them would go ; this Richard, and John, his brother, readily consented, and the king kissed them and called them his brothers." 42 Henry III. he was made constable of Dover castle, warden of the cinque ports, and discovered much treasure which the king's enemies had ready to convey into France. In the following year he had his commission renewed for being constable of Dover castle. In this year he was deprived of the custody of Dover castle, and went over to the barons, and was with young Mountfort at Kenilworth, who was marching to join his father in the north. A party of prince Edward's horse surprised this Richard and his son John in the night, and his lands were extended, but were restored again by virtue of the Dictum de Kenilworth, on payment of their fines. In 1240, he founded in Aylesford Wood, in Kent, a house for Carmelites, in imitation of those he had seen in the Holy land. And died about 1255, leaving a son and heir.

John de Grey, of Codnor, who died 56 Henry III. 1271, seised of Codnor, an old escheat of the crown, Sheringham, county of Norfolk, Turroc, in Essex, of a knight's fee in Elsford, of a knight's fee in Hoo, of Radcliff and Towton, county of Nottingham, Evington, county of Leicester, of Newbottle, in Northamptonshire, and that

Henry, his son and heir, was 14 years of age. Who, in 10 Edward I. being in the king's army, in Wales, had scutage of all his tenements in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Essex, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby: 22 of the same reign he had summons to be at Portsmouth well accoutred: 23 and 25 of that reign he was also in the king's service. In 29 of the same he was in the king's service in Scotland, and was of the retinue of Prince Edward: 29th same he entered into a recognizance to Edward Payne, in the penalty of £10,000. to be void if he did not sell or alienate the manor of Towton and Eastwood, county of Nottingham, but suffer them to descend to Richard, his son and heir. In 31 of the same reign he was again in the Scotch wars. In 1 Edward II. he was one of the barons, who, under their hands and seals, obliged themselves to defend the king, his crown and dignity against all men. He gave a cottage in Sheringham, county of Norfolk, to a religious house in Buckinghamshire, to pray for the souls of himself and Alice, his wife. He died 2 Edward II. (1309). He was the first Baron Grey de Codnor, by writ, and was succeeded by

Richard, Lord Grey, his son and heir, aged 26 years. Who, 2 Edward II. had livery of his father's lands: 4th of the same he was in the Scotch wars; and in the 6th of same was seneschal of Gascony: 8th of same had the wardship of Ralph, son and heir of Edward Bassett; and the same year was ordered to advance to Newcastle with horse and arms. In the 12th of the same he was again in the Scotch wars. In the 13th same he was in the retinue of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. 17th of the same he was made steward of the duchy of Aquitaine; and the next year he went with his brother to take possession of the duchy, because the French king refused to do homage to the king of England for it. In 18 Edward II. the jury found it not to the king's loss if he granted John, the son of Richard de Grey, and Alianore, his wife, to retain the castle of Codnor with the members in Derbyshire, and that of Towton remaining over, &c. In 3 Edward III. this Richard de Grey claimed the emendation of the assize of bread, and ale, broken in Towton, as a member of Codnor. In 19 Edward II. and 1 Edward III. he was constable of Nottingham castle; and in the latter year he was sent in the king's service into the marches of Scotland. In 4 Edward III. he obtained a charter for a market and two fairs at his manors of Turroc, in Essex, and Elford, in Kent, and for free warren in all his demesnes in Codnor, county of Derby: 7th of the same he was summoned to be at Newcastle on Trinity Sunday, well accoutred, to march with the king against the Scotch: 8th of same he obtained a charter for a market every Thursday, at his manor of Denby, county of Derby, with a fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He died 9 Edward III. seised of the manor of Aylesford, in Kent, manor and castle of Codnor, county of Derby, manor of Turroc, in Essex, &c. leaving his son and heir,

John, Lord Grey, 28 years of age. Who, in 3 Edward III. his father being alive, was in the king's service in Scotland, where he behaved himself so bravely that the same king, in the 9th of

his reign, acknowledging his great services, acquitted him of all he owed in the exchequer, and gave him livery of all his lands, save Joan, his mother's dowry. In 11 Edward III. he was in the Scotch wars; and the year following he was in Flanders, in the king's service. In 13 Edward III. on a general summons of all the king's commanders to provide arms, he was exempt, being then in Flanders: 14th of the same he was in the naval fight near Staves: the beginning of the following year he was in the Scotch wars; and afterwards went with Edward Earl of Derby, into France, and because he staid there the next year, he was exempted from finding men to guard the coast. In 18 Edward III. he and two others were commissioned to array all the men in Derbyshire from sixteen to sixty years of age against the Scotch: 20th of same he went with the king in his expedition into France, where he was the following year with the Earl of Lancaster. He was so active a person, and in such high esteem with the king, that he was made a Knight of the Garter, on the first foundation of the order: 26th of same he was joined in commission with William, Lord Deincourt, to array all the knights and esquires and men at arms in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, in case of an invasion from France. In 29 and 32 Edward III. he was in the wars with France, with Henry, Earl of Lancaster. In 33rd of same he was made governor of Rochester castle for life. In 39 Edward III. he obtained license to go on a pilgrimage. In 45th of same, being grown aged, and not able to endure travel, he had a special patent from the king, enumerating his valour and services, exempting him from all further services. He died about 1392, 15 Richard II. By Alice de Insula, his wife, he had two sons, Henry and John, both of whom served in the French wars, 43 Edward III.; Henry, the eldest, died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son,

Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, grandson and heir. Who, in 16 Richard II. (1393) did homage to the king, and had livery of his lands. In 17 and 21 Richard II. he was in the wars of France. In 2 Henry IV. (April 6) he was constituted admiral of the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames towards the northern parts of England. The same year he was jointly, with Sir Stephen Scrope, constituted governor of Roxburgh castle. In 3rd of same he was in the French wars; and two years after made Justice of South Wales. In 8th of same he was constable of Nottingham castle and chief ranger of Sherwood forest for life. In 14th of same he was made governor of a castle in the duchy of Aquitaine: in which year, being chamberlain to the king, he was joined in commission with Thomas, Bishop of Durham, to treat of a marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, between his daughter and the king's eldest son. In 2 Henry V. he was joined in commission with the same Bishop to treat of a marriage between Henry V. and the French king's daughter. In the same year he was one of the commissioners to treat of a truce between Scotland and England. In the following year he was made lord warden of the East Marches, and commanded with John, Lord Nevile, to receive Henry, the son of Sir Henry Percy, at the hands of the Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland. In 5 Henry V. he was made governor of the castle of Angevin, in Normandy: he was afterwards made a Knight of the Garter. He married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Ralph, Lord Bassett, of Sapcote, and had two sons and one daughter, and died, 6 Henry VI. seised in fee amongst other things of the castle and manor of Codnor, and was succeeded by

John, Lord Grey, his son and heir, aged 22 years on his father's death. He had issue one son, Henry, who died in the same year as his father, 9 Henry VI. This John, Lord Grey, having no surviving issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Henry, Lord Grey, then 25 years of age. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry, Lord Percy, of Athol, and died 22 Henry VI. (1443) being succeeded by

Henry, last Lord Grey, of Codnor, son and heir, aged 9 years at his father's death. This Lord being much devoted to chemistry, obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. In 1458, he confirmed his father's appointment of John Clarke, to be keeper of the parks of Codnor and Aldercar, with a salary of 2*d.* a day. In 13 Edward IV. in consideration of his great services, he had a grant for forty years of a large tract of land in Ireland. In 1 Richard III. he had another grant of lands. In 5 Henry VII. he suffered a recovery of the manors of Dunham, Eastwood, Towton, Barton, and Radcliffe, which he settled on his two natural sons (by Catherine

Finderne) named Henry Grey, of Towton, and Richard Grey, of Ratcliff. His Lordship married Catherine, said to be daughter to the Earl of Devonshire. 10th September, 8 Henry VII. he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Aylesford, in Kent. He died on the vigil of Easter Eve, 10 Henry VII. (1496) without lawful issue.

On his death the posterity of his aunt Elizabeth, who married John Zouch, a younger son of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, inherited Codnor castle and manor. In 1513, Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, was a captain in the vanguard of the king's army in France, and his brother, Davy, was his petty captain. On his death, his son and heir, Sir George Zouch, succeeded him, who died 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, when it was found that he held the castle and manor of Codnor with their appurtenances, and twenty messuages in Ripeley, thirteen cottages in Codnor, Heanor, Langley and Loscoe; and the manor of Ripeley, and twenty messuages in Ripeley, Butterley, Pentriche, Moorehay (Marehay) Hatcher, Ufton, and Pandley fields, in the county of Derby, of the Queen in capite by knights' service, and that John Zouch was his son and heir. This John was afterwards knighted, and died before 37 Elizabeth. In which year, as also 47th of the same reign, John Zouch, his son and heir, claimed, as son and heir of John Zouch, knt. son and heir of George Zouch, esq. son and heir of John Zouch, knt. son and heir of John Zouch, esq. son and heir of Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey, father of Henry, Lord Grey, father of Henry, last Lord Grey.

This John Zouch, of Codnor, was knighted in 1615. In 1634, he and his son and heir apparent, John, sold Codnor castle and manor and the rest of their estates. After which the family are said to have removed into Ireland. From one of Sir Aston Cokayne's Poems, addressed to Mrs. Milward, it appears that Sir John Zouch emigrated to Virginia, where he and his daughter Catherine both died, when Isabella, another daughter (the Lady to whom the poem above mentioned is addressed) came back to England, and married Mr. Milward, one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, in this county, knt.: but whether there were any more children, or whether John Zouch, esq. left any issue has not been ascertained.

Several of the Zouch family of Codnor have served the office of high sheriff for this county, as will be seen by reference to the list in the Appendix of the first volume.

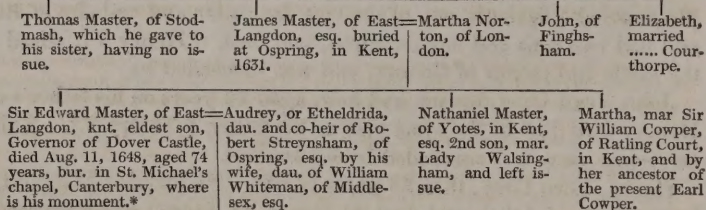


Pedigree of the family of MASTER, of Codnor.

ARMS—*Azure*, a fesse, embattled, between three Griffins' heads, erased, *Or*.

CREST—A Unicorn's head, *Argent*, issuing out of a mural crown, *Or*.

John Master, of East Langdon, in Kent, esq. died in 1538.—Elizabeth.



a

* In St. Michael's Chapel, Canterbury, is the following memorial of this family. "Memoriae Edwardi Master equitis aurati promegeniti Jacobi Master de East Langdon prope Doroberniam in agro Cantienſi Arm. qui uxorem duxit Ethelredam Streynsham filiam natu maximam et hæredem alteram Roberti Streynsham de Ospringe in codem agro Arm. cum hac, quindena prole, auctus quadraginti sex annos feliciter con-vixit; obiit 11 Aug. A. D. 1648, aged 74."

Richard Master, of East Langdon, esq. died in 1669, aged 63. This Richard had by Anne, his wife, 20 children, born in 23 years; from the birth of the first, in 1627, to the death of Sibella, in 1727, was 100 years.

Anne, dau. of Sir James Oxenden, of Dean, in East Kent, knt.; died in 1705, aged 99 years and 6 months, buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.*

Eight children, supposed to have died young.

Frances, married Sir William Mann, of Kent. Elizabeth, married Stanton, of county Warwick, and had issue.

Anne, married Nut, of Knackington, and had issue.

Audrey, married Sir Thomas Pierce, bart.

Katherine, married Bromfield, of co. Sussex.

Martha, married Watts, of London.

1. James Master, of East Langdon, esq. died August, 1702, aged 75, bur. in Great St. Bartholomew's church, London. Married Joyce, dau. of Sir Christopher Turnour, of Milton, co. Bedford, and had issue 4 sons and 10 daughters.*

Diana, dau. of Sir Thos. Bendish, of Ramstead, in Essex, bart.

13. Sir Streynsham Oxenden, of Codnor castle, co. Derby, knt. sometime Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1712.

Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Richd. Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester, esq.

2. Edward Master, L. L. D. mar. Diana, heiress of Brown Harwood, of Hallam, co. Oxon.

3. Margaret, mar. Colonel Henry Oxenden, of Brook, co. Kent.

4. Richard, mar. in Holland.

5. Edward.

6. Mary, mar. Escot, Archdeacon of Exeter.

7. Robert, mar. and had issue.

8. Elizabeth.

9. Henry.

10. John, mar. Miss Belkington, in Ireland, and had issue.

11. Anne, died young.

12. Audrey.

14. George.

15. Charles, mar. Cooper.

16. Sibella, mar. Glover, of London, died in 1727.

17. Frances, married Thomas Walsh, of London, merchant.

18. Nathaniel Master, M. D.

19. William, mar. the widow of Burgess Watson, of Oxfordsh. whose mother was a Mundy.

20. Martha, died unmarried.

Anne, mar. Gilbert, Earl of Coventry; 2ndly, to Edward Pitts, of Worcestershire, esq. 1753.

Legh Master, of M. P. for Newton, co. Lancaster; died in 1751.

Margaret Launder, of Newhall, co. of Lancaster.

Rev. Streynsham Master, of Croston, Lancashire, D. D.

Rev. Streynsham Master, of Croston, Lancashire, D. D.

Rev. Streynsham Master, of Croston, Lancashire, D. D.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Parker Mosley, of Rolleston, co. Stafford, bart.

Legh Master, of Newhall, in Lancashire, esq.

Katherine, dau. and heiress of William Hoskins, of Barrow Green House, Surrey, esq.

Richard Streynsham Thomas, Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Rev. Robert Master, dau. of Hargraves.

James and Anne, died young.

Rev. Streynsham Master, of Croston, D. D.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Parker Mosley, of Rolleston, co. Stafford, bart.

Legh Hoskins Master, of Lympsfeld, in Surrey.

Mary, dau. of Purson Lloyd, D. D.

Katherine, died unmarried.

Streynsham Master, of Croston.

John Walley, James, mar. Heathcote, Elizabeth, mar. Heathcote, Robert, died S.P.

Jane, wife of Sir James Gardiner, bart. Gilbert, of Coventry, mar. the dau. of Sir Campbell, in the East Indies.

Elizabeth-Ann. Robert Mosley, John.

Charles Legh Hoskins Master, of Barrow Green House, Surrey, esq. Lord of the manor and estate of Codnor, 1851.

Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Williamson.

Mary-Ann, mar. Cheselden Henson, of Bainson.

Louisa.

Charles Hoskins Master.

Emily Hoskins.

The Master family is of eminent descent. They are traced to a family in Kent, of whom Sir Edward Master was governor of Dover, in the reign of Charles I. Early in the last century Sir Streynsham Master purchased Codnor, in this county. Sir Streynsham had been governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and was high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1712. The nephew of Sir Streynsham was a distinguished naval commander, and died without issue at the age of 42, as set forth on his monument. The present proprietor of the manor of Codnor is

* In Great St. Bartholomew's church, London, is the following inscription: "Near this place lyes the body of James Master, of East Langdon, in the county of Kent, esq. son of Richard Master, of the same place, esq. by Anne, daughter of James Oxenden, of Dean, in the parish of Wingham, in the county of Kent, knt. by whom he had twelve sons and eight daughters; he was the son of Sir Edward Master, of the same place, knt. Governor of Dover castle, by Audrey, one of the daughters and co-heiress of Robert Streynsham, of Ospring, in the county of Kent, esq. which James departed this life August 9, 1702, aged 75: the same Anne, his mother, died January 3, aged 99 and 6 months, and lies interred in this place. He married Joyce, only daughter of Sir Christopher Tournour, of Milton Earnest, in the county of Bedford, knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in the reign of King Charles the Second, by whom he had four sons and ten daughters. His only surviving son, Streynsham Master, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Richard Oxenden, of Brook, in the parish of Wingham, in the county of Kent, esq. and departed this life June 22, 1724, aged 42, being married 4 months, and lies there interred, leaving no issue. The said Streynsham Master commanded several ships in the royal navy, and did, in the year 1718, particularly distinguish himself against the Spaniards, on the coast of Sicily, by forcing the Spanish Admiral in Chief to surrender to him."

In the parish church of Wingham, in Kent, is the following: "To the memory of Streynsham Master, of Brook, in this parish, esq. only son of James Master, of East Langdon, in this county, esq. by Joyce, only daughter of Christopher Tournour, of Milton Earnest, in the county of Bedford, knt. He was a gentleman of strict honour and signal bravery, who, having commanded several ships in the royal navy, did, in the year 1718, particularly distinguish himself in the engagement against the Spaniards, on the coast of Sicily, in commanding the Superb man-of-war in the British fleet, under Sir George Byng, now Lord Viscount Torrington, by taking and forcing the Spanish Admiral in Chief to surrender to him. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Richard Oxenden, esq. Barrister at Law, younger son of Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dean, bart. by Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Oxenden, of Brook, esq. He died June 22, 1724, aged 42, four months and a few days after his marriage, universally lamented by his friends, leaving a mournful widow, who erected this monument to express her sincere love for his memory."

Charles Legh Hoskins Master, esq. resident at Barrow Green House, in Surrey, which property came into the family about a century ago, by the marriage of Legh Master, of Newhall, Lancashire, with Katherine, daughter and heiress of William Hoskins.

Cold Eaton, see Alsop.

Conksbury, in Yolgrave parish.

COMBS EDGE, a township, see Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Coplow Dale, in Hope parish.

Cotes Park, in Alfreton parish.

Cotmanhay, a small village in Ilkeston parish.

Corr Dale, in Bakewell parish.

Cowhouse Lane, in Duffield parish.

Cowley, in Dronfield parish.

Cowley, a small village in Darley-in-the-Dale parish.

Cow-low, in Hope parish.

Cow Way, in Duffield parish.

Coxbench, a small village in Duffield and Horsley parishes.

Cressbrook Dale, in Tideswell parish.

Creswell, a small village in Elmtun and Whitwell parishes.

CRICH, a market-town, lies about 5 m. eastwardly from Wirksworth, and about 4 m. from Crice, Alfreton, which is the post town, and 12 m. from Derby. The parish is chiefly in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, but extends partly into Scarsdale and Wirksworth hundreds. The parish of Crich includes the townships of Crich, Wessington and Tansley.

CRICH PARISH.	POPULATION.					Acreage.	<i>Estimated Annual Rental</i>		
							<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	1801.	1811.	Houses.	1821.	Persons.				
	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>		<i>Families.</i>					
Crich township	1413	1828	392	394	2024	3413	4262	8 7	
Tansley township	381	370	86	95	449	1000	846	3 0	
Wessington township	512	373	87	87	468	920			
	2306	2571	565	576	2961	5333			

Crich is a township comprising the villages of Fritchley, Dark lane, Edge Moor, Codington, Wheatercroft, and Plaistow, part of Upper and Nether Halloway, and Wakebridge, which form one constablewick. In 1831, this township contained 436 houses, 444 families, and 2115 inhabitants. Of the families, 68 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 196 in trade or handicraft, and 180 variously; the greater part of the latter were miners. There was formerly a market at Crich, and although there are no records of its grant, it appears to have been of considerable antiquity. It was attempted to be revived about the middle of the last century, at which period it had long been discontinued. In 1810, it was again opened, and still continues to be held on Thursdays, for provisions, &c. but is not much resorted to. There are two fairs held on the 6th of April, and the 11th of October, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, pedlars' wares, &c. On Crich cliff, the greatest elevation in the neighbourhood, and about half a mile north of the church, Francis Hurt, esq. grandfather of the present Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq. erected an obelisk, called Crich stand, which commands a very extensive view over the surrounding country, particularly towards the east and south, and was one of the stations chosen by Colonel Mudge when he made his general survey of the kingdom. The circular tower serves as a land mark amongst the hills of Derbyshire. It is ascended from within, and from the top of it a view is

obtained of a wide extent of country, intersected with roads, rivers and canal, studded with villages and houses, vales and eminences—in some places dark with masses of intervening woods, in others enlivened with cultivated fields; the whole presenting to the eye of the spectator an immense panorama of interesting objects.

“The hills in this part of Derbyshire, on both sides of the Derwent, rise majestically from the valley. They present a pleasing variety of outline, and their steep sides are adorned with some of the most beautiful woods that ever waved their branches to the winds. The river, with here and there a bridge thrown across the stream, courses through the depths of the vale, and its margin is enriched with almost every object that can delight in landscape scenery.

“The road from Crich to Cromford is carried along the side of a steep hill by a gradual descent. It first passes the Holloways along a kind of mountain terrace that overlooks a long series of miles of beautiful country: it then sinks rapidly amongst the thick woods that border Lea mill. Every step along this road varies the prospect, and the traveller is sometimes delighted with the beauty, and at others elevated by the magnificence of the views it presents.”

The town of Crich is built on a considerable elevation, and its church and stand are very conspicuous objects from a distance of several miles round. The village occupies the summit of an immense limestone hill, that overlooks all the eminences around it. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by working the lead mines (some of which are very rich) in getting and burning of limestone (which is excellently adapted for agricultural and building purposes) the manufacture of stockings and agriculture.

The following is the Custom of the Lead Mines, within the manor and liberty of Crich.

ARTICLE I.

The steward of the court leet and court baron within the manor and liberty of Crich, shall be the steward for deciding such differences wherein a steward shall be thought necessary to be called upon, pursuant to the following Articles.

2. The lords, with the rest who are concerned for lot and cope, are to choose an honest man to be bar-master, and the steward to give him his oath, which oath is, “That he shall be just between lord and miner, and between miner and miner and burner, to the best of his knowledge and good conscience.”

3. For a new rake or vein, the miner is to give one dish of the first ore therein gotten to the bar-master, for which the bar-master is to measure him out two meers of ground, containing thirty yards apiece, viz. from the middle of the spindle at either end a meer of ground, and then the lords are to have at either end half a meer, containing fifteen yards apiece, and then the miner is to have every meer of ground as far as he is possessed of, paying to the lords every ninth dish of ore therein gotten, and freeing the same from taker meer to taker meer, as far as he is possessed of.

4. For an old rake or vein for one dish of ore to the bar-master, the miner is to have from the middle of the spindle at either end fifteen yards, which maketh a whole meer or thirty yards, and the lords no half meer, the miner freeing every taker meer of ground.

5. If the miner be possessed of twenty or thirty meers of ground, being more or less and lawfully taken and stoced, and given away by the bar-master, and booked and kept in lawful possession, it is not the custom within the manor of Crich for any man to take such meers until such time as the bar-master shall think fit to give the same away: and the person or persons to whom they are given shall pay the bar-master four-pence for every meer of ground for booking.

6. The buyer or burner is to pay sixpence a load to the lords for cope for every load or nine dishes of ore, for which the buyer is to have regress and freegress.

7. If any partner having a share or part of a mine within the manor and liberty of Crich, refusing to pay his part or share of the charges, his partners making three lawful reckonings, two weeks to a reckoning that they will swear to, and complaining to the bar-master, who shall then show or send to him the reckoning (if he can

conveniently) and if he doth not pay or cause to be paid the same in ten days after such notice, the bar-master may lawfully give his part away for non-payment.

8. Hillock ore, or forested ore, the bar-master may allow what he pleases after the first washing or ore found in old hillocks, the buyer paying sixpence a load cope.

9. It is not custom for the miner to go into a fresh close of ground to dig or delve for lead ore without the tenant's consent, unless the miner can bring in a vein along with him off the common, and then he may, or if there hath been mines or old works the bar-master may set the miner on, the tenant having a third part, or a sixth part, if he will maintain the same, or else not.

10. If any difference shall arise between miner and miner, the party grieved complaining to the bar-master, and giving him four-pence to make an arrest, the steward (having proper notice thereof) with the bailiff, bar-master, and those interested in the lot and cope, and then present, shall, within ten days after such arrest, examine witnesses on oath, and determine the same without any jury or twenty-four men, the plaintiff putting into the bar-master's hands a pawn of eighteen shillings and four-pence, within four days after such arrest, and the defendant the same sum, the winner having his pawn again, but the loser not. Ten shillings of the said eighteen shillings and four-pence going to the steward, and the remaining eight shillings and four-pence to be then laid out in entertaining the steward, bailiff, bar-master, and those concerned in the lot and cope, who shall then attend upon this article.

11. If it happen that there be two founders in one vein, and there fall odd ground under fifteen yards, it falls to the lords; it is not serviceable to the miner, but is called a Prim Gap.

12. If there happen to be odd yards of ground adjoining to this liberty, and another under fifteen yards, it is not serviceable to the miner, but it falleth to the lords, but if above, it is the miner's, according to his taking.

13. If it happen that the miner neglecteth to work his mine, and lets it stand unwrought six weeks together, the bar-master may nick it three weeks together, and in four days after the last nick, he may give the same away for want of workmanship lawfully.

14. It is not custom within the manor of Crich, for the miner to set on any old work without the bar-master, or

any freed meer of ground, crosses and holes stand but for three days without stoces.

15. It is custom within the manor of Crich, that the first finder of a vein shall go away with it, and not the first freer, if it happen to be all one and the same vein.

16. If any difference shall arise between miner and miner, the bar-master and bailiff may put an end to it, unless there shall be occasion to examine witnesses on oath on both sides. Then the steward is to decide such difference, and award satisfaction as the right shall appear.

17. The bar-master may arrest the ore for wages, or any materials to the mines, as timber, smith work, candles, powder, or bread and cheese and ale, but ale without bread and cheese he cannot. And when the ore is measured, the bar-master takes the money and pays the debt, and returns the remainder to the owner thereof.

18. No miner is to bring any unlawful weapon to the mines; and if it chance that a miner (or any other person whomsoever) quarrels upon the mine and fights and draws blood on the mine, he shall pay the sum of 3s. 4d. before the sun set, otherwise the bar-master may set a fine upon him of 6s. 8d. and arrest his ore for the same.

19. If any miner conveys ore besides the bar-master's dish, the bar-master may set a fine of £2. upon him besides the ore, and the buyer as much, and arrest for the same.

20. The bar-master may go down into any man's mines or grooves, or put any man down to search for any stolen things belonging to the mines.

21. The bar-master may dial any miner's ground, or mine, to see whether he hath two veins or but one, and to see if he doth not trespass upon another miner or drive out of his length. The miner is to drive his ground to his stool and to his ground's end, and to give his neighbour insight that the mine be not neglected.

22. If any miner drives into another miner's ground and gets his ore, the bar-master may go down and take three or four honest miners along with him and value the trespass, and cause him to pay as much ore back, or the value of it in money, as they think it worth.

23. If any miner be damped or killed in the mines within this liberty, the bar-master is instead of a coroner.

The township contains 3413 acres of limestone and gritstone land (principally tithe free) which is chiefly pasture, and divided into small farms at an average rental of 25s. an acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £4262. 8s. 7d. In the year 1786, the commons and waste lands were enclosed, containing 450 acres. The principal freeholders are John and Thomas Alsop, Lord Almond, Richard Arkwright, esq. Edward Bacon, Joseph Bent, Joseph Barlow, William and Elizabeth Barnes, Lot Beardsley, Isaac Bestwick, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Thomas, and the Executors of Joseph Bowmer, George Brough, the Butterley Company, James and Henry Buxton, Joseph Cartledge, Mary Cawood, Daniel Cooper, John and Thomas Curson, the Cromford Canal Company, George Cowlshaw, Thomas Cheetham, Francis Clay Cabourn, John Dawes, the Duke of Devonshire, George Else, George Elliott, Thomas Frost, John and James, sen. and jun. Frichley, John Gaunt, John and William Goodale, Miss Gifford, Benjamin and William Greatorix, Edward Greenhough, Anthony Grundy, William Glossop, William Haslam, Isaac and James Harrison, George and Elijah Hall, Francis and Charles Hurt, esqrs. Thomas and Ann Hill, Thomas Hogg, Mrs. Hepworth, Rev. Mr. Hughes, John and Samuel Haynes, Robert Hay, Samuel Henstock, John Hunt, John Hartshorn, Robert Jackson, John Johnson, M^c Kenzie, Thomas Kirk, Samuel and William Leam, John Lowe, J. Lomas, John and George Limb, Joseph Lynam, George and James Marshall, William Marsden, John Mould, Samuel Morrell, Samuel Martin, Rev. Mr. Mason, Thomas Nadin, William Naylor, Joseph Noble, William Edward Nightingale, esq. Job and James Nightingale, Peter Pearson, William Pigginn, Thomas, Isaac and Israel Poyser, Jacob Redfern, William Rolley, Widow Rowe, William, Thomas and George Smith, Mr. Simpson, John Saxton, G. B. Strutt, esq. Samuel Stocks, J. Sadler, Lord Scarsdale, Anthony, Jonathan, John, George and Phoebe Storer, John and Mary Silvester, Samuel and John Spencer, John Sims, William Shepstone, George Swindell, John Strange, the Summercote's Company, Moses Stoppard, Samuel and Thomas Travis, William, Thomas and James Taylor, John Tomlinson, the Vicar of Crich, George Vallance, William and George Wilson, James and Thomas Wetton, Nathaniel, German and Thomas Wheatcroft, John Wright, Widow Wragg, Joseph Wild, William White, John and George Walker, Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. William Wood, and George Young. The average annual amount of the last 7 years parochial expenses is £875. 14s. 3d. There is a workhouse here, to which several other townships subscribe and send their poor, and several friendly societies. These societies hold their festival at Whitsuntide.

About eighty years ago a collection of ancient coins was found near Crich, some of which were stamped in the reigns of Domitian, Adrian, and Dioclesian.

In Crice and Soketorp Leuric and Levenot had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There are three acres of meadow. Wood pasture three miles long and one broad. And one lead mine. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. Ralph holds it. D. B. 318.

To this Ralph succeeded his son, Ralph Fitz Rauf, the first Baron of Crich, in king Stephen's

time, who, in the time of Henry I. gave certain lands in Hartshorne to the Knights Templars. To him succeeded Hubert Fitz Ralf, Baron of Crich, who was a great benefactor to Darley abbey, and gave to the king 30 marks' fine to make his woods in Crich a free chase, and to have hounds and deer of his own there, and dying 9 Henry III. Ralph de Frescheville, his next heir, son of Juliana, his daughter, succeeded him in the barony of Crich. His son, Anker de Frescheville, left it to his son Ralfe, who was summoned to parliament as Baron of Crich, 25 Henry III.; who left it to another Ralfe, who, in 19 Edward II. alienated the manor of Crich to Roger Belers and his heirs. He died seised of it in 1325. Sir Roger Belers, who died in 1380, left two daughters, who possessed this manor in moieties, but the whole devolved eventually to the descendants of Sir Robert de Swillington, who married the elder. From the Swillingtons the manor passed by inheritance to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who, in the reign of Henry VI. sold the reversion to John Talbot, the second Earl of Shrewsbury. Upon the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, it was divided amongst his three daughters and co-heiresses, the Countesses of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundel. The Countess of Pembroke's share passed through the Saviles to an ancestor of the Earl of Thanet, who is the present proprietor. The Countess of Kent conveyed her share to her uncle Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1710, sold the lands, which were soon after divided into parcels: and, in 1711, conveyed his third of the manor or barony to William Sudbury and four other persons. The remaining third was sold in 1660 for £3270. by the Honourable Henry Howard, to Anthony Bennet and Ralph Smith. A short abstract of which deed, and two others relating to this manor, here follows:

“By Indenture of feoffment, dated 7th April, 1660. The Honourable Henry Howard (second son of the late Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Arundel and Surrey) and the Right Honourable Lady Anne, his wife. In consideration of £3270. did grant, release, enfeoffe and confirm unto Thomas Wright, of Fritchley, gent. Anthony Bennet, of Brackenfield, gent. Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, yeoman, Richard Verdon, of Fritchley, yeoman, John Oates and John Wellon, of Wheatcroft, yeoman, and William Wood, of Crich, yeoman, all that the third part of the manor or lordship of Crich, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, in the county of Derby, and the third part of the chase of Crych aforesaid, and of Culland park, in Crych aforesaid, and the third part of a limestone quarry and limeing, with the appurtenances, and the third part of the red lead mill and the water corn mill, in Crych aforesaid, and the third part of all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises in Crych, Lea and Tansley, to the said manor belonging, and the third part of all and singular other houses, edifices, buildings, lodges, barns, stables, courts, yards, orchards, gardens, tofts, crofts, closes, enclosed grounds, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, mines, and quarries of stone, coal and ironstone, woods, underwoods, trees, with the ground and soil thereof, commons, common of pasture, common grounds, wastes, heaths, moors, marshes, mills, wears, waters, streams, watercourses, ways, easements, passages, rents, chief rent, rent secke, and all other rents and services, courts, court leet and court baron, view of frank pledge, perquisites and profits of courts, fines, americiaments, waifs, estrays, tolls, customs, duties, rights, royalties, liberties, privileges, immunities, franchises, profits, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said manor or lordship of Crych, or other the premises belonging, &c. situate, lying, and being in the parishes, fields and precincts of Crych, Lea, Tansley, Crych chase, Culland park, Fritchley, Wheatcroft, Over Holloway, Nether Holloway, Coddington, or Lindey lane, every or any of them, in the said county of Derby, and the reversion, &c. and all and singular deeds, &c. to be delivered up on or before 20th September then next, &c. to hold to the said Smith and Bennett, their heirs and assigns, for ever. To whom the grantor warrants the said third part, and covenants with them to levy a fine to insure to them in fee, in order that a common recovery might be thereof suffered, which should ultimately be to the use of Wright, Verdon, and the others. Grantor covenants that for and notwithstanding any act, &c. by him, or by Thomas, then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Henry, late Earl of Arundel and Surrey, his father, Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, his grandfather, and the Lady Alatheia, his wife, Countess of Arundell and Surrey, Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, sister of the said Alatheia, or Gilbert (then) late Earl of Shrewsbury, father of the said

Alathea, and Elizabeth, &c. for the title, &c. and that free and clearly, &c. except one lease, dated April, 1658, made by the said Henry Howard and others, Lords of the said manor of Crych for thirty-one years, unto James Wright, John Newton, gent. and others, their partners for the carrying on the great sough and grooves within the said manor, and that within seven years he would do any other for further assurance, &c."

Bennett and Smith disposed of the above purchased third part of the manor in severalties, as is partly evident by the following short abstract:

"14th February, 12 Charles II. (1660) Anthony Bennett, of Brackenfield, gent. and Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, yeoman, granted two-thirds of [the mineral duties of] the lot and cope of Crich to John Newton, of Okerthorpe, gent. Anthony Wood, of Wakebridge, yeoman, Robert Sage, of Wirksworth, yeoman, and Francis Alleyn, of the Lea, yeoman."

"30th December, 19 Charles II. (1667) By a deed of four parts, made between the said Anthony Wood of the first part, the said Francis Alleyn of the second part, William Newton, of Okerthorpe, gent. son of the said John Newton (then late deceased) of the third part, and George Hopkinson, of Ible, gent. (executor of the said Robert Sage, then late deceased) of the fourth part. After reciting the former deed of 1660, and the deaths of Newton and Sage, the shares of each party are declared and granted to each other: viz. one-eighth of two-thirds of one-third of the manor, viz. one-thirty-sixth of the whole lot and cope to William Newton, in fee; one-eighth of two-thirds of one-third, or three-thirty-sixths, or one-twelfth of the whole to Anthony Wood, in fee; three-eighth parts of the said two parts of the said one-third, being three-thirty-sixths, or one-twelfth of the whole to George Hopkinson; and one-eighth part of two-thirds of the same one-third, being one-thirty-sixth of the whole to Francis Alleyn, in fee."

The manor is now in many shares, and the lords are owners of the mineral duties of lot and cope; and John Charge, of Chesterfield, esq. the steward of the manor, is the sole judge and arbitrator of all mineral causes arising within the manor.

The manor of Wakebridge belonged at an early period to a family whose ancestor took his name from the place. Peter, son of Ralph de Wakebrugge, married a daughter of Hubert Fitz Ralph, Lord of Crich, in the reign of king John. Sir William de Wakebridge distinguished himself in the wars of France, and is spoken of by Wyrley in his Use of Arms, as being a valiant knight, though he bore colour upon colour in his arms; he died without issue, in the reign of Edward III. Cecilia, his sister and heiress, brought his estate to her husband, John Pole, of Newborough, in the county of Stafford, by whom she had three sons; Peter, ancestor of Pole, of Radborne, Edmund, and Ralph whose posterity continued here till the death of his descendant, John Pole, esq. in 1724, when it passed to his great nephew, Garalt Morphy, whose brother and heir, Edward, sold it in 1771 to Peter Nightingale, of Lea, esq. by his bequest this manor passed to his great nephew, William Edward Shore, esq. who has taken the name of Nightingale, and is the present proprietor. The old mansion was taken down about the year 1771, but there are still some remains of a chapel.

"Wakeburge, or Wakebridge, was built by Sir William Wakeburge, who was a great benefactor to the church of Crich, as appears by his arms so often set up within the church. He also built a fine chapel at Wakeburge, which he garnished with an organ and other costly devises." *Harleian Manuscripts.*

The ancient gothic spire church (which stands above the town) is dedicated to St. Mary. It is very neat and commodious, and has a centre, two side aisles, and a chancel. Lysons states that in the reign of king Stephen, Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, gave this church to Darley abbey, but it is more probable that Ralph Fitz Ralph, first Baron of Crich, in that reign, was the donor. A chantry was founded in this church "for God's service, and maintaining of poor folk," by Sir William de Wakebridge, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catherine: and another, in 1361, was founded by Sir William de Wakebridge, Richard de Chesterfield, and Richard de Tissington, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The income of the former was valued, in 1547, at £12. 4s. 4½d. per annum; the other, at £6. 3s. 4d. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12s. and yearly tenths 13s. 1d. The vicarage has been several times augmented; by a par-

liamentary grant, in 1813, of £600.; in 1826, of £600.; and by subscription and queen Anne's bounty to the amount of £400. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, is the impropiator of the great tithes; the Rev. Thomas Cornthwayte, vicar; and Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. is supposed to be patron of the vicarage.

The following document, written between 1766 and 1786, by Mr. John Reynolds, will best illustrate the gift of this church to Darley abbey, and the claim of the Dixie family to the advowson.

"Hubert Fitz Ralph (scilicet Hubertus filius Radulfi) in the year 1175, granted to Albin, abbot of Derley, and the canons there, *inter alia*, the church of Criche, which his father before time had granted them, with all appurtenances thereto belonging (ut eam ita plenè et libere et quiete teneant ac habeant sicut eam tenuerunt et habuerunt cum possessionibus illis quas habuit ecclesiæ die purificationis beatæ Mariæ proxime post captionem Willielmi Regis Scotiæ.) And from this time to the general dissolution of monasteries, the abbots of Darley, for the time being, continued patrons to this church.

"The monastery of Darley was dissolved by authority of parliament in 1540, being 31 Henry VIII. and all its estates and possessions were thereby given to the king (see Stat. 31 Henry VIII. cap. 13.) Hence the right of presentation to the vicarage of Crich, as well as the impropriate rectory became vested in the crown, where, I think [meaning the vicarage] it still remains, for several reasons as will appear hereafter.

"King Henry VIII. (anno regni sui 36) granted to Thomas Babington (*inter alia*) the tithes of Washington, within the parish of Criche, but nothing is mentioned of the presentation to the vicarage of Crich in this grant. (Tenendas de Rege in capite 36 Henry VIII. p. 51.)

"When, or even to whom, the tithes of the rest of the parish of Crich were granted, namely, Crich, Plaistow, Fritchley, &c. I do not remember ever to have seen, but most likely they were granted to the same Thomas Babington, or else to his son, Sir Henry Babington, or grandson, Anthony Babington, esq. because this Anthony Babington had the tithes of the *whole parish of Crich*, but whether he had the advowson or right of presentation, I know not, but that would easily be found by searching the Court of Augmentations. The said Anthony Babington sold to John Claye, of Crich, gent. all his lands and tithes in Cryche, alias Cruche, Plaistow, Egge, alias Edge, &c. (what were contained in the grant or grants, I have not seen, as before mentioned) excepting two farms therein excepted (and still known;) and a fine was passed to perfect the title in Trinity term, anno 27 Elizabeth, 1584, between John Claye, gent. and Anthony Babington and Margery, his wife, deforcients, but no mention is made of the presentation to the vicarage in this fine. The said John Claye, 1st October, 10 James I. 1612, settled all his estates in Cryche, alias Cruche, upon his three daughters, &c.; but in this settlement deed *no mention is made at all of the presentation aforesaid*: hence it does not seem that the right of presentation was ever in Claye; and if so, neither in Sir Wolstan Dixie, nor Sir Edward Wilmott, as both claim under him. The before mentioned Anthony Babington was afterwards found guilty of high treason, against queen Elizabeth (by siding with Mary, queen of the Scots) and executed in September, 1586, and *all his* estates forfeited to the crown; so that, if the right of presentation was in him, it reverted back again to the crown, whence it came.

"Sundry estates of this Anthony Babington, in our neighbourhood, were granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, (amongst which were the two farms in Crich, which were excepted in Babington's deed to Claye) both of which Raleigh sold; others [were granted] to Henry, Earl of Kent; some were enjoyed by Francis Babington, of the borough of Leicester, esq. (brother or nephew to the said Anthony) and by him, and the said Earl of Kent, were sold to divers freeholders about the year 1634, but I never heard that any, claiming under these, pretended to have a right to the presentation.

"Mary, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of John Claye, before mentioned, was wife to Timothy Pusey, of Selston, in the county of Nottingham, esq. and carried this estate of her father's to him, and he enjoyed it in 1646 and 1647. Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters and co-heirs of the said Timothy Pusey and Mary Claye, his wife, married William Willoughby,

esq. [son and heir of Sir Rotherham Willoughby, of Muschamp, county of Nottingham] and had a son, Sir William Willoughby, and a daughter, Mary Willoughby, who married Beaumont Dixie, esq. (after the death of his father, Sir Wolstan Dixie) Sir Beaumont Dixie, bart. This Sir William Willoughby had a son, William, who died an infant before his father, and two natural children, but as these could not inherit, the said Mary Dixie enjoyed her brother's estates (at least this at Crich) and was grandmother to the late Sir Wolstan Dixie [son of Sir Wolstan, the third baronet] and great grandmother of the present Sir Wolstan Dixie, [fifth] bart. This Lady Dixie sold her estate in Crich to one Thomas Morley, a potter. Morley sold several parcels out to divers persons, and the remainder to Mrs. Millicent Fuller, of Nottingham, widow; and she left it to her grandson, Robert Musters, late of Nottingham, aforesaid, esq.; and this Robert Musters, and Ann, his wife, in or about the year 1747, sold a part of the same to Dewhurst Bilsborough, an officer of excise, and the remainder to Dr. Willmot, physician to the king, now Sir Edward Willmot, bart.

"Mr. Walker, the present vicar of Crich, has frequently told me that it does not appear from the Bishops' registry at Lichfield, that any Clerk had been legally presented, instituted or inducted to the parish church of Crich since the dissolution of the monasteries. One Bradshaw, I think, it was (who was presented thereto by the then abbot of Derley) being the last there upon record before himself; and he, Mr. Walker, was presented by the Lord Chancellor, who then had the undoubted right (if not *de jure*, yet *pro hac vice*) because the living, as I am told, was lapsed.

"From the foregoing account (*quam veram esse scio et affit me*) I think the right of presentation to the vicarage of Crich is actually in the crown, either from the dissolution of monasteries, or else from the attainder of Babington (supposing he had it.")

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

At the west end of this church, within a pew, is a brass plate to David Woodhouse, who died 27th Feb. 1749, aged 66 years; and Mary, his wife, died 3rd July, 1766, aged 75.

And above the same is a black marble monument to their two daughters. Jane Woodhouse, died 31st Dec. 1803, aged 73; and Dorothy Woodhouse, died 1st May, 1819, aged 91.

In the chancel, on the south wall, there is a neat white marble monument to the son of the above David and Mary. To the memory of David Woodhouse, gent. who died 26th May, 1804, aged 73. Ann, his wife, died 26th February, 1822, aged 70.

On the door of a pew, in the middle aisle, is a brass plate, inscribed—Robert Alsibroke, gent. died 20th March, 1771. Susanna, his wife, died 7th December, 1809. Their daughter, Susanna Lawley, died 7th June, 1814.

On the pavement of the middle aisle is a brass plate to John Kirkland, yeoman, buried here, whose ancestors and he lived at Wheatcroft, in the parish of Crich, above 500 years.

Till gentle death did end their days;
Yet we will give to God the praise. 1652.

From a table of donations over the porch door, it appears that this John Kirkland left 40s. a year to the poor of Crich, to be paid from lands at Wheatcroft.

Near to the last brass there is another, in the same aisle, to

Robert Marshall, esq. and Margaret, his wyfe,
Who in this town lived quietly above fifty years without debate or stryfe.

There are two shields of arms over the arch which divides the chancel from the body of the church; they have been painted, but are hardly visible from the white wash. They appear to be the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and his wife, Elizabeth Hardwick: viz.

ARMS of Talbot—*Gules*, a Lion rampant within a border, engrailed, *Or*.

SUPPORTERS—Two Talbots.

The other is a lozenge shield, supported by two Stags, collared, Nothing is to be seen but a saltier engrailed, and a chief.

The ARMS of Hardwick are—*Argent*, a saltier, engrailed, *Azure*, on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils of the first.

The Earl of Shrewsbury had large possessions in Crich, and belonged to the neighbouring manor house and estate of South Winfield.

On the right hand side of the chancel is an altar tomb with the effigy of a man resting his feet on a dog traced thereon. On the ledge of the slab is a Latin inscription to Godfrey Berresford, esq. son and heir of Adam Berresford, of Bentley, esq. and servant to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. He died 29th Nov. 1513.

The Arms at the top are nearly defaced, but were originally meant for the Arms of Berresford and Hassall, viz. 1 and 4, *Argent*, a Bear rampant, *Sable*, muzzled, collared and chained, *Or*, Berresford: and 2 and 3 per chevron, *Argent* and *Or*, three Pheons' heads, *Sable*, Hassall.

On the wall above the last is Mr. Woodhouse's monument, before described.

On the left side of the chancel there is an altar tomb of alabaster. The inscription, which is almost defaced, is on the slab at the top; but the name of Clay is to be seen in several places; and from the arms thereon, it seems to have been erected to a person of the name of Clay, his two wives, and their five children. There are three shields, the middle one is Parti per pale Baron, and two fesses per fesse. 1st, Clay. *Argent*, a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils, *Sable*, impaling two coats per fesse, being his two wives; 1st, in chief, Calton, *Or*, a saltier, engrailed, between four cross crosslets, *Sable*; 2nd, in base, Ferrers, vaire, *Or* and *Gules*.

On the right hand and left of this shield there are two single shields, one of Calton, and the other of Ferrers.

The side and end presented to view have five kneeling figures, being children of the above Clay; over each is inscribed their names, 1st, Susannah; 2nd, Mary; 3rd, Penelope, nupta erat Thomas Brailsford, senior; and on the end William and Theophilus.

This monument to the Clays appears to have been erected to the memory of John Clay, esq. who died in 1632, and Mary, his first wife, daughter of William Calton, of Calton, esq. Chief Cock Matcher and Servant of

the Hawks to Henry VIII. and widow of Charnels, of Snareston, esq. she died in 1583: his second wife was the widow of German Pole, esq. and daughter of Edward Ferrers, of Tamworth, esq. There is a quaint epitaph thereon, in which there is a continual play on the name.

Under a pointed arch, in the north aisle, there is a recumbent effigy of a man in armour, resting his feet on a dog. Neither arms, inscription nor date is visible; though probably, if the side of the tomb was not hid by a pew, arms might be seen. This part of the church seems probably to have been the burial place of the Wakebridge family, of Wakebridge, in this parish, and of their descendants, the Poles, also of that place.

In some church notes, taken about 1710 by Mr. Basano, a herald painter of Derby, there is, says Messrs. Lyons, mention made of the monument of Sir William Wakebridge, knt. There appears to be none remaining that answers to this monument, except the one above described.

There is also another monument, mentioned in the same church notes, to German Pole, of Wakebridge, esq. who died April 19, 1588. This monument is probably the blue slab, inlaid with brasses, at the end of the north aisle, but which is nearly covered with a pew.

At the west end of this north aisle is a neat mural monument to the Rev. Mason,, vicar of Crich.

In the window, at the east end of the north aisle, there is a shield of arms, *Azure*, two chevrons, *Or*, being the arms of the ancient family of Fitz Ralph, Lords of Crich.

There appears to have been arms and other painted glass in the east window, but at this time the only coat visible is,, a bend between six roundles; and that but very indistinct.

On the north wall of the chancel is a curious brass, for an infant child of a Rev. Shelmerdine, and on one side the figure of a child in swaddling clothes, with the following inscription:

Noe sooner bloomed but blasted,
Yet to revive with time at the refreshing.
Ephraim Shelmerdine, March 1, 1637.

On the north side of the outside of this church is an altar tomb, under a pointed arch, To the memory of Thomas England, vicar of Crich, who died 7th February, 1730.

On the outside of the church, under the east end, is the burial place of the family of Wright. There are several stones against the wall to

John Wright, late of Crich, died 6th September, 1777, aged 59 years.

Joseph, son of John and Mary Wright, died 5th August, 1764, aged 4 years.

Sarah, their daughter, died 22nd September, 1796, aged 25 years.

Susannah, their daughter, died 16th March, 1800, aged 34 years.

Ann, their daughter, died 8th February, 1804, aged 36 years.

Mary, wife of John Wright, died 27th July, 1814, aged 80 years.

Another, to the granddaughter of the above John and Mary, inscribed,

Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Wright, of Marple, esq. died 13th July, 1812, aged 14 years.

In the church-yard there are two altar tombs to the Woodhouse family, relations to those interred in the church.

T. Woodhouse, 1746. S. Woodhouse, 1776.

T. Woodhouse, 1792. Jane Woodhouse, 1793.

On the east end of the church-yard is a table monument, with brass plate, to Hellen, filia Richard Taylor, and uxor Johannis Reynolds, de Plaistow, gent. obiit 10th January, 1771.

Hellen, their daughter, died 20th January, 1723, aged 4 years.

List of Vicars.

Rev. ——— Shelmerdine.

—— Thomas England, died 7th February, 1730.

—— Walker.

Rev. ——— Davenport.

—— Mason.

—— Thomas Cornthwayte, 1831.

Charities.

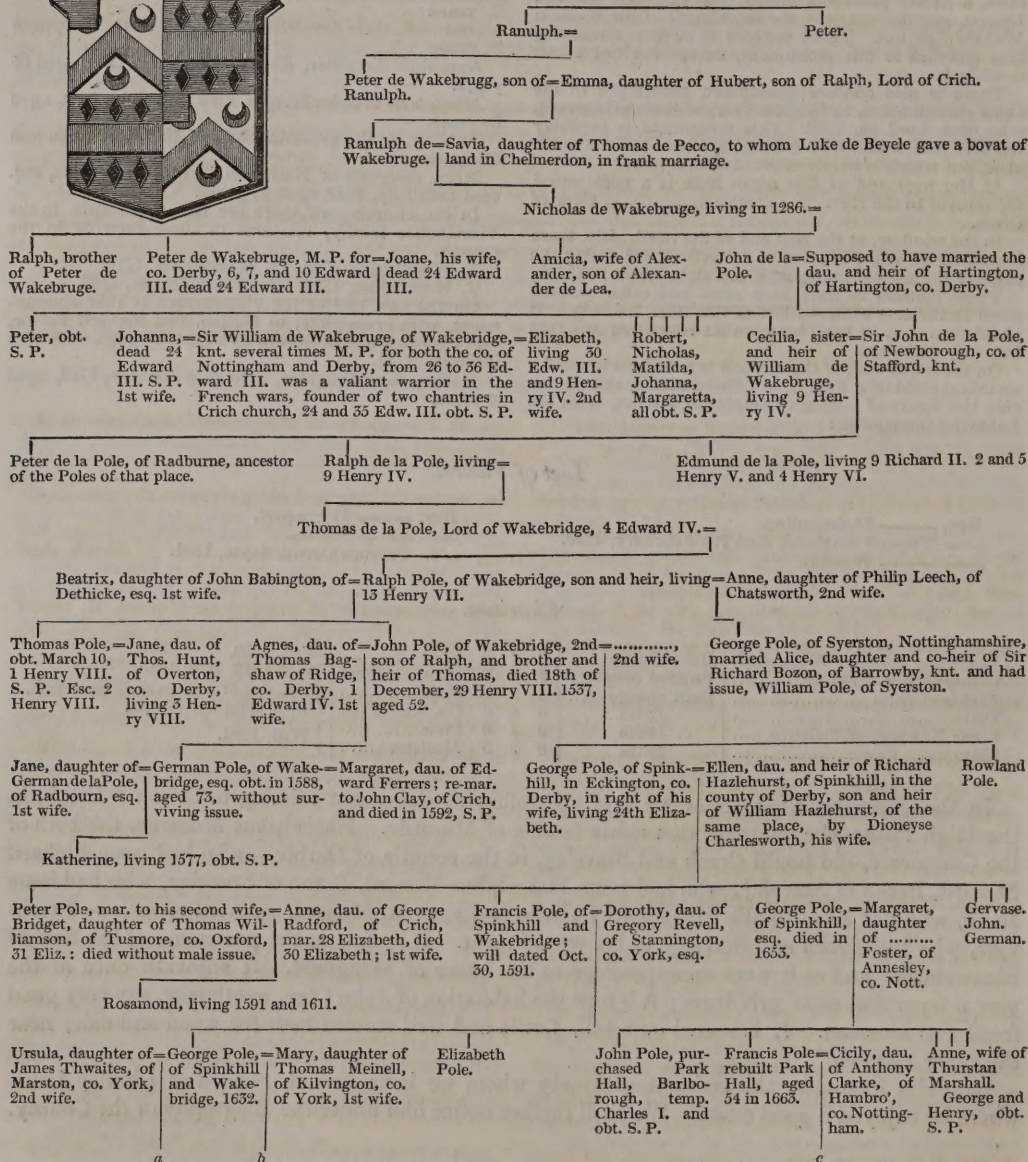
Bradshaw John, of Wheatcroft	Rent charge	0 7 6	Poor	Will, 1639.
Gisborne Rev. Francis.....	Funded property	7 5 0	Poor, clothing	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Kirkland John	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor	1652, out of a farm at Wheatcroft.
Ditto.....	Ditto	0 5 0	Ch. and Poor	Out of Sheldon Pingle.
Lowe Edward, of Plaistow.....	Ditto	0 5 0	Poor	} Will, 1694.
Ditto.....	Ditto	0 5 0	Minister	

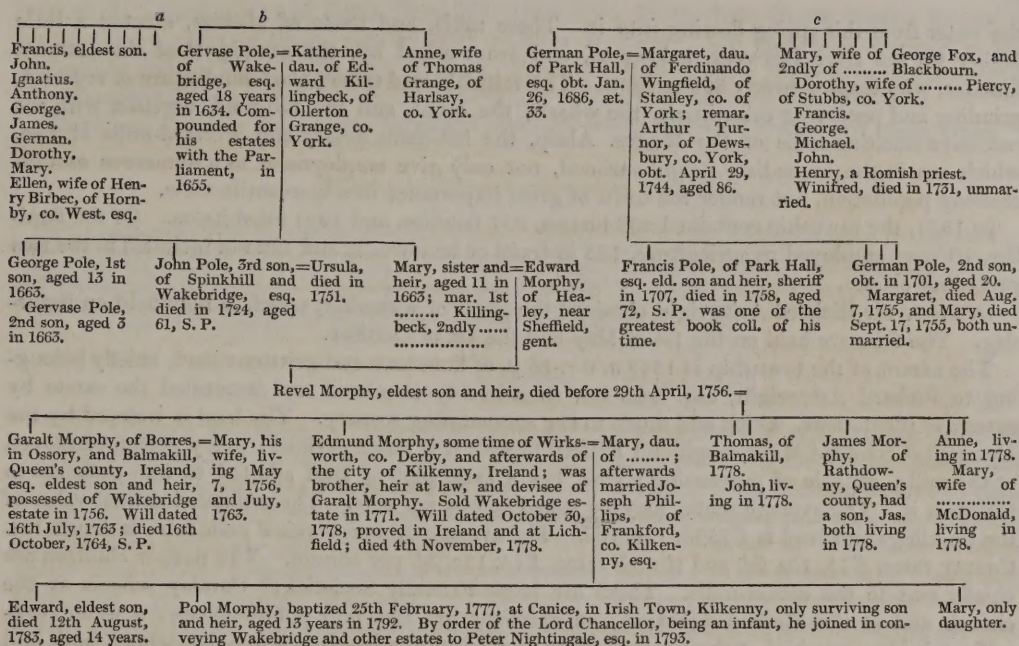
In the *Harleian Manuscripts* we find the following document relating to Crich: "Crech, in the High Peake, the tenure of that noble familie of Musarde. Hasculphus Musarde, the 20th of the Conqueror, did hould Crech and Staveley, in the countie of Darbie—who had issue Richard Musard, Baron of Staveley, who had issue Hascelphus Musard, Baron of Staveley, who had issue Rauff, who had issue Rauffe (6 Richard I.) who had issue A. Musard, married to ——— Freshvyle, who had Crech and Staveley in his wyves right. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsburie, and as it were an appendage to the honor of Wingfield. It enjoyeth once in the year a fayer and some privileges; it is now the habitation of John Clay, gentleman, my very good frend and kinsman. It is seated on a hill, fertile and well stowed both for wood and cole, near the ryver Darwen."

Mr. John Reynolds, the eminent antiquary whom we have quoted, resided at Lindley Lane, where he enjoyed a good estate. We shall further notice him under the Biography of the County.

The coat of arms of the County of Nassau-Siegen is depicted. It features a shield with a complex design. The top left section is a white triangle containing a black crescent. The top right section is a black triangle containing three white diamonds. The middle section is divided into two parts: the left part is white with three black diamonds, and the right part is black with three white crescents. The bottom section is a white triangle containing a black crescent. Above the shield is a crest consisting of a black eagle with its wings spread, perched on a black base.

CREST.—An eagle rising.





Wakebridge hall, for many generations the seat of the above distinguished families, is now occupied by Mr. Spendlove, tenant to W. E. Nightingale, esq.

CROMFORD, a small market-town, a township, constabulary and chapelry, in the parish and Crumforde, hundred of Wirksworth, is 16 m. N. from Derby, 8 m. N. from Belper, 1½ m. N. from Wirksworth, 9 m. W. from Alfreton, 10 m. S. from Bakewell, 1 m. S. of Matlock Bath, and 142 m. N. N. W. from London.

The principal part of the town, and the extensive cotton-mills belonging to Messrs. R. and P. Arkwright, are situate in a deep valley on the south bank of the Derwent, enclosed by lofty limestone rocks to the north, south and west, except one street, which runs up the southern hill; to the east, an open valley, of some extent, is clothed with the richest herbage. Through this valley the river Derwent flows and the Cromford canal is carried. The new line of road from Derby, through Belper, Cromford, Matlock and Bakewell, to Buxton and Manchester, is of great advantage to the town. The new rail-road, which joins the Cromford canal about one mile and a half south of the town, is carried through the north-west part of the Wirksworth hundred, running past the west portion of the High Peak hundred, over a mountainous country, to Whaley-bridge, where it joins the Peak Forest canal. The building of numerous bridges, the forming of inclined planes, erecting steam-engines, and cutting through immense rocks, have been attended with a serious expense; the whole estimated cost, agreeable to the first calculation, being £163,000. which sum it will probably exceed before the whole line is opened. The houses and mills are chiefly built of excellent gritstone, procured in the township, and chiefly belong to Richard Arkwright, esq. The town is eminently distinguished by the founder, Sir Richard Arkwright; that most ingenious mechanic having established the first cotton-mill, in 1771, erected in the county, and the first upon so large a scale in England. His astonishing and wonderful penetration may be discovered in the very choice of a situation so suitable to carry on his extensive plans and operations, which laid the foundation of that immense wealth now enjoyed by his family. The mills are supplied from a never-failing spring of warm water, which also proves to be of great advantage to the canal in severe seasons, as it rarely freezes up, in consequence of a portion of

the water from this spring flowing into it. These mills, and those of Masson, erected a little higher up the river Derwent, belong to, and are worked by, the grandsons of the eminent founder, who employ nearly 800 persons. The valuable lead-mines, the manufacture of red lead, grinding and preparing calaminaris, the wharfs, the canal, and the rail-road, together with the extensive smelting-mills of the Messrs. Alsop, the hat-manufactory and worsted-mills at Lea, which are in the immediate neighbourhood, not only give employment to a numerous and increasing population, but render the town of great importance in a mercantile view.

In 1831, the township contained 233 houses, 257 families, and 1291 inhabitants. Of the families, 10 were employed in agriculture, 125 in trade or handicraft, and 122 not included in the two preceding classes.

In 1790, Sir Richard Arkwright obtained the grant of a market, which is now held on Saturday. The fairs are held on the 1st of May and the 1st of October.

The extent of the township is 1348 *a. 0 r. 16 p.* of limestone and gritstone land, chiefly belonging to Richard Arkwright, esq. who has considerably improved and beautified the estate by extensive plantations, which add much to the surrounding scenery. The land is watered by the Derwent, Cromford Moor-sough and Bonsall brook; it is much divided; every person employed at the mills, capable of purchasing a cow, has a little plot of land allotted to him sufficient to maintain it. The average rental may be stated at 20*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £3596. 13*s.* 10*d.* The average of seven years' poor rates is £297. 12*s.* County rates, £54. 15*s.* 6*d.* and church rates, £14. 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The pauper children are chiefly sent to the cotton-mills. There are large Friendly Societies;* Sunday schools at the church and at the Methodist chapel; an excellent inn and four public-houses; a water corn-mill; a bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and a handsome free day-school, built and supported by Richard Arkwright, esq. for boys and girls. Almshouses for six poor widows, &c. in the township.

The large handsome inn, erected in the market-place, in 1778, is kept by Mrs. Higgott. Here the London, Manchester, and Nottingham coaches change horses.

In Cromforde, there were, at the time that Doomsday Book was compiled, two carucates of land to be taxed, and it then belonged to the king.

The manor of Cromford, at the Conquest, belonged to the king. In 1350, Sir Hugh Meynell, of Meynell Langley, had a grant of free warren in his lands at Cromford, which he held under the Duke of Lancaster. These lands, which are supposed to have constituted what is now the manor of Cromford, were afterwards in the family of Leche, from whom they passed by sale to the Agards. Thomas Agard died seised of it in 1548. From the Agards it passed by sale to Sir William Cavendish. Henry Talbot, esq. of Ronalton, in the county of Nottingham, esq. third son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of the manor of Cromford in 1596. From Mary, Lady Armyne, his daughter and co-heiress, it passed to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, descended from her sister Gertrude. The Duke sold it, in 1716, to William Soresby, gent. William Soresby, the grandson, dying unmarried, his two sisters became his co-heiresses: Mary, married William Milnes, esq. and Helen, the Rev. Thomas Munro. Mr. Milnes purchased Munro's moiety: and in 1776, sold the whole to Peter Nightingale, esq. of Lea: of whom it was purchased, in 1789, by Sir Richard Arkwright, father of Richard Arkwright, esq. the present proprietor.

The church, a plain building of hewn stone, erected on a piece of ground called the green, was begun by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and completed by the present Richard Arkwright, esq. This chapel was opened for divine service, 4th of June, 1797, consecrated 20th of September in the same year, and endowed by Mr. Arkwright with £50. per annum. It has been since aug-

* At Cromford is a society of rather a singular kind, instituted by the owners of cows, to insure against loss attending that kind of property. The cows belonging to the members are valued twice a year, and each person pays monthly, at the rate of one penny per pound, in proportion to the value of his stock. Whenever the fund of the society amounts to £40. the payments are discontinued, till it is reduced below that sum; and when any member's cow dies, he is indemnified to the full extent of its worth.

mented by a further sum of £200. from Mr. Arkwright, £200. from Queen Anne's bounty, a parliamentary grant of £800. and in 1826, another of £200. The patronage is vested in Mr. Arkwright and his heirs. The Rev. Richard Ward, of Matlock Bath, is the present incumbent. The church is fitted up with an organ, a handsome marble font and two small galleries.

There was formerly an ancient chapel at Cromford, which has been demolished many years.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the south side of the communion table is a beautiful white marble monument by Chantry.

Sacred to the memory of Martha Maria, the beloved and affectionate wife of Richard Arkwright, jun. esq. and daughter of the Rev. William Beresford, of Ashbourn, who died on the 12th day of March, 1820, aged 40

years. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Also in memory of their children, Richard Arkwright, who died November 19, 1810, aged 5 weeks; Richard Arkwright, who died February 18, 1813, aged 6 weeks; and Agnes Maria Arkwright, who died March 16, 1813, aged 4 years.

Charities.

Lady Armyne's Almshouses.—Dame Mary Armyne, by a codicil to her will, bearing date 14th August, 1662, gave to the rector or parson of Matlock, county of Derby, for the time being, and to three others, a yearly rent charge of £16. 10s. out of her manor lands and tenements in Cromford, to be paid quarterly by 40s. a year, to six poor widowers or widows past their labour by age or impotency, and 15s. a year each for a gown at Christmas. There are six almshouses here, in which these widows (who are appointed by the overseers) reside. It is not known by whom they were built. Mr. Arkwright, the owner of the manor and estate, repairs them, having been purchased subject thereto, and pays the 40s. a year to each, and 6s. 8d. for a gown, making the total rent charge of only £14. a year. The other £2. 10s. cannot be proved to have ever been paid, and is thought to have been deducted for land tax.

Near the upper end of the Dale is a spacious building, erected for the manufacture of cotton by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and now belonging to his son, who resides in the beautiful demesne at Willersley. This mill is replete with the improved machinery employed in making cotton thread, "whose operations have been so elegantly described by Dr. Darwin, in a work which discovers the art, hitherto unknown, of clothing in poetical language, and decorating with beautiful imagery, the unpoetical operations of mechanical processes, and the dry detail of manufactures."

— Where Derwent guides his dusky floods,
Through vaulted mountains, and a night of woods,
The nymph Gossypia treads the velvet sod,
And warms with rosy smiles the watery god;
His ponderous oars to slender spindles turns,
And pours o'er massy wheels his foaming urns;
With playful charms her hoary lover wins,
And wheels his trident, while the Monarch spins.
First, with nice eye emerging Naiads cull
From leathery pods the vegetable wool;

With wiry teeth revolving cards release
The tangled knots, and smooth the ravell'd fleece;
Next moves the iron hand with fingers fine,
Combs the wide card, and forms th' eternal line;
Slow with soft lips the whirling can acquires
The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires;
With quicken'd pace successive rollers move,
And these retain, and those extend, the rove,
Then fly the spokes, the rapid axles glow;
While slowly circumsolves the lab'ring wheel below.
Bolanic Garden.

The machinery by which the cotton is manufactured, is so complicated in its structure, that a clear conception of its powers, and mode of operation, can only be obtained from a minute inspection of all its parts, both in a state of rest, and in motion. The process by which the raw cotton is prepared for use, will, however, convey some idea of the ingenious mechanical contrivances that are employed to facilitate the production of the thread.

When the cotton is sufficiently picked and cleaned (an operation that furnishes employment to a great number of women) it is carefully spread upon a cloth, in which it is afterwards rolled up in order to be carded. To the carding machine belong two cylinders of different diameters; the larger of which is covered with cards of fine wire; and over, and in contact with it, are fixed a number of stationary cards, that, in conjunction with the revolving cylinders, perform the operation of carding. The smaller cylinder is encompassed by fillet cards, fixed in a spiral form; and

is also provided with an ingenious piece of machinery, called a crank. The spiral roll of cloth before mentioned being applied to the machine, is made to unroll very slowly, by means of rollers, so that it may continually feed the larger cylinder with its contents: when carded, the cotton passes from this to the smaller cylinder, which revolves in contact with the other, and is thence stripped off by the motion of the crank; not in short lengths, but in continuation; and having the appearance of a very thin fleece, which, if not intended to pass a second time through the carding machine, is immediately contracted, by passing betwixt a pair of rollers, into what is called a row, or length.

The next part of the process is that of sizing. The machine by which this is performed has two pairs of rollers, that are placed at a proper distance from each other, and revolve with different velocities, arising either from the variation of size in the pairs of rollers, from their performing a different number of revolutions in the same space of time, or from both these causes united. When the lengths of cotton are brought from the carding machine, several of them together are applied to the rollers now mentioned; and the effect produced, is not only that the lengths, thus applied in conjunction, coalesce, and come out single, but also that the fibres of the cotton are drawn out longitudinally, by the different velocities and pressure of the rollers: hence the cotton is now termed a *drawing*. This process is several times repeated, and several drawings are each time united, by passing together betwixt the rollers; the number introduced being so varied, that the last drawing may be of a size proportioned to the fineness of the thread into which it is intended to be spun.

The cotton is now in a fit state for roving. This operation is performed by passing the last mentioned *drawing* between two pairs of rollers, which revolve with different velocities, as in the former machine. It is then received into a round conical *can*, revolving with considerable swiftness. This gives the drawing a slight twisting, and prepares it for winding, which is done by hand, upon large bobbins, by the smaller children. When in this state, the cotton is applied to the spinning machine. Here it is passed between pairs of rollers, which revolving with various degrees of velocity, draw it out, and reduce it to a proper degree of tenuity: at the same time, it is sufficiently twisted by the revolving of spindles upon which bobbins are placed; and the yarn thus twisted is caused to wind on the bobbins, by the friction of their ends upon laths placed horizontally. These laths have another very essential office to perform, which is that of raising and falling the bobbins, so that the yarn may be spread over their whole length; otherwise the thread would require to be moved very frequently, as in the case of the common spinning wheel. When thus wound upon the bobbins, the cotton is regarded as ready for use.*

* To render this statement of the various processes of the cotton manufacture more intelligible to those who have no previous knowledge of the business, we shall insert an extract from the Life of Sir Richard Arkwright (written, we believe, by Mr. Nicholson) as published in Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary.

"The card is a kind of brush made with wire instead of hair; the wires not being perpendicular to the plane, but all inclined one way in a certain angle. From this description, such as are totally unacquainted with the subject, may conceive that cotton wool, being stuck upon one of those cards, or brushes, may be scraped with another card in that direction, that the inclination of the wires may tend to throw the whole inwards, rather than suffer it to come out. The consequence of the repeated strokes of the empty card against the full one, must be a distribution of the whole more evenly on the surface; and if one card be then drawn in the opposite direction across the other, it will, by virtue of the inclination of its wires, take the whole of the wool out of that card whose inclination is the contrary way.

"Spinning is of two kinds: in the one process, the carded wool is suddenly drawn out during the rapid rotation of a spindle, and forms a loose yarn: in the other, the material is spun by a well-known small engine, or wheel, which requires the spinner to draw the material out between the finger and thumb of each hand. If we suppose the machine itself to be left at liberty, and turned without the assistance of the spinner, the twisted thread, being drawn inwards by the bobbin, would naturally gather more of the material, and form an irregular thread, thicker and thicker, till at length the difficulty of drawing out so large a portion of the material as had acquired the twist, would become greater than that of snapping the thread, which would accordingly break. It is the business of the spinner to prevent this by holding the material between the finger and the thumb, that the intermediate part may be drawn out to the requisite degree of fineness previous to the twist, and separating the hands during the act of pinching.

"The objects of Mr. Arkwright's improvements were carding and spinning. To effect these by machinery, it was required that the usual manœuvre of the carder should be performed with square cards; or that cylinders, covered with the kind of metallic brushwork before described, should be made to revolve in contact with each other, either to

The Rock House, the seat of Peter Arkwright, esq. is built on a high limestone rock, overlooking a beautiful part of the Derwent vale.

Mr. Arkwright is now building a school-room, 60 feet by 20 feet, and one story high, to be divided in the centre, one room to be for boys, the other for girls.

At Cromford, some years ago, was discovered a number of Roman coins, now in the possession of Charles Hurt, jun. esq. of Wirksworth.

Near the road leading from Cromford to Wirksworth, is a mine called Godbehere's Founder, in which the following remarkable event occurred at the commencement of the year 1797. Two miners, named Job Boden and Anthony Pearson, went into the mine on the morning of the 13th of January, and while they were at work, Boden at the depth of forty-four yards, and Pearson at the depth of twenty, the earth above them, together with a quantity of water, suddenly rushed in, and filled the mine to the depth of about fifty-four yards. The other miners immediately began to draw out the rubbish in search of their lost companions, and on the third day after, Pearson was discovered dead, in an upright posture. The miners would now have discontinued their exertions, as there seemed little probability of their labours being of any avail; but being encouraged to proceed (chiefly by the influence and persuasions of Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.) they at length discovered Boden, about three o'clock in the morning of the twentieth; and though he had not received any kind of nourishment during the eight days of his confinement, he was still living, but greatly emaciated. On being taken out, and treated with proper care, he so far recovered, as to be able to return to his work in the space of fourteen weeks, lived many years, and had several children, one of whom was born within a twelvemonth after the accident.

To render the particulars of this extraordinary escape more intelligible, it should be observed, that the entrance to the mine is by a perpendicular shaft, forty-four yards deep, from the bottom of which extends a gait, or drift (a passage in an horizontal direction) eight yards in length, at the end of which descends a second shaft (or, as the miners term it, a turn) to the depth of sixteen yards. At the bottom of this is another gait, about twelve yards in length, from the extremity of which another shaft extends to the depth of nearly twenty-four yards. At the top of every shaft a windlass was placed, for the purpose of drawing up whatever might be extracted from the mine; and Pearson's employment was to draw up to the top of the second shaft, the ore, &c. that was obtained by Boden at the bottom.

At the distance of seventy yards from the entrance to the mine was a pool of water, which, though generally containing but a small quantity, had, at the time of the accident, been much increased through wet weather. The ground between the mine and the pool had been undermined in searching for lead ore; and it is supposed that the additional weight of water over the vacuity, had forced down the earth, which filled the mine to the depth of ten yards in the second shaft. As the earth that rushed in descended below Pearson's station at the mouth of this shaft, he was consequently jammed in there, and was discovered dead, as already mentioned. The remarkable circumstance, that the rubbish did not sink into the mine so low as to reach Boden, but stopped in its descent a few yards above him, may in some measure be accounted for, by obser-

card, or to strip, according as their respective velocities, directions, and inclinations of their wires, might be adjusted: and with regard to spinning, it would become an indispensable condition, not only that the raw material should be very nicely prepared, in order that it might require none of that intellectual skill which is capable of separating the knotty or imperfect parts as they offer themselves, but also that it should be regularly drawn out by certain parts, representing the fingers and thumbs of the spinner. The contrivance by which this last means was effected, consisted in a certain number of pairs of cylinders, each two revolving in contact with each other. Suppose a very loose thread, or slightly twisted carding of cotton, to pass between one pair of cylinders (clothed with a proper facing to enable them to hold it) and let it be imagined to proceed from thence to another pair, whose surfaces revolve much quicker; it will be evident that the quicker revolution of the second pair will draw out the cotton, rendering it thinner and longer when it comes to be delivered at the other side. This is precisely the operation which the spinner performs with her fingers and thumb; and if the cotton be then applied to a spinning apparatus, it will be converted into thread."

From these general principles, the improvements of Sir Richard Arkwright may certainly be deduced; yet there seems reason to believe, that the former would never have been so clearly stated, unless the machine had been previously seen in action.

ving, that the part of the mine where its fall ended, was somewhat straitened by the projection of a large stone, an obstacle which Boden had often ineffectually attempted to remove.

It appears, from a conversation held with the man thus strangely preserved from death, that, after contemplating his horrid situation awhile, during the first hours of his imprisonment, he lay down and slept. On awaking, the idea of perishing for want of food rushed upon his mind, and he recollected that he had four pounds of candles with him in the mine: with these, when pressed by hunger, he endeavoured to appease his appetite; but after two or three vain attempts to swallow such loathsome food, he desisted; and the candles were found after his release: his thirst, which he had no means of alleviating, was excessive. Feeling extremely cold, he tried to remove this inconvenience by exercising himself in turning the windlass at the further end of the drift; but having the misfortune to let the handle fall into the shaft below, he was deprived of this resource.

After the space of three or four days, as he imagines, being almost in a state of distraction, he ascended, by means of a rope that hung down, to that part of the mine where the rubbish had stopped in its descent, and, by labouring hard, caused a large quantity of it to fall to the bottom of the shaft. He was employed in this manner, when, at length, he heard the miners at work above him, and by the expedient of knocking with a stone, contrived to apprize them that he was still alive. Though it is evident, from this circumstance, that he retained his senses, he can hardly be persuaded that he was not deprived of them, and fancies that he was prompted to make the signals by some friendly voice, receiving from it an assurance, that if he did so, he should be rescued from his dreadful prison.

The signals which he made were heard by the miners about eight hours before they reached him; and he describes himself as so much terrified by their noise, and by apprehensions that persons were coming to murder him, that he should certainly have destroyed himself, if he had not been closely confined by the earth which he had drawn down, and which so filled the lower part of the shaft, that he was almost prevented from moving. In the midst of the panic that agitated him, he swallowed a considerable quantity of earth, which was afterwards expelled by proper remedies. He complained most that his legs were benumbed and dead; but their natural heat being restored by friction, no bad consequence ensued. When the accident happened, he was forty-nine years of age, and then weighed upwards of twelve stone; but imagines that he was reduced to half that weight by his confinement in the mine; yet, as he was not weighed, this cannot be affirmed with certainty. The anniversary of his deliverance from his subterranean prison, he regarded as a day of thankfulness and jubilee; and surely few individuals have had more reason than this man to express their gratitude to a protecting Providence.

Cronkstone, in Hartington.

Cropotop, in Sutton-on-the-Hill.

Cross Green, in Darley-in-the-Dale.

Cross-o'-th'-Hands, in Duffield.

Crowdycote, in Hartington.

CROXALL, a pleasant village on the south bank of the small river Mease. It is a township ^{Crocheshalle,} and constabulary, including part of the village of Edingale, in the hundred of ^{Croxhall,} Repton and Gresley, and lies at the southern extremity of the county, about 7 miles from Burton on Trent, and about the same distance from Tamworth and Lichfield; the latter is the post town. The parish of Croxall contains the townships of Croxall and Catton. The township of Croxall, in 1831, contained 29 houses, 36 families, and 188 inhabitants; 30 families out of the 36 were employed in agriculture, and 6 in trade or handicraft.

The extent of the township is 1540 acres of good land, on a red marl substratum, watered by the Mease and Trent, namely, 20 acres of wood, one-third arable, and nearly two-thirds meadow and pasture, divided into large farms, at an average rental of about 35s. an acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £3462. Thomas Princep Levett, esq. owns the greater part, and is impropriator of the great tithes, which are generally compounded for. The other

proprietors are the Rev. S. Holworthy, Thomas Green, Thomas Hatchett, Charles Mousley, William Pimm and Thomas Twanby. The average parochial expenses for the last seven years are, for poor and church rate, £186. 17s. 3d. constable and highway rate, £95. 7s. 0½d. The average rate of agricultural labourers is 12s. a week. There is a parochial day and Sunday school, supported partly by subscription and partly by a small weekly payment from each scholar. There are about sixty children of both sexes instructed in it.

On the south of the church there is a very large tumulus or barrow, which the late owner, Thomas Princep, esq. intended to remove, but on finding, by an excavation which was made, that it contained human bones, ordered it to be closed up again; and soon after he had it planted.

In Crocheshalle Siward had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to eight ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and thirty-five villanes, and eleven bordars, having eight ploughs. There are two mills of 18s. and twenty two acres of meadow. Coppice-wood two quarentens long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time £3. now £4. Roger holds it. D. B.

This manor soon after the conquest was part of the lands held by Siward, under Henry de Ferrers. In 25 Edward I. it was held by Roger Brabazon, under Henry, Earl of Lancaster: though Richard Cursun held here a knight's fee in the reign of Henry I. This Richard probably acquired the same by his marriage with Petronella, daughter and co-heiress of Walter de Camville. He held four knights' fees in this county, namely, Croxall, Kedleston, Stenson, Twyford and Edingale. He had two sons, Robert, and Thomas, of Kedleston; which Robert, the eldest son, was of Croxall, and held the same knights' fees in 12 Henry II. His descendants continued to possess this manor, and to reside here till the extinction of the male line, in the reign of Charles I. when Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Curzon (who died in 1622) brought the manor to Sir Edward Sackville, K. B. afterwards fourth Earl of Dorset. The Dorset family resided occasionally at Croxall. The manor and estate was sold towards the latter end of the last century, by John Frederic, Duke of Dorset, to Thomas Princep, esq. the eminent agriculturist. On the death of his son, Thomas Princep, esq. in 1814, it devolved under his will to his sister's son, Thomas Princep Levett, esq. the present proprietor.

This place has been rendered famous by the celebrated agriculturist, Thomas Princep, sen. esq. His valuable breed of long horned neat cattle was for many years greatly admired and much sought after by the surrounding country. In Pitt's Agricultural Report of Staffordshire, he says, "In May 20, 1794, I viewed the cow stock of Mr. Princep, of Croxall: his land is mostly, but not wholly, in Derbyshire, and therefore more properly belongs to the report of that county. I shall just observe that they are of a long horned breed, and by long attention have been brought to a high degree of superiority: large, thick, heavy and well made, with a pretty good show for milking, and such a disposition to fatten, 'that,' Mr. Princep observes, 'the young stock are obliged to be almost starved by a short pasture, otherwise they run fat and never stand the bull:' cows give upon the average about eight quarts of milk each, which the owner thinks equal, from its superior quality, to a much greater quantity from inferior breeds. Mr. Princep's bull, named Bright, which always has been, and will invariably be kept for his own stock, is a majestic noble animal, large, thick, heavy in the valuable points, with the least imaginable proportion of offal; with a skin handling soft and sleek. This majestic animal is so gentle and docile, that three or four persons at once may handle him without the least sign of ferocity, or even notice on his part. Bright-eye, the son of Bright, now three years old, is a beautiful and most complete animal, and it requires a person of superior skill to that which I possess, to find a single fault with him."

Mr. Princep, the great promoter of these fine animals, died August 8, 1795, aged 64, and was succeeded here by his son, Thomas Princep, esq. who took great delight in the same profitable pursuits: he died without issue on the 12th of November, 1814, aged 56, and devised his estate to his nephew, Thomas Princep Levett, esq. The eldest sister of Mr. Princep married Theophilus Levett, of Whichnor, in the county of Stafford, esq. and the second sister married Robinson, of Rydware, in the county of Stafford, esq.

The ancient gothic tower church of Croxall, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was given, in

1241, by Robert de Cursun to the priory of Repton, to which the great tithes were appropriated. In 13 Kalend. April, 1279, and in the ninth of his consecration, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed to the priory of Repton the church of Croxall, with the chapels of Catton and Edingale, of the gift of Sir Robert Cursun, knt. given at Darley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. The King is the patron, and the Rev. Samuel Holworthy is vicar.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Here lye John Horton, son and heir of Roger Horton, of Catton, esq. and Anna, his wife, daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, esq. which said John Horton died day of October, in the year of our Lord 1521, and the aforesaid Anna died on the 9th day of in the year of our Lord 15....

To whose souls may God be propitious, Amen.

H. S. E.

Walterus Horton, armiger de Catton,
in agro Derbiensi

Qui antiqua et illustri Familia oriundus,
Illustriorem propiis virtutibus reddidit,
Egregiam corporis formam

Mira quadam morum suavitate

Mentem Candore, et limato Judicio ornatam

Ingenuis artibus expolivit,

Academmicæ Cantabrigiensis, et

Divi Johannis Baptistæ ornamentum.

Literatorum Patronus, ac Artium Liberalium Cultor,

Præciquè vero Peritissimus Musicæ Amator,
necnon a Musicis mutuo Amatus.

Felicissimo conjugio se junxit Elizabethæ,

Filiæ natu Maximæ

Thomæ Kynnersley de agro Stafford, armigeri.

.....

..... Thomam et Johannem
Filiâs binas Elizabetham et Mariam

..... Medicorum elusit Artes.

Obiit ann. æt. 38 salutis 1716.

Mæstissima conjux

Posuit.

Translation.

H. S. J.

Walter Horton, esq. of Catton, in the county of Derby, who having sprung from an ancient and illustrious family, rendered it still more illustrious by his virtues. He polished the elegant form of his body by a certain wonderful suavity of manners, and his mind, which was adorned by candour and exquisite judgment, by the ingenuous arts, so that he was an ornament to the University of Cambridge and the Hall of St. John the Baptist. He was a patron of literary men, and a cultivator of the liberal arts; and chiefly indeed, a most skilful lover of music; being mutually beloved by musicians. He united himself in happy wedlock with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, of Staffordshire, esq. by whom he had issue four sons, Christopher, Walter, Thomas, and John; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. He died in 1716, aged 38.

This monument was erected by his mournful wife.

Juxta hunc murum jacent

Gualterus Horton

de Gaton in agro Derbiensi

armiger,

et Dorothea conjux

ex antiqua, nobileque

Ferrariorum familia

in eodem agro

oriunda.

Fæcunditate felix parens,

Quæ viro charissimo

duodecim liberos peperit;

Mater pietate insignis

Quæ eorum plerosq.;

propria mamma inutrivit,

Charitatis ac bonorum operum

exemplar,

quorum æternam mercedem

per Christi merita acceptura

ex hac vita migravit

Anno ætat. 52, Dni. 1680.

Mortua muliere optima

orbatus conjux

Rei œconomicæ

diutius vacare rescivit:

Rebusq. familiaribus

charissimo filio Christophoro

commissis

Theologicis dein studiis

animum appulit

et sacrosanctis Scripturis

perlegendis,

usq. Græca potissimum lingua

exaratis,

Sese ac reliquam ætatem

in sacrum tradidit otium,

Annorum porro saturus

nepotisq. cognominis

Mascula gaudens prole

Perennitatis si fas est

Hortonensis Domus pignore

Lætus decissit

Nov. 19, anno ætat. 76, Dni. 1701.

Translation.

Near this wall lye Walter Horton de Catton, of the county of Derby, esq. and Dorothy his wife, who sprang from the ancient and noble family of Ferrers, in the same county. She was a parent happy in her fruitfulness, who, to her dearly beloved spouse, brought forth twelve children. A mother, distinguished for her piety, who nourished most of them at her own breast. An example of charity and of good deeds, of which, to receive through the merits of Christ the reward; she departed this life in the 52nd year of her age, in the year of our Lord 1680.

The husband, thus bereft of a most excellent wife, ceased to pay attention to his domestic management: confiding his property to his beloved son, Christopher, he devoted his mind to theological pursuits, and in reading thoroughly the most holy Scriptures, and those chiefly which were printed in the Greek tongue, he gave himself and his remaining life to sacred leisure, till at length, full of years, rejoicing in a male child, a grandson, the pledge, if confidence may be placed in perennity, of the Hortonian family, he departed happy on the 19th of November, 1701, aged 76.

Hic etiam situs est

Christophorus Horton

Gaulteri modo memorati

filius natu maximus

meritoq. dilectus,

Vir sapiens prudensq.

et ad res agendas perspicax,

Grandævi Parentis

Decus et Præsidium;

Qui Hæreditates Cattonienses

summa cum fide administravit;

labentes

sustinuit, instauravit, adauxit.

Translation.

Here also is deposited, Christopher Horton, the eldest and the deservedly beloved son of Walter, above mentioned; he was a man wise and prudent and perspicacious in the conduct of business. He was the honour and safety of his aged parent, and he, with the strictest fidelity, managed the Cattonian possessions—he sustained,

renovated and enlarged them when they were on the decline.

Hic itidem sita est
Honoratissima femina
Elisa
Christopheri uxor
quæ quatuor liberis virum
locupletavit,
diemq. egit extremum
Anno ætatis 33, Dni. 1681.
Charissima dehinc conjuge
privatus,
Uxori per plures annos
superstes
Viduus permansit
Christopherus,
ad secundas Nuptias frustra
solicitatus.
Compositaq. ex voto Familia
Cattoniensi,
Animam Deo reddidit
Oct. 9, anno ætat. 52, Dni. 1707.
Hoc monumentum pietatis ergo
posuit
Gaulterus Horton,
Gaulteri supra laudai nepos,
Christopheriq. filius natu maximus.
Translation.

Here likewise is laid Elisa, the very honoured wife of Christopher, who having enriched her husband with four children, died in the 33rd year of her age, in the year of the Lord 1681.

Thenceforward deprived of his beloved wife, Christopher, surviving her, remained a widower during many

years, having been in vain solicited to a second marriage. Having settled the Cattonian family according to his wish, he rendered back his soul to God, on the 9th of October, 1707, in the year of his age 52.

Walter, the grandson of the above extolled Walter, and the eldest son of Christopher, placed this monument in testimony of his affection.

Hic jacet Thomæ Curson armiger et Margareta uxor ejus, quii obiit 8 die mensis Augusti Anno Dom. Mo quadragentesimo LXXXV.

Orate pro aniabus Ricardi Curson Dni de Kedleston et Alicæ uxoris ejus qui Ricardus obiit 3 die Augusti anno Dom. 1496, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.

In memory of Katherine Gripton, widow, who died at Catton, August 8, 1761, aged 68.

Epitaph, written by F. N. C. Mundy.

What once was comely, modest, just,
Lies mingled here with vulgar dust;
When time had worn her strength away,
She found in kindness no decay;
For though in service undetain'd,
An humble friend she still remain'd,
Beneath the roof her youth had spent
In mild employ and sweet content:
Her earthly reckoning's all made even,
She waits the wages due from Heaven,

Thomas Princep, esq. of Croxall, died 8th August, 1795, aged 64.

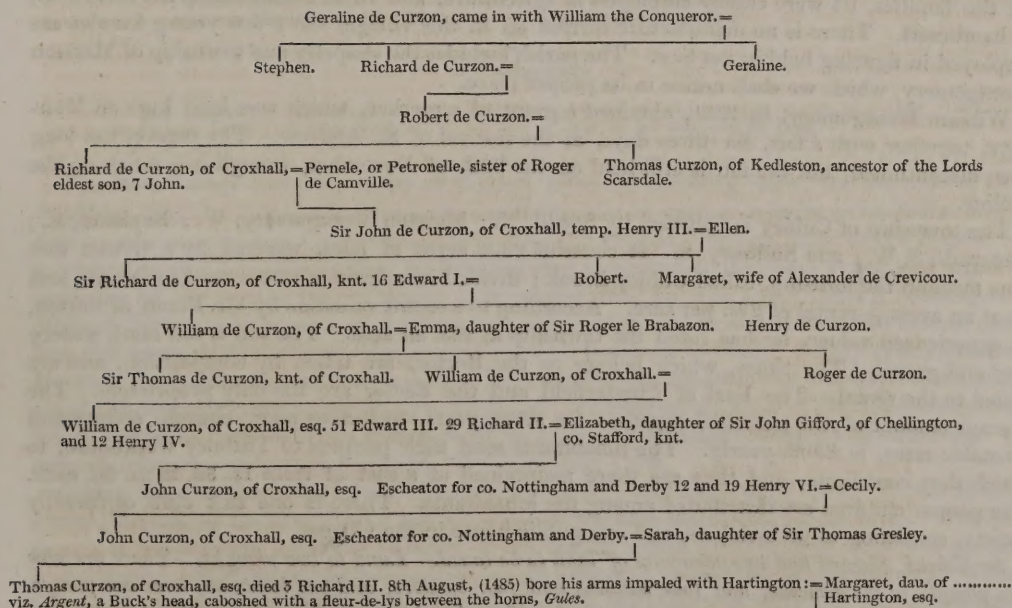
Mary, the wife of the above, died 6th April, 1779, aged 43. She was a woman of a most amiable and exemplary character.

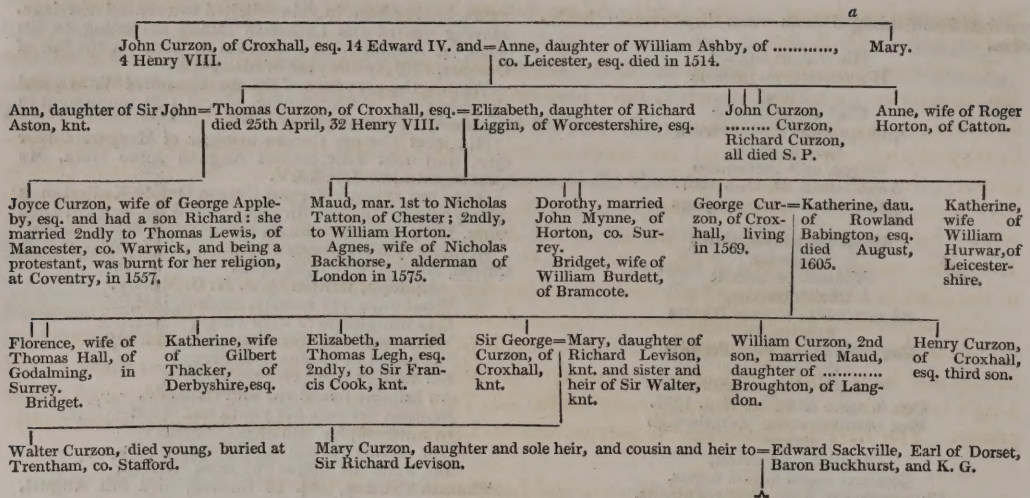
Thomas Princep, of Croxall, esq. died November 12, 1814, aged 57.

Charities.

Allson Edmund	£5.	0	5	0	Poor	
Horton Francis	£10.	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 1785.

Pedigree of the family of CURZON, of Croxall.





The Curzons trace their pedigree to the conquest, when Geraline de Curzon attended William of Normandy. The elder branch settled at Croxall about the reign of king John, and was seated there during fourteen generations, until it became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the sole surviving heiress married the celebrated Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. In the year 1557, Joyce Curzon, daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Croxall, esq. was burnt at Coventry for heresy, or rather for her pious adherence to the principles of the Reformation.

CUBLEY is a small pleasant rural agricultural village, in the deanery of Castillar, and hundred Cobelei, of Appletree. It is a township, a constablewick and parish, 7 m. W. of Ashbourn, and 13 m. N. W. of Derby. In 1831, it contained 78 houses, 81 families, and 471 inhabitants. Of the families, 64 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trades connected therewith, or handicraft. There is no manufacture carried on in this village, but a few young females are employed in figuring bobbin net lace. The parish includes the chapelry and township of Marston Montgomery, which we shall notice in its proper place.

William Montgomery, in 1251, obtained a grant of a market, which was held here on Mondays, together with a fair, for three days, at the festival of St. Andrew. The market has long been discontinued, but the fair is still held on the 30th of November, though it is much on the decline.

The township of Cubley is bounded by Stydd, N.; Marston Montgomery, W.; Boylston, E.; Somersall, S. W.; and Sudbury, S. It contains 2300 acres of land, watered by a rivulet that runs through the lordship, called Cubley Brook; divided into farms of 200 acres downwards, and let at an average rental of 28s. per acre. According to a recent valuation by Mr. Eaton, of Sutton, an experienced valuer, he has rated the township at 23s. an acre. The soil is red marl, watery clay and gravel. The tithes, which belong to the Rector, are taken by composition, and are added to the rental. The Earl of Chesterfield and the Rector are the only proprietors. The average amount of the parochial expenses for seven years, including poor, church, county and constable rates, is £368. yearly. The inhabitants send their paupers to Tutbury workhouse, to which they contribute, and they are there maintained at a cost of from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. each. The pauper children are distributed among the inhabitants. There is one sick club or friendly society, consisting of 90 members, and one public house in the village.

In Cobelei, Siward had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and four villanes, and four bordars, and one bondman, have one plough. There is a priest and a church, and one mill of 12d. and eight acres of meadow. Wood pasture one

mile long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 100 f. now 40 f. Ralph holds it under Henry de Ferrariis. D. B. 307.

The Ralph who held this place at the Domesday Survey was probably the ancestor of the Montgomeries (who are known to have held here as early as 1160.) In 34 Henry III. William de Montgomery held this manor. In 17 Edward II. William de Montgomery was possessed of Cubley church, two tofts, and 160 acres of land, and £6. 14s. 4d. returns here. John Montgomery, the last heir male, died in 1513, leaving three daughters, co-heirs, one of whom (Dorothy) brought Cubley and other estates to her husband, Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, with whose heiress (Elizabeth) they passed to Sir John Port, of Etwall. Sir John Port had three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom (Margaret) brought Cubley to Sir Thomas Stanhope, ancestor of the Earl of Chesterfield, who is the lord of the manor and patron of the rectory.

The handsome gothic church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a broad embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles, and ornamented with thirteen shields of the armorial bearings of the Montgomery family and its alliances, and other sculptured devices. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16s. 3d. and yearly tenths £1. 7s. 7½d. and is now worth upwards of £500. yearly. The Earl of Chesterfield is patron, and his tutor, the Rev. Charles Williams, is the rector.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In the church were monuments inscribed :

Hic jacet Dno Nicholas Montgomerie miles qui obiit 27 Martii, 1435.

On another tomb: Hic jacet Nicholas Montgomery miles et Johanna uxor ejus, qui quidem Nicus obiit 3 die Aug. 1494.

About this tomb were the figures of Thomas and Walter, and two other sons of Sir Nicholas, whose names are defaced, and also the figures and arms of the four daughters of Sir Nicholas: viz. Isabel, wife of Henry Sacheve-

rell, of Morley, esq.; Margaret, wife of John Kniveton, esq.; Ann, wife of Lewis Bagott, esq.; and Katherine, wife of Sir William Bothe, knt. These inscriptions are now defaced; but there still remains a handsome altar tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures holding shields under gothic canopies. On the top is the effigy of a knight in plate armour, with a rich bandeau round his helmet, and on his forehead the letters "I. H. C." in text hand, his head rested on his helmet.

There are some remains of stained glass in the windows.

The following is a List of the Rectors.

Francis Oldham, died 1704.
Robert Sherwin, A. M.
John Shirley, A. M.
George Fletcher, A. M. 1751.

Gilbert Fletcher, died 1763, aged 36.
George Fletcher, living 1790.
William Edwards.
Charles Williams.

Charities.

Bull Robert	Rent charge on land at Roston	0 10 0	Poor	Deed, 1st August, 1708.
Harpur John ...	Rent charge	0 8 0	Poor	Will, 1686.

The Rev. George Fletcher, rector of Cubley, informed Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, that Dr. Johnson had formerly applied to him for extracts relative to his father and his family, who are registered as natives of this village. Andrew Johnson, uncle of the Doctor, was a celebrated pugilist and wrestler: he kept the ring at Smithfield for some years, and upon the authority of his nephew (the Doctor) it is related that he was never thrown or conquered. Michael Johnson, the brother of Andrew, and father of the celebrated author, Dr. Samuel Johnson, first emerged from the obscure occupation of his family, who lived at Cubley as day labourers. He was a bookseller in Lichfield, a man of large athletic construction; of violent passions, and of a melancholy cast nearly approaching to madness. He married the sister of Dr. Ford, a physician, father of Parson Ford, near the Punch Bowl, in Hogarth's *Midnight Modern Conversations*. Dr. Samuel Johnson was born at Lichfield, 7th September, 1709.

Cubley was the chief seat of the Montgomery family, who had a park there. It was also, for a time, the seat of the Stanhopes; but the mansion has long since been pulled down. The best, though it is feared but imperfect pedigree of this family, which we have been enabled to procure, is as follows: Sir William Montgomery, living 27 Edward I. anno 1299, was father of Sir Walter, living 1351, whose son, Sir Nicholas, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Cheresey,

and died about 5 Edward IV.*; his son, Nicholas, died in his father's life time, and by Joan, daughter of Sir Nicholas Longford, left a son, Nicholas (afterwards a knight) who was six years old 5 Edward IV.; he married Joan, daughter of John Haddon, esq. and had Sir John, who died 5 Henry VIII. anno 1513; by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Griesley, he had Ralph, who died in his father's life time S. P. and three daughters, co-heiresses, viz. Ellen, wife of Sir John Vernon; Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas Gifford; and Anne, wife of John Browne, of Snelston, esq. who died S. P.

Arms of Montgomery, *Or*, an eagle displayed, *Azure*.

Culland, in Brailsford, the residence of the late William Cox, esq.

CURBAR, a village situate on a high hill, 1 m. E. of Calver is a township in the chapelry of Baslow, in the parish of Bakewell, and in the hundred of High Peak. In 1831, this place contained 69 houses, 77 families, and 277 inhabitants. Of the families, 22 were employed in agriculture, 32 in trade or handicraft, and 23 variously. Several families are employed at the Calver cotton mills.

The extent of this township is 1202 acres of gritstone land, of various qualities, watered by the river Derwent, and divided into small farms, at a rental of from 5s. to £2. an acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £620. 18s. The average of three years parochial expenses is £126. 2s. 2d. The Duke of Rutland is the principal proprietor, and owner of the great tithes; the other proprietors are Mrs. Gardom, and Messrs. Heygate and Mason. The wool and lamb tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The moors are uncultivated, but abound in moor game, which is preserved by the Duke of Rutland. This place is in the constablewick and manor of Baslow, and is governed by a headborough.

Near the Upper town of Curbar, about two miles from Eyam, and on a rocky part of the moor, are some gravestones with the initials I C, A C, and several others, dated 1632, of a family of Cooke, said by oral tradition, to have died of the plague; but as we know this disease raged at Eyam in the year 1666, it is very inexplicable how these should be in 1632.

In this township, near the Sheffield road, is a large isolated stone, called the Eagle stone. It appears to have been the work of nature, and is a solid mass, though not without some fissures.

Charity.

Elliott William | £100. turnpike security | £5. per annum | Poor | Will, 17th January, 1803.

CUTTHORPE, 4 m. N. of Chesterfield and about 1½ m. N. of Brampton, is a small scattered village, situate on an eminence which commands the whole vale of Chesterfield: it is a township and constablewick in the chapelry, parish and manor of Brampton, and in the hundred of Scarsdale. In 1821, this township contained 72 houses, 74 families, and 315 inhabitants. Of the families, 32 were employed in agriculture, 13 in trade or handicraft, and 29 variously. The acreage of this township is included in that of Brampton, to which place it pays church and poor rates. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1066. 6s. 6d. The principal proprietors are the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, of Barlborough hall (who owns Cutthorpe hall and about 250 acres of land); Sir George Sitwell, bart. 250 acres; Robert Pearson, Charles Newbold, Samuel Hudson, of Wadshelf, Mrs. Barker, of Bakewell, and William Hardwick. The tithes, as parcel of the chapelry of Brampton, belong to the Dean of Lincoln's lessee, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The average rental of the land is about 35s. an acre.

Cutthorpe hall and estate was purchased by the family of Heathcote in 1614; this family had some time previous resided at Brampton. About the latter end of this century Gilbert Heathcote,

* This date 5 Edward IV. anno 1465, is too distant from 1351, a period of 114 years, to allow of this man being son of Walter. It would seem by the old church notes, above quoted, that two other Nicholas Montgomeries preceded him.



To the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, by whom it was presented
 to the Publisher, this south view of **DALBURY CHURCH & RECTORY**, is most
 respectfully dedicated, as a testimony of gratitude, by his
 obliged and faithful servant, Stephen Glover.

of this place, Doctor in Physic, married Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Rodes, of Barlborough, bart. and had Cornelius Heathcote, M. D. whose son, Gilbert Heathcote, succeeded his great uncle, Sir John Rodes, bart. in the Barlborough estate, and took the name and arms of Rodes, as will be seen on reference to the pedigree of Rodes, which we have inserted under Barlborough.

The hall, a good old house, erected on a pleasant and commanding site, has, during the last forty years, been, and is now, in the occupation of William Wright, esq. many years Captain of the Chesterfield yeomanry cavalry. Mr. Wright is a younger son of the late Robert Wright, esq. of Great Longstone, in this county, under which place will be found the pedigree and arms of the family.

Mr. Wright states, that although Brampton church is only a mile and a quarter from his house the most direct way, that when he goes in his carriage, he has to take a circuitous route of six miles.

DALBURY and DALBURY LEES, two small villages forming one parish and constablewick, Delbibi, are in the hundred of Appletree, and deanery of Castillar. Dalbury is 1 m. S. of Trusley, 1½ m. N. of Etwall, 1 m. W. of Radbourn, and 6 m. W. of Derby. In 1831, this parish contained 44 houses, 49 families and 256 inhabitants. Of the families, 36 were employed in agriculture, 6 in trade or handicraft, and 7 variously.

The extent of the parish is about 1136 acres, including 36 acres of common or waste land, divided among sixteen proprietors: viz. E. S. Chandos Pole, esq. 551 acres; Samuel Fox, of Osmaston, esq. 100 acres; Mrs. Cotton, the lady of the manor, 88 acres; Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, glebe land, 48 acres; Rev. W. F. Spilsbury, of Willington, 60 acres; Miss Richardson, 48 acres; Mr. Peach, of Normanton, 45 acres; Godfrey Meynell, esq. 3½ acres; Rev. Philip Gell, 51 acres; William Holden, 6 acres; William Turner, 21 acres; Samuel Redshaw, 20 acres; Mr. Weston, of Bradbourn, 18 acres; Ann Walters, 26 acres; William Browne, of Cropotop, 3 acres; and John White, of Rough Heanor, 2 acres. The land is of a good strong quality, and watered by the Radbourn and Trusley brooks. It is bounded by Etwall S.; Trusley W.; Radbourn E.; and Brailsford N. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1650. 16s. 8d. The average of six years' county, constable and poor rates, is £258. per annum. The average rental is about 35s. an acre.

In Delbibi, Godfrey had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and six villanes and one bordar with two ploughs. There is a priest and church, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and half a mile broad. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 60s. Robert holds it. D. B. 312.

Dalbury is described in the Domesday Survey as a hamlet of Mickleover, belonging to the abbot of Burton, and was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. Robert de Dun was lord of Dalbury in the time of Henry II. In 25 Edward I. it was held by John Chandos, under Ralf Bakepuze. The manor of Dalbury and Dalbury Lees were, in the reign of Edward II. the property of Sir Richard Holland. 2 Edward III. Robert Holland died and left it to his son John. In 14 Edward IV. Anne, Duchess of Exeter (relict of Henry Holland) left her estate here, which she had of the king's gift, to her daughter, Lady Anne. 7 Henry VII. Ralph Pole, of Radbourn, died and left an estate here and at Dalbury Lees, to George, the son of John, the son of Ralf Pole, in which family it continues to this day. After the death of the before named Duchess of Exeter, the manors appear to have escheated to the crown. Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall, who died in 1679, was possessed of these manors. Sir Samuel's eldest daughter and co-heiress, carried them to her husband, James Cheetham, of Turton Tower, in Lancashire, esq.; their eldest son, Samuel Cheetham, esq. owned these manors in 1712. On the death of this gentleman and his two brothers, S. P. the estate and manors passed to Rowland Cotton, of Bellaport, in Shropshire, esq. who had married the other co-heiress of Sleigh. On the death of whose grandson, William Cotton, esq. in 182—, the estate here after some time became the property of his nephew, the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, who, in 182—, sold the same to his maternal aunt, Mrs. Cotton, of Etwall hall, who is the present lady of the manor and patroness of the rectory.

The small tower church, dedicated to All Saints, formerly belonged to Trentham priory, in Staffordshire. The advowson of this church passed from the Sleighs to the Cheethams, and from them to the Cottons, along with the manor. Samuel, afterwards Sir Samuel Sleigh, presented to this living in 1652. In 1749, Humphry Cheetham, of Castleton, in Lancashire, esq. gave to the church of Dalbury a new set of communion plate, consisting of a large silver flagon, a chalice and patine, and £10. to the poor. In 1827, Mrs. Cotton gave to the church a silver patine to add to the communion plate. It is valued in the king's books at £4. 16s. 3d. and yearly tenths 9s. 7½d. The living is now worth about £300. a year. Mrs. Cotton is the patroness, and her son, the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton is the present incumbent.

The register commences in 1545, and is in excellent preservation.

The following list of Incumbents is extracted from the Register.

Robert Simmons, inducted 30th September	1652	George Gretton, A. M. died 7th Oct. 1732, aged 44.
Edward Ainsworth, ditto	1673	Samuel Davison, A. M.
John Lord, rector in	1698-9	Rowland Evelyn Cotton.
Cornelius Sutton, inducted	1711	Dr. Nares, Archdeacon of Leicester.
		Charles Evelyn Cotton, present rector, 1831.

Charities.

George Dickenson left a rent charge on a messuage, £1. for nine of the poorest housekeepers, Will dated 2nd June, 1638.

Anthony Spendlove is the owner of the property charged with the above.

Peter Hough, the sixth part of the annual rent of 11 acres of land. The portion paid to Dalbury for many years past has been 13s. 4d.

This land is now in the possession of Mr. Edward Cooper, of Ashbourn. It is said to be worth £12. per annum.

German Pole, the sixth part of an estate at Marston Montgomery, (now let for £100. per annum) £16. 13s. 4d. for putting out an apprentice annually, or for the poor, in case there is no such boy or girl to put out.

The rectory house, since the occupancy of the present rector, has undergone great alterations with improvements and additions. The pleasure grounds, which adjoin the secluded churchyard, and the gardens, have been laid out with exquisite taste by Mr. and Mrs. Cotton. The walks are shaded with evergreens, and flowering shrubs of every variety which form an aviary for the feathered tribe.

DALE ABBEY, or the *Abbey de Parco Stanlei*, also called *Depedale*, is an extra parochial township, one mile W. of Stanton, one mile N. of Risley, and about six miles and a half nearly E. from Derby, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. The village is situate in a secluded valley, and contained, in 1831, 84 houses, 84 families, and 407 inhabitants, being a decrease on the last census of eleven persons. Of the families, 23 were employed in agriculture, 7 in trade or handicraft, and 54 are not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 113 men above 21 years of age, 82 were employed in agriculture, 17 in retail trade, and 12 framework-knitters.

The township is bounded by Stanton E.; Stanley W.; West and Kirk Hallam W. and N. W.; and Spondon and Ockbrook S. It contains 1758 a. 2 r. 8 p. of sandy land, tithe free, and of a middling quality, watered by a small rivulet, and divided into farms at an average rental of 28s. an acre. The lord of the manor and largest proprietor is Earl Stanhope, who owns 1185 a. 0 r. 2 p.; the other proprietors are the Representatives of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. Robert Holden, Charles Legh Hoskins Master, and John Pares, esqrs. the Trustees of the Risley school, Messrs. Boot, Draycot, Hawley, and John Stevens. The estimated annual value of all the build-ings and land is £2160. 4s. 2d.

The abbey was, according to tradition, an extensive and magnificent building. It contained several large windows on the north and south sides, and one at the east end, in the chancel, which was very spacious and lofty. The arch is still standing, and displays an elegant specimen of the pointed gothic architecture. Some of the offices belonging to the abbey, converted into dwelling houses, are yet remaining, and in the windows of a few there are fragments of stained glass.

After the dissolution the site and demesnes of the abbey was leased to Francis Pole, esq. and he purchased the altar, crucifix, organ, gravestones and all the live and dead stock. In 1544, he had a grant of the abbey estate in fee, and the same year conveyed it to Sir John Port, of Etwall, one of the justices of the King's Bench. Dorothy, his granddaughter, brought it to her husband, Sir George Hastings, whose representative, afterwards the Earl of Huntingdon, sold it early in the seventeenth century, to Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, who died in 1605, leaving three daughters, co-heiresses, one dying without issue, the manor of Dale and the abbey demesnes were held in moieties by the noble family of Grey and that of Dewes, into which the other co-heiresses married. In 1716, Sir Symmond Dewes sold his moiety of the manor and estate to the trustees of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, for his son Alexander, father of the first Earl Stanhope. In 1778, the other moiety was purchased of the Earl of Stamford, and the whole is now the property of the present Earl Stanhope.

The abbey, founded in or about 1204, was surrendered to the crown 20th October, 1539, when their revenues were estimated at £144. 4s. per annum. Willis says that it was surrendered by John Stanton, the last abbot, and sixteen monks; but Lysons says, it appears by the commissioners' accounts of that date (a copy of which was, in a manuscript book, in the possession of the late Sir Joseph Banks) that John Bede, the last abbot, had a pension of £26. 13s. 4d. and fifteen monks various smaller pensions.

Eleven years afterwards the abbey clock was sold for 6s.; the iron, glass, paving stones and gravestones for £18. and there were six bells, which weighed 47 *cwt.* The whole number of abbots were sixteen, and the period of their government 312 years, 6 weeks, and 1 day.

Dugdale, in the *Monast.* vol. 3, p. 73, gives the following list of the Abbots of this Abbey from its foundation to its dissolution.

	<i>yrs. m. w. d.</i>		<i>yrs. m. w. d.</i>
1. Walter de Steteneye was abbot	31 3 0 0	10. Johannes Horsley	26 11 5 0
2. Dom. Willielmus	2 6 0 0	11. Johannes Woodhouse	0 3 3 0
3. Dom. Joh. Gauncorth	19 9 3 0	12. Willielmus Horsley	21 10 1 0
4. Hugo de Lincoln	14 9 0 0	13. Rog. de Kyrketon	3 7 0 0
5. Simon	5 0 0 11	14. Will. de Bonly	42 3 1 0
6. Laurentius	16 3 0 0	15. Henricus Monyasche	39 2 3 0
7. Ricardus de Normanton	8 0 0 0	16. Joh. Spondon	33 0 0 0
8. Joh. de Lincolnia	6 0 0 0	17. Johannes Stanley	22 0 0 0
9. Ric. de Normanton	1 9 2 0	18. Ricardus de Nottingham	19 0 0 0

Ricardus de Normanton permitted dilapidations to take place during his government of the abbey, which were very burdensome to his successors: he was twice abbot.

Johannes Horsley being worn out with age resigned his power into the hands of the convent.

Willielmus Horsley. In the days of this abbot the stone edifice at Stanley Grange was erected, besides many other very strong buildings.

Willielmus de Bonly repaired several edifices which were in a ruinous state.

Johannes Spondone repaired the roof of the body of the church, and the roof of the chapel of the Blessed Mary, where the Antiphona is sung.

Johannes Stanley caused the cloister of our abbey to be built, and acquired by his prudence and labour, certain lands and tenements that had been lost in ancient times.

Ricardus de Nottingham caused the roof of the high choir to be laid, and raised various edifices, and performed many benefits to this monastery.

The Chronicle of Thomas de Musca, of Dale Abbey, Canon.

CHAPTER I.

Preface of the Author.

I. *To* thy petition, my very dear brother (since it is truly virtuous and useful) being willing to accede (in order that my mind, busied in the pious avocations of the sorrow lately fallen upon me, may bear more lightly its burden) I will endeavour to set forth, briefly and with fidelity, in what manner Divine Piety (who selecteth not a people on account of a location, but a location on account of a people) looked down with mercy upon this place and appointed it for her own indwellers,—by whom it was inhabited before the coming of our Præmonstratensians,—and through whom and in what manner our Order was, by the right hand of God, planted here; as from our predecessors and

from others who were well acquainted with what I am about to relate, I have known by veracious narrative, so that those who come after us may speak the praises of the Lord, and of his power, and the wonderful things which he hath done in this place.

2. But I beseech thee, whosoever thou mayest be who shalt read this, that thou say not of me *I presume*, in attempting this little work unattempted by the illustrious men who have preceded us in our path of life; but that thou accept it, in the disposition in which I compose it. For with no impulse of any levity or temerity, do I commence it, but with true humility and benevolence, that our juniors and others so inclined, may have knowledge of past events done in this place in the days of our forefathers; which if through neglect, they should not be committed to writing, might be unknown to posterity. Read, therefore, patiently; and when thou shalt have perused it throughout, shouldst thou, in this little work perceive certain things worthy of emendation, be, I implore you, a charitable *corrector* and not a presumptuous *detector*: for never can he be a judicious *emendator*, who is, at any time, a sinister *interpretator*. Yet, as there are many who delight, without cause, to speak ill of the writings of the pious, I, with the invoked grace of the Holy Spirit, unterrified by such barkings against me, after the example of Ulysses towards the voices of the Syrens, will, with a deafened ear, go on persevering to the end.

3. May the Most High cause my name, through the merits of my readers, to be inscribed in the book of the living. To any one desirous of knowing that name, the attainment will be easy, by means of the *chapter* (or capital) letters, the third distinction of the work being passed over.*

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the friar Thomas, the abbot John, and his fraternity.

1. HONOURABLE do I esteem it in the opening of my second chapter briefly to compose something in praise of those illustrious men, who received me among them when, on the call of God, I put on the Regular Habit.

2. To what man upon earth ought this work not to praise, whom a life of holiness has conducted to the grave, and whom Christ hath already happily crowned in the heavens?

3. Being in the middle of the flowery period of boyhood and youth given by my father to the service of God and of his pious Virgin Mother, I took upon myself the sacred habit in this place from the abbot, John Gauncorth, a venerable father, lovely in the eyes of God and men, who had been the especial associate of the blessed Augustine, of Lavendon.†

4. These two shone forth, in their days and in their order, like the morning and evening stars in the firmament of heaven.

5. There were at that time, men belonging to this monastery, who lived before the Lord without enmity, who wore the vestments of the virtues, who had the countenances of the angels, who glowed with mutual affection, and served the Lord Jesus Christ devoutly.

6. Who is there capable of enumerating the virtues of the friar Galfrid of Sawell, of the friar Roger of Derby, or of the rest? It became such a father to have such sons.

7. Had I the abundant utterance of a Homer or a Maro, language would, I think, be inadequate to declare the magnitude of their virtues.

8. I had been four years or more a member of their congregation, when a noble matron, the Lady Matilda de Salicosa-Mara, the foundress of our church (whose memory is constantly in our benedictions) came to us from the district of Lindsay; then aged and full of days: who knowing that the time of her vocation from this world was approaching, had disposed herself to commend her end to God through the prayers of such holy men. Having called them together in her presence on a certain holiday for the sake of discoursing with them; and mention having been made relative to the earliest inhabitants of this place, she introduced the following narrative into her conversation with us.

CHAPTER III.

Concerning the Baker who became a Hermit; the first inhabitant of Depedale.

1. OPEN your ears to my words, my dearly beloved children, said she, and I will narrate unto you a fable:—no, not a fable; an event which most certainly came to pass.

* Every chapter in the original begins with one of the letters of the author's name; T, H, O, M, A, S, D, E, M, U, S, C, A. By the third distinction of the work seems to be meant the smaller or Arabic numerals, denoting the division of the chapters into paragraphs. The direction is very ambiguous, but the intimation is that there are three distinctions: viz. The chapters, the short argument, and the numeral; and that the third, or numeral, being set aside, we come to the *capital* with which the text commences.—This and similar methods of recording their names was not unusual with the monkish writers: in this translation this characteristic of the original is strictly preserved, as is also that quaintness of expression, in which, no doubt, the worthy canon greatly valued himself, and which is in keeping with the facts of his narrative.

† In the county of Bucks. near Olney.

2. There was a baker in Derby, in the street which is called after the name of St. Mary. At that period the church of the Blessed Virgin at Derby was at the head of a large parish; and had under its authority a church *de onere* and a chapel. And this baker, otherwise called Cornelius, was a religious man, fearing God, and moreover so wholly occupied in good works and the bestowing of alms, that whatsoever remained to him on every seventh day beyond what had been required for the food and clothing of himself and his, and the needful things of his house, he would on the Sabbath-day, take to the church of St. Mary, and give to the poor for the love of God and of the Holy Virgin.

3. And when that he had during many years led a life of such pious exercises as these, and was dear to God and accepted by him, it pleased God to try him more perfectly, and having tried him to crown him with glory.

4. And thereupon it happened, that on a certain day in autumn, when he had resigned himself to repose at the hour at noon, the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to him in his sleep, saying,

5. "Acceptable in the eyes of my Son and of me, are the alms thou hast bestowed. But now, if thou art willing to be made perfect, leave all that thou hast, and go to Depedale, where thou shalt serve my Son and me, in solitude; and when thou shalt happily have terminated thy course, thou shalt inherit the kingdom of love, joy, and eternal bliss which God has prepared for those who love him."

6. The man awakening, perceived the divine goodness which had been done for his sake, and giving thanks to God and the Blessed Virgin, his encourager, he straightway went forth without speaking a word to any one; *with knowledge ignorant*, to use the expression of St. Benedict: *with knowledge*, because he had been taught the name of the place; *ignorant*, because he knew not where any place of that name might be.

7. Having turned his steps toward the east, it befel him as he was passing through the middle of the village of Stanley, he heard a woman saying to a girl: "Take our calves with you: drive them as far as Depedale, and make haste back."

8. Having heard this, this man, admiring the favour of God, and believing that this word had been spoken in grace, as it were, to him, was astonished, and approached nearer and said, "Good woman, tell me, where is Depedale?" She replied, "Go with this maiden, and she, if you desire it, will show you the place."

9. When he had arrived there, he found that the place was marshy and of fearful aspect, far distant from any habitation of man. Then directing his steps to the south-east of the place, he cut for himself in the side of the mountain, in the rock, a very small dwelling, and an altar towards the south, which hath been preserved unto this day; and there he served God, day and night, in hunger and thirst, in cold and in meditation.

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning the tithe of the mill of Burgum (Burrowash) granted to the hermit.

1. **H**IGHTY in power of that time was a certain man, named Radulph, the son of Geremund, the lord of half the manor of Okebrook, and of Alvaston cum Soka.

2. This lord, having upon some account, returned from Normandy to England, it pleased him to visit his lands and his woods. And it came to pass, on a certain day, seeking amusement, he came with his dogs in order to hunt in his woods at Okebrook, accompanied by numerous attendants, and drew near the spot where lived the man of God; and, beholding the smoke of fire going up from the cavern of the man of God, he was greatly astonished that any one should have had the audacity to make for himself a residence in that wood without his permission.

3. Coming up to the spot, he found the man clothed in old rags and skins. And when he had enquired of him, how and whence, and for what purpose he had come there; and when the other had explicitly shown the cause, this same Radulph, son of Geremund, was smitten at the heart, and observing the wretchedness of the man, he granted to him the place, and bestowed upon him the tithe of his mill at Burgum, for his support. And from that time even unto this day hath that tithe remained to the friars who serve God at Depedale.

4. Thus far, the Lady Matilda, aforementioned, continued her narrative. She told us also many other circumstances, which shall be detailed in their proper places.

CHAPTER V.

How it happened that he changed his place and built the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

1. **A**ND it came to pass that the old designing enemy of mankind, beholding this disciple of Christ flourishing with the different flowers of the virtues, began to envy him, as he envies other holy men; sending frequently amidst his cogitations the vanities of the world, the bitterness of his existence, the solitariness of his situation, and the various troubles of the desert; as Humfrid, and many persons now living, understood, and were accustomed to relate to me and to others.

2. This Humfrid, as he often asserted, had been a tenant of the *Gomme de la Dale*, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

3. But the aforesaid man of God, conscious of the venom of the crooked serpent, did by continual prayer, repeated fastings and holy meditations, cast forth, through the grace of God, all his temptations. Whereupon the enemy rose upon him in all his might both secretly and openly, waging with him a visible conflict. And while the assaults of his foe became day by day more grievous, he had to sustain a very great want of water. Wandering about the neighbouring places, he discovered a spring, in a valley, not far from his dwelling, towards the west, and near unto it he

made for himself a cottage, and built an oratory in honour of God and the Blessed Virgin. There wearing away the sufferings of his life, laudably, in the service of God, he departed happily to God, from out of the prison house of the body.

CHAPTER VI.

Concerning the vision of the Cross that appeared to Uthlagus when he was sleeping upon Lynderyke.

1. **SUFFER** me now to narrate that memorable event, so well known by our forefathers, which about the same period, God deigned to manifest in this place by his immediate ministry.

2. There was one Uthlagus, a very famous man, who frequented these parts, on account of the passage of wayfarers through the forest between Nottingham and Derby: for the whole country between the bridge of Derby and the waters of was at that time covered with wood.

3. And it came to pass, on one of the days of the summer season, this Uthlagus was sitting upon Lynderyke, which is a hill, westward of the gate of our monastery, with his companions amusing themselves around him, when a deep sleep fell upon him. And, while he slept, he saw in his dream, a golden cross, standing in that spot, where the foundation of our church is laid, the top of which touched the heavens; while the extremities of the arms stretched themselves on each side, even unto the ends of the world. And moreover he beheld men coming from the various nations of the earth, and most devoutly adoring that cross.

4. The man being aroused and awakened from his sleep, called together his companions, and related to them the vision that had been revealed to him from the Lord: and he added and said, "Truly, my dearly beloved companions, the valley which ye behold below and which is contiguous to this eminence, is a holy place." "Of a truth," he said again, "the Lord is in this place, and I knew him not. Children shall be born and shall grow up, and shall declare to their children the wonderful works that the Lord will perform in this valley. This valley, I say unto you, shall be white with the flowers of the virtues, and shall be filled with delights and with plenteousness. For there shall come, as it hath been revealed to me, from various nations, to worship the Lord, in this valley, and to serve him, until the end of time through the succession of ages. And because our Lord Jesus Christ hath deigned to show to me, a sinner, his secret intentions, so shall ye understand that ye can no longer have in me, either a companion or a leader; but aided by his grace, I will amend my life according to his will."

5. Then embracing them every one, he turned himself away from them; but whither he went, nought was known at that time concerning him.

6. Some there were, who said that he went to Depedale, and there in secret intercourse served the Lord, and with a peaceful end came to rest in the Lord.

CHAPTER VII.

Concerning the noble Matron who was called "the Gomme of the Dale," and of Richard her son.

1. **DOMINUS** de Bradleye, the lord of Bradleye, by name Serlo de Grendon, a soldier intrepid in arms, illustrious by the eminence of his race, received Margery, the daughter of the aforesaid Radulph, the son of Geremund, as his wife, and with her, the half of the manor of Okebroke, in free dowry.

2. By her he had three daughters: namely, Johanna, Isolda, and Agatha; to whom (with grief be it spoken) the inheritance ultimately descended.

3. He also begat five sons: Bartholomew, who was afterwards a canon with us; William, of cherished memory, our advocate; Fulcher, Jordan and Serlo.

4. Afterwards he married Matilda, noble by family, but still more noble by conduct, the Lady of the manor of Celston.

5. By her he had Andrew of Grendon, and Ranulph, the Lord of Boteston; with their brothers, who were soldiers.

6. He also had Robert by a concubine, who was more powerful in arms than the others.

7. In that time the Grendons of that generation were men of power, the most famous of the earth.

8. Now, the Serlo, already named, had a friend who was also his spiritual mother, in so much she had vowed for him in his name at the Holy font.

9. To her the Lord Serlo assigned the place of Depedale with all that appertained thereunto, that she might dwell there, with the whole of the land, cultivated and waste, which is between the pathway which extends from the northern part of Boyhawe towards the west, even unto Le Colkeysicke and Brunesbroc.

10. And because such spiritual mothers are in English, called *Gommes* (or Godmothers) this lady herself, was known by the vulgar denomination of *Gomme of the Dale*.

11. She had a son named Richard, a youth of good disposition; whom, when he had studied the sacred writings, and after that he had duly taken holy orders, she caused to be ordained a priest, with the purpose that he should assist in divine service in her chapel of Depedale: and such ministry he performed.

12. And moreover the mansion of this same matron, was on the higher land eastward of us, inclining to the south, where there is now a pond, which is called the pond of Roger de Alesby.

13. When our fathers dug out that pond, they found at the bottom many wrought stones, which had formerly belonged to the abovementioned mansion.

CHAPTER VIII.

Concerning the arrival of the Black Canons de la Kalc.

1. **EVEN** at that time, when the House of Kalc had been the mother of the church of Repyndon, God, who disposes all things, being willing more gloriously to exalt the place of Depedale, the aforesaid Serlo de Grendon called together the canons of Kalc, and gave them the place of Depedale; the venerable matron, abovementioned, having consented thereto, or rather having solicited for their coming.

2. And the chaplain, Richard, took the habit of the regulars among them. Moreover (as Humfrid, of whom I have made previous mention, hath told me) the Prior of those very canons was called Humfrid. He had two associates, Nicholas and Symon, who had been, a short time before, school-fellows and companions of William de Grendon; besides the chaplain Richard, just named, and two others, whose names have escaped my memory. This same Humfrid, with his canons, continued through days and years in this condition.

3. These aforesaid canons having taken root in this soil, and being comforted by God, they built for themselves a church, a costly labour; and other offices.

4. Humfrid also, their prior, visited the Roman see, and obtained a most valuable privilege, which we still hold in our possession, relative to a confirmation of the right of sepulture, a chantry, the laying of interdiction upon land, and many other liberties.

5. About the same time flourished Albinus, abbot of Derley, brightly manifesting so many of the requisites of a holy and virtuous life, that the interior of the cloister and of the church, and the most inward sanctuary of religion, may be perceived to this day to be redolent with the fragrance of such a father.

6. Then began, not those only of the race of the Grendons, but many others, noble and simple, to frequent the place of Depedale, to endow it largely with their goods, and at their decease, to leave their bodies to be buried there. I have heard it said by a man of veracity worthy of belief, that more than four hundred warriors lie buried in that place, setting aside others of the nobility and gentry, and a prodigious number of common people.

7. In the same spot reposes, Peter Cook, of Batheley, a hermit of that place, a man of sanctified memory. Of whose holy conversation, with which in part, I was myself acquainted, and of whose actions revealed in full confidence by himself and by others, mention shall be made, by the aid of God, in my future works. And thus devout honour and reverence are due to the place itself, on account of its own sanctity, and on account of the bodies of Christ's faithful people who repose there.

CHAPTER IX.

Concerning the departure of the Black Canons.

1. **MANY** were the circles of the years during which the aforesaid canons remained together in this appointed place, in distant congregation from the social intercourse of mankind; and to them, thus secluded, the pleasant aspect of the spot was delightful, and they began to hold themselves more remissly to the service of God, and to the observance of order. For they frequented the forest more than the church; were more intent upon the amusement than the improvement of their minds; and to hunting than to prayer or holy meditation. And, the whole of the neighbouring country being then a royal forest, as has already been stated, the king hearing of the trespasses they committed, ordered them to be removed from the place, for the preservation of his deer.

2. Then, they, resigning every thing they possessed into the hands of their patron, returned to the place from whence they came, and which they were by necessity compelled to do; but their prior, Humfrid, betook himself to Le Magdalen, and there for many days he lived the life of a hermit.

3. Truly for my own part, I cannot believe that all this came to pass accidentally, but that it proceeded by the will of him, without whom, not the leaf of a tree, nor a sparrow falleth to the ground. O the height of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How incomprehensible are his judgments, and how unsearchable are his ways! For who hath known the design of the Lord, or who hath been his counsellor?

4. But the place which he had chosen, the Lord would not leave thus desolate; for

“Ludit in adversis divina Potentia rebus.”

Little by little his clemency began to stretch forth the hand of compassion to greater and more wonderful things; so as that having plucked up the sycamores, he might plant cedars; instead of the Black Præmonstratensians, who had quitted the place, leading hither and establishing the White Præmonstratensians, as will be presently declared after the next chapter.

CHAPTER X.

Of the coming of the Canons of Tupholme, and of their departure.

1. **VERILY** there came from Tupholme, which monastery is of our order, six canons, to tarry at Depedale, being invited by the Advocate of the place.

2. And there was given unto them the park of Stanleye, in addition to their possessions; but by whom and in what manner, I know only in part, and altogether with uncertainty; and to write uncertain things for certain in matters where the truth of any affair is to be treated, I hold to be absurd.

3. This, indeed, I know most certainly, that a convert Friar, who came with those of Tupholme, was the first who constructed the water-mill in the park, and completed the pool with great labour and trouble.

4. Their prior was named Henry. It was necessary for them to be, as indeed they were, extremely laborious; for they were much incommoded by the frequent visits of the keepers of the forests, and of others; nor did they possess any cultivated land, which had previously belonged to the *Gomme de la Dale*, already mentioned, and Makkemore, which contained one small hide of land. The Lord of Okebroke retained for himself in his lordship, the serfs and the mansion of Boyhawe, which was situate in a field, now called *Boyhawe meadowe*.

5. When they had sojourned here, for the space of seven years, in great poverty, they sold the upper timber of the oaks of the park, which they felled at the middle of the trunks, and having received the money, they returned to Tupholme; their abbot having recalled them.

6. As for the aforesaid Henry, their prior, he was very cunning in the fabrication of false money, having exercised himself in that unhappy trade; he went from them to Toftweyth, and there cohabited with a certain young woman of Morleye, whom he had previously known with the insane affection of filthy lust.

7. His abbot having heard of this, and being displeased, that he had neglected to return home with the brethren, at his command, sent persons of the monastery and others with them, to bring him to Tupholme by force, that his disobedience and incontinence, as well as his other crimes might be punished, as they deserved, according to the ordinances of the monastery. He being seized with great affliction of the heart, was so instigated by diabolical resolution, that in a hot bath, he bled himself in both arms, and thus, by a spontaneous or rather an insane death, he terminated his life.

CHAPTER XI.

Concerning the arrival of the Canons of Wellebeck, and of their departure.

1. SOLITARY, stained and sallow, sat that daughter of Sion, the church of Depedale, bereft, for a period, of inhabitants; but the Father of mercies, and the God of all consolation, who had in his pity selected that place, again looked down upon it with an eye of clemency, and consoled it.

2. Therefore, lest that place, beloved by God, and venerable to man (the name of which, through the prerogatives of its merits is, as it were, honey melting in the mouth) should any longer be defrauded of its religious observances, he sent and caused five canons of Wellebeck, of the Præmonstratensian order, to be brought hither.

3. Their prior was named* (under the abbot, Richard de Sewelle; their prior being a man esteemed expert in civil and religious affairs, and was afterward appointed prior to their establishment at Wellebeck) and there was also the friar, William of Hagneby, then a canon of their church, but afterwards a prior of this holy congregation, who, when I took the habit of the order, was accustomed to relate to us many circumstances respecting himself, for our edification.

4. These five persons remained here, in all the severe discipline of their order, for five years, in the greatest poverty, having endured, in that space of time, many and varied calamities.

5. And it came to pass, that on a certain day, one of them being desirous to draw up the lamps which were suspended before the altar, they all, falling to the ground, in a wonderful manner, were broken into fragments. The prior being called into the auditory, and having received permission to speak, said, amongst other matters—"Let us depart hence, since that nothing happens prosperous to us, but all things go contrary to our hopes: and truly I declare that the Lord hath judged us unworthy of this place, or perhaps hath reserved us for other and better things." And that his words became the true prophecies of what was to happen, as the conclusion of this affair will show, the following chapter will set forth.

6. A short time afterwards, the abbot, already mentioned, came to Depedale, as he had done before, for the purpose of visiting his friars, being desirous that all things should be right with them. And he found them enduring a life of severe poverty, possessing very little corn or meal, and still less flesh meat.

7. The man of God, commiserating their distress, declared that he felt himself to have been unkind and unjust, in so much that his brethren were perishing with hunger and wretchedness in the desert, while he might have provided them sufficiently with necessary food and clothing, at home, as was required by their regulation and order.

8. And when he had returned to his monastery, he discussed the matter seriously with the brethren, and taking the advice of the most prudent, he called home the aforesaid brethren who were sojourning at Depedale.

CHAPTER XII.

In what manner the manor of Staneleye, with its parish, was given to the Canons of Newhouse, by Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara and Matilda his wife.

1. CO-EXISTENT with these events, it came to pass that William, the son of Radulph, of whom I have already made mention, purchased the manor of Staneleye, from Nicholas, the son of William Chylde, of Trowell, performing his service of the fourth part of the arming of one soldier, during *scutage*.

* This word is not distinct in the manuscript, but seems to be *Boniface*.

2. This same Nicholas held Trowell, Broculstowe, Bramcote and Staneleye of the Lord of Kyme, by the tenure of one scutage; each of which manors were assessed to find one fourth of a scutage.

3. And the aforesaid Nicholas held many other lands: namely, Claxton, Hewes, Leka and Stanford; of which it is best at present to say nothing, because they have no relation to the matter of which I am treating.

4. The said William, indeed, had known that the manor of Staneleye was given to Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, who had espoused his daughter, Matilda. Then did these two, Galfrid and his spouse Matilda, having made a vow to God, present themselves before their superior lord, saying, "Thou knowest, my lord, that we have lived together in wedlock for these seven years and more; and that God hath deprived us of the fruit of our marriage bed, and that we are without the comfort of children. And therefore we earnestly beseech you, that with respect to the manor of Staneleye, which you have proposed to bestow on us, that you consent that we offer it to God, and confer it upon the abbot of the religious order of Præmonstratensians, who are founding a monastic house in your park; and may God, the most High, the retributor of good deeds, looking down upon the pious devotion of your humility, grant to us the blessing of wished-for progeny, and on account of this benefaction, grant to us and to you the bliss of eternal life."

5. Then this nobleman understood that their hearts and counsels were inspired by God, and, accordingly beneficently yielding to their just and virtuous petitions, he caused William de Grendon, a priest, the son of his sister, and lord of Okebroke, to be called to him, and said to him:

6. "I purpose to build a certain monastery of the order of the Præmonstratensians, by the advice of my friends, in my park at Staneleye; a place which is contiguous to that of Depedale, of which you are the patron, and where three congregations of different men have successively flourished; all of whom being attacked and driven away by intolerable poverty, have left the spot desolate. And I most truly am persuaded that you will bestow that place upon my new establishment; so that between me and thee, we may provide out of our lands, possessions and goods, which God hath granted us (should God grant us length of life) that the religious men, who shall be called thither, may not be compelled by necessity to beg or to change their situation."

7. To whom William de Grendon replied, "Blessed be the name of the Lord, who hath inspired you with so pious a purpose! and blessed by God may they be who have given you this counsel! So may you speedily take in hand, happily in the name of the Lord, that which thou hast in thy mind, if it so pleaseth thee, particularly as men are so frail and mortal. And I will bestow the place of Depedale and all the appurtenances which are mine to grant; and never at any former period were the inhabitants of that place, whether black or white canons dwelling there, located there with more certain hope of fruitful grace. Yet I grant this place on one condition, that a priest of that congregation shall every day, in perpetuity, within the chapel of Depedale (which they must keep in repair) celebrate mass for my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all those that are at rest in Christ; and, further, that upon the great table in the Refectory there shall be placed, one loaf of conventual bread, beer, and money,* to be distributed to the poor."

8. The nobleman, his uncle, answered him with thanks for his concessions, and said, "And I also will command and effect that all these things shall be inviolably executed, in perpetuity. And since I, being occupied both beyond sea and on this side of the sea, in the business of the king, cannot find time to attend to the foundation of the monastery proposed in this matter, I have granted the superintendence to Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, and to Matilda, my daughter, his wife, and I appoint them my executors in this matter; namely, the foundation of the monastery and the recalling of the canons."

CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning the arrival of the Canons at Newhouse.

1. AND having received charters and other instruments necessary for the foundation of the monastery from the aforesaid nobleman William, the said Galfrid and Matilda went at his command to Newhouse, that they might thence lead forth a *convent*.†

2. For there were men in that monastery fragrant with the flowers of the virtues, so that they had the rose of the firmest patience, the lily of chastity, and particularly the violet of the contemplation of celestial life: whom the sincerity of life and virtue of manners so honoured, that from sea to sea, throughout all the districts of the English kingdom, their sanctity sent abroad its odour.

3. Then the aforesaid Galfrid and Matilda, arriving at Newhouse, found there the abbot, Lambert by name, a man of the highest prudence, true to his word, just in his judgment, provident in counsel, faithful in his trust, determined in his discipline, conspicuous in beneficence, and illustrious for the universal virtue of his conduct. Who so instructed his monks in the sweetness of celestial intercourse, that I may truly say with the Apostle, "Our conversation is in heaven."

4. Galfrid and Matilda being honourably received by the aforesaid venerable father, and having explained their business and the cause of their coming, the abbot, having held a council with the brethren, granted to them that they should lead forth nine canons to Depedale, and establish the order in that place.

5. Amongst these were—Walter de Totenaye,‡ a man of the highest piety, who previously, proceeding to two other places, namely, to St. Agatha and the convent of Newhouse, had founded there the same order; also John of Byford,

* *Companagi*, meaning forest dues, and may mean money to enable them to pass through the forest, or wood for firing.

† *Conventus*, an agreed body of monks.

‡ Walter de Steteneye is the first abbot named in Dugdale's Monasticon.

the son of Baldwin of Byford, who was the associate of Peter de Gausila, who also was one of the founders of New-house, and Hugh of Grymmesby, and Roger of Alesby; and William le Sores, men of virtuous lives and of great piety; together with other men of God.

6. These, O Dale, were thy living stones, thy chosen stones, the stones precious in the foundation of thy church; which stones are jointed with that mighty corner-stone, our Lord Jesus Christ.

On the ninth chapter of this Chronicle is founded the *Legend of Dale Abbey*, published in a volume of Poems, the compositions of William and Mary Howitt of Nottingham, whose writings are celebrated for their simple and yet brilliant powers of description. In this Legend there is much wildness and vivacity. The foundation of the story is laid as well in this Chronicle as abridged by Pilkington as on some information furnished by the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley, to that historian, to the following effect. "One of the windows of the church at Morley consists of painted glass with inscriptions, which are plainly designed to record some remarkable event. The glass was brought from Dale abbey, when it was dissolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumstances. According to tradition, the keepers of the park or forest, being disturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the king. And with a view of representing this fact they are painted upon the glass in green habits, standing before him, with this inscription, 'whereof we complain unto the king;' when they received this answer, 'go and tell them come to me.' In another part of the window, the person, against whom the complaint is lodged, appears kneeling before the king. With a view of adjusting the matter in dispute, and giving satisfaction to both parties, the king, it is said, granted to the canons at Depedale, as much land as betwixt two suns could be encircled with a plough, drawn by deer, which were to be caught from the forest. This is expressed by two other inscriptions. 'Go, take them, and tame them.' 'Go home, take ground with the plough.' We find that this determination of the king was afterwards carried into execution. For upon the glass is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with these words underneath: "Here St. Robert plougheth with them." What extent of land was encompassed in this way cannot now be ascertained. But it is probable, that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale."

We have not room for the whole Legend, but the commencement affords, as the authors have themselves pointed out in their Notes, "a curious portraiture of eremitical and monkish life." This suits our purpose, and we doubt not that the extract will be highly gratifying to many of our readers. "This story," remark the authors of the Legend, "and the confirmation so ingeniously drawn from the painted glass by the Rev. R. Wilmot, sufficiently show what credence we may give to popular tradition, and the fondness of antiquarians for illustrating local history by old relics and remains in general. It so exactly resembles circumstances in the history of St. Robert of Knaresborough, of deer-taming renown, that we cannot avoid suspecting it to have originated in it. The tradition, however, is current, and as such we have used it.

"The cave, originally scooped by the hermit, is still entire. It is cut in a precipice which stands pleasantly elevated above the valley, and overhung with wood, in full prospect of the fine, lofty, remaining arch of the abbey. It is one of the most picturesque and perfect hermitages remaining in this country, though probably not less than seven hundred years old, the abbey itself being founded in 1204."

"The devil, one night, as he chanced to sail
In a stormy wind, by the Abbey of Dale,
Suddenly stopp'd, and look'd wild with surprise,
That a structure so fair in that valley should rise:
When last he was there it was lonely and still;
And the hermitage scoop'd in the side of the hill,
With its wretched old inmate his beads a-telling,
Were all could be found of life, dweller, and dwelling.
The hermit was seen in the rock no more;
The nettle and dock had sprung up at the door;
And each window the fern and the hart's-tongue hung
o'er.
Within, 'twas dampness and nakedness all:
The Virgin, as fair and holy a block
As ever yet stood in a niche of a rock,
Had fall'n to the earth, and was broke in the fall.
The holy cell's ceiling, in idle hour,

When haymakers sought it to 'scape from the shower,
Was scored by their forks in a thousand scars,
Wheels and ovals, circles and stars.
But, by the brook, in the valley below,
Saint Mary of Dale!—what a lordly show!
The abbey's proud arches and windows bright,
Glitter'd and gleam'd in the full moonlight.
He perch'd on a finial to ponder the scene,
When he heard, loudly chanted, a chorus within:
The strain was so merry he could not help peeping
To see how their vigils the fathers were keeping;
Wot ye they sung in the cold chapel's gloom?
Nay, they sate in the glow of the abbot's own room.
Saw he beads, and crosses, and visages pale?
I trow ye not, but full flagons of ale;
And the abbot himself, in his lordly chair,
Bore a hearty good part in this godly air."

CARMEN TRIUMPHALE.

"Old Father John was a holy man,
And he chanted a mass full well;
But his cheek was pale, his heart did fail,
The cause pray who can tell?
Oh! well might the heart of the father fail,
For it never was warm'd with a flagon of ale!

"Saint Benedict in his conscience was prick'd,
And full soundly he lash'd his skin;
But father Peter, he never would batter
A temple that God dwelt in:
Father Peter was right, quoth friar Paul,
For thus keeping up God's temple wall.

"Holy Saint Bevil, to quell the devil,
Did evermore fast and pray;
But Peter arose, with pond'rous blows,
And furiously drove him away.
Then here's to the arms that made Peter prevail,
A venison pasty and flagon of ale!

"The devil he heard, the devil he flew
Away in a whirlwind, that tore as it blew,
Rocks and houses, vast forests of oaks,
And buried some hundreds of cattle and folks.
Then chatter'd each pane in those windows high,
As the fiend arose in the act to fly;
Then a terrible gust did those towers assail,
As the fiend set off from the Abbey of Dale.
He summon'd his imps in the height of his spleen,
And question'd, how many at Dale had been;
And what were the doings might there be seen?
One had seen plenty of beef and beer;
One had been with the friars a-chasing the deer;
One had carried out venison to twenty good wives,
And had wonder'd to see the monks handle their knives,
O'er the smoking hot pasties and sparkling ale,
By the snug evening fires in the village of Dale.
Many had been at a maid's confessing,
And some, when St. Robert conferr'd his blessing
On pious old souls, that to heaven would sail
By giving their lands to the Abbey of Dale.
Some, of the shrine of our lady told,
Of the relics, and jewels, and coffers of gold;
But all of them dwelt on the bountiful cheer,
How joyfully flew the whole round of the year,
But chief when the monks were a-chasing the deer.

"The devil no longer such tidings could brook;
He started and stamp'd till his hot dwelling shook:
'O ho!' quoth he, to the demon powers,
'These knavish monks are no monks of ours;
They travel to heaven with feast and song,
And absolve each other while going along.
But troth! if I yet have a subject on earth,
I'll spoil their hunting!—I'll mar their mirth!'—
He flew to the keepers—the keepers they pace
Away to Sir Gilbert, the lord of the chase;
Sir Gilbert de Grendon he sped to the king,
And with grievous complaints made his proud palace
ring:
How the friars at Dale forsook missal and mass,
To chant o'er a bottle, or shrive a lass;
No matins' bell call'd them up in the morn,
But the yell of the hounds, and the sound of the horn;
No penance the monk in his cell could stay,
But a broken leg, or a rainy day;
The pilgrim that came to the abbey door,
With the feet of the fallow deer found it nail'd o'er;
The pilgrim that into the kitchen was led,
On Sir Gilbert's venison there was fed,
And saw skins and antlers hang o'er his head.
The king was wroth, and with angry tone
He order'd St. Robert before his throne:
St. Robert appear'd in three weeks and a day,
For hot was the weather, and long was the way,
He spoke so wisely, he pleaded so well,
That the king, in sooth, had trouble to tell
Which of the two that before him came
To the forest and deer had the fairest claim:
But the devil, who sate behind the throne,
At that did inwardly writhe and groan;
And whisper'd into the royal ear,
'St. Robert is famous for taming of deer.'
Then sprang the king gaily up from his throne,
And spoke that fancy, and deem'd it his own;
'For taming of deer St. Robert is famed;
Go catch the wild stags, and get them tamed;
With wood, water, and game, as much forest ground
As with such brave steeds thou canst plough round
While two summer suns through the heavens do sail,
Shall for ever belong to the Abbey of Dale:
But if set those two suns ere thou circle the same,
They shall cancel for ever and ever thy claim.'
Sir Gilbert frown'd—St. Robert look'd gay;
But the envious devil went laughing away."

Deeds relative to the donations to Dale Abbey.

1. William, the son of Radulph, grants to Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, and to Matilda, the wife of Galfrid, his own daughter, and to their heirs, his domain of Stanley, in consideration of £100. sterling, paid to him by the said Galfrid and his wife.

2. William, the son of Radulph, grants to Serlo de Grendon and to his heirs, the wood of Okebroke, called the Small Haye, adjoining the park of Thomas Bardolf, in order to convert it into a park for himself, with all the royalties which it derived from a royal charter.

3. Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, grants and confirms, for the love of God, and for the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of all his ancestors, and of all his posterity, to God and to the church of the blessed Mary, of Stanley park, and to the canons of the Præmonstratensian order serving God in that place, the whole donation which Serlo de Grendon had made to the aforesaid canons of his land of Okebroke, as the deed which the said canons hold of the said Serlo testifies: forensic service being excepted.

4. William de Grendon, for the love of God, and for the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of Serlo his father, and of Margaret his mother, and of Jordan and Fulcher, his brothers, and for the souls of his ancestry and posterity, gives, grants, and confirms to God, the church of the blessed Mary, of Stanley park, and the canons of the Præmonstratensian order, the whole of his land of Okebroke, with all that appertains thereto, in pure and perpetual gift.

5. Then follows, the Deed of Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, and of Matilda his wife, confirming the donation of William de Grendon, concerning the lordship of Depedale. It runs thus: "To all the faithful in Christ, now and evermore, health. You may understand that we, Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara and Matilda my wife, the daughter of William, son of Radulph, sometime seneschal of Normandy, have granted, and by this deed confirmed to God, to the church of the Blessed Mary, of Stanley park, and to the abbot and canons of the Præmonstratensian order serving God in that place, the whole donation which William de Grendon made to the said church by his deed, of free and perpetual gift:

namely, the lordship of Depedale, with all its appurtenances and liberties; and six shillings of annual payment, which the said William was accustomed to demand by tributary right, for six bovates of land in Okebroke, in the possession of F. de Wybarville, as the deed of the said William testifies, &c.*

6. Then follows the Charter of Henry III. confirming the donations of various pious persons to this religious house.

1. The whole domain of Stanlegh, with its park and appurtenances, the gift of William, the son of Radulph.

2. The whole territory of Bayhage, with the arable land between Bayhage and Tachemore, the gift of Serlo de Grendon.

3. The dwelling at Depedale, with its appurtenances, the gift of William, the son of the said Serlo.

4. By the gift of Galfrid de Sauzuchemare, the whole of the land which he possessed in Sandiacre, besides six bovates of land in Okebroke.

5. By the gift of Philip de Tuke, four bovates of land in Sandiacre.

6. By the gift of Richard de Stapelford, three bovates of land, with their appurtenances, in Sandiacre.

7. By the gift of Henry de Baletone, two bovates of land, with their appurtenances, in Alwasdestun and Baletone.

8. By the gift of Jordan de Tuke, the whole of the manor of Hilton, with the exception of three acres of land.

9. By the gift of Robert de Tuke, one bovat of land, with its appurtenances, in Hylton.

10. By the gift of Robert de Lexintone, the homage and servitude of his serfs dwelling in Essoure, and the eight acres of alders and berries lying below Haystanhurst, together with the right of common pasture which he has in the soke of Essoure.

11. By the gift of William de Saumara, four bovates of land with a messuage and its appurtenances in Knyvetone.

12. By the gift of William de Burguylun, forty acres of land with its appurtenances, in Braccintune.

13. By the gift of Nicholas de Chavincurt, the whole of the land which he had in Hale, with his serfs and all their goods and other things appertaining to them.

14. By the gift of Hugh, the son of Radulph, one bovat of land, with its appurtenances, in Selestone and Wandesleye; and one bovat of land in Selestone. Also twenty-four *solidate** and eight *denariate* rents, with all belonging thereto, in Selestone and Wandesleye.

15. By the gift of the said Hugh, ten bovates of land with its appurtenances, in Wandesleye.

16. By the gift of Robert de Grendon, the whole of the territory, with its appurtenances, which he held in Broydestone.

17. By the gift of William, the son of Radulph de Balya, all the lands which he held in Muschampe, and Holme and Balya, with two pasture closes in Balya.

18. By the gift of Robert, the son of — de Muschampe, the half of the mill of Backer, with its site, and furniture, and water, and the fishery of the whole stream, and the labour of the serfs, Thomas, the son, and Thomas, the father, with their heirs, together with three pasture closes, which extend from the aforesaid mill to the king's highway.

19. By the gift of the said Robert, the entire half of the fishery in the Trent, besides the island called†

20. By the gift of John, the son of Richard de Croxton, the whole of the territory which he held in Michelburg.

21. By the gift of Richard de Croxton, thirty-eight acres and three perches of land with their appurtenances in Croxton.

22. By the gift of Galfrid de Sauzucemare, one messuage and one bovat of land with their appurtenances in Steyntone.

23. By the gift of Roger de Sauzucemare, two bovates of land with its appurtenances, in Steyntone.

24. By the gift of Robert Wurm, five messuages and nine acres and a half of land in Derby.

25. By the gift of Galfrid de Sauzucemare and Matilda his wife, the whole of the land which they possessed in Nottingham.

This deed of confirmation is signed by the hand of the bishop of Chichester, the chancellor, at Burton, the 11th day of September.

* *Solidatæ terræ* in the old deeds were probably lands let out either on lease or at will at one shilling an acre: and *denariatæ terræ* were small patches of cottage land, let at a very low rate.

† The only part of this word which can be deciphered, and that doubtfully is ophil..



The Chapel, built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon, is still devoted to divine service, although under the same roof, and communicating with it by a small door, is an old office, which, a few years ago, was used as a public house. Earl Stanhope appoints the minister of the chapel, and the Rev. ——— Howard is the present incumbent.

In the chapel-yard is the tomb of Ralph Taylor, who died in 1790, aged 84; and Elizabeth, his wife, aged 96.

Charities.

The poor of the parish of Dale Abbey are entitled to partake of the benefit of Risley school, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Gray—Smedley's almshouses at Ilkeston, and West Hallam school, founded by the Rev. John Scargill.

Dale Head, in the parish of Tideswell.

Dale Moor, in the extra parochial township of Dale Abbey.

DARLEY ABBEY, anciently celebrated as a religious house, has become a large manufacturing village. It is situated in a valley on the western bank of the Derwent, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby. The distance from Derby is about a mile northward. In 1831, it contained 172 houses, occupied by 196 families, composed of 487 males and 683 females, making together 1170 inhabitants. Of these families, 192 were employed in trade, manufacture and handicraft, and 4 in agriculture. Of the 220 males exceeding twenty one years of age, 130 were employed in the manufacture of cotton, paper and lead, 27 in agriculture, 27 in retail trades, and 29 retired tradesmen, superannuated labourers, &c. There are six stocking-frames in the village. The whole township contains 324 a. 2 r. 28 p. of very good land, consisting of loam and marl, watered by the Derwent, and divided into small farms, at an average rental of 50s. per acre. There are twenty-six acres of wood and ornamental plantations, and twelve acres of arable land: the remainder consists of pasture and meadow. The soil is excellent. It is bounded by Breadsall and Little Chester, E.; Allestree, N.; and St. Alkmund's S. and W. There are five resident and thirteen non-resident freeholders. The principal proprietors are Walter Evans, Robert Holden, Francis Mundy, William Newton, Edward Strutt, Richard Leaper, Henry Cox, and Thomas Bridget, esqrs. Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale, Rev. Joseph Sykes, the Misses Mainwaring, Miss Cockayne, Mr. Moses Harvey, Henry Welch, Mrs. Palmer, John Walters, and Nathaniel Horsley. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1934. 11s. 4d. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £80. It is a chapelry and constabulary, and finds its own surveyor of the highways. There is no workhouse, and the pauper children as soon as they are able to work are chiefly employed at the cotton

mills without being apprenticed. There are two friendly societies, viz. one male, consisting of 155, and one female consisting of 80 members. Before the passing of the beer bill there was no public house in the township.

During several years past the village has been gradually enlarged, and its appearance greatly improved, by the Messrs. Evans, whose extensive mills are situate on the Derwent.

This village originated in the establishment of a priory of Austin canons, translated to this place from St. Helen's, at Derby. The land had previously belonged to Hugh, Dean of Derby, who gave it to Albinus, abbot of St. Helen's, for the erection of a church and habitation for himself and his canons. He also endowed this establishment with his patrimonial estate in Derby, together with the patronage of the church of St. Peter, and all its appurtenances. This grant was subsequently confirmed by charters of the burgesses of Derby and of Henry II. Among its valuable endowments were the churches of St. Michael and St. Werburgh, the school at Derby and the churches of Crich, Pentrich, Ashover, Winfield, Bolsover and Scarcliffe, in the county of Derby, and Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, with all their emoluments and privileges. The manors bestowed upon this religious house were very numerous, and many parcels of land in different parishes were given by pious persons at various periods. The abbot enjoyed some peculiar privileges: all his lands in tillage, and, indeed, his other property, were exempted from paying tithe: he was dean of all the churches in this county that had been bestowed upon his monastery, but more especially of those in the town of Derby. He was empowered to hold a chapter of the secular clergy.

The entire manors seem to have been Ripley, Pentrich, Oakerthorpe, Dethicke, Ible, Tansley, Wessington, Crich, Lea, Hognaston, Souchthorn, Aldwark and Smalldale. The parcel-lands were in Chilwell, Annesley, Blackwell, Kildulvescot, Newton, Hardwick, Burley, Horsley, Ockbrook, besides a manse in Nottingham and two mills in Derby. This religious house also held by patents sundry tenements in Derby, Alvaston, Normanton, Wessington, Crich, Haslewood, Duffield, Litchurch, Weston, Mugginton, Spondon, Chaddesden, Little Chester, Thurlston, Ambaston, Ripley, Waring-green and Codnor.*

In 1271, Robert de Sacheverell passed a fine before John de Rygate, the king's justiciary, for the settling of the church of Boulton upon the Abbot of Darley and his successors, reserving to himself the presentation of a fit chaplain, who was to receive the small tithes of Boulton for his

* At Darley belonged to the abbey four plough-gates of land, six acres of meadow, and two corn-mills; at Alles-tree, one messuage, two cottages, three ox-gangs of land, and eighteen-pence annual rent; at Mackworth and Mark-eaton, three shillings rent, and a meadow; at Osmaston, one messuage, sixty acres of land, and ten acres of meadow; at Litchurch, one messuage, and twenty-three acres of land; at Alvaston, one messuage, two cottages, six tofts, thirty acres of land, and thirteen of meadow; at Aldward, five ox-gangs of land, three acres of meadow, and a rent of three shillings; at Wigwall, one messuage, and eighty acres of land; at Alport, three messuages; at Yolgrave, one ox-gang of land; at Wirksworth, one messuage, and one ox-gang of land; at Butterley, one messuage and five parks, forty acres of wood, and two woods called Harthay and Lea; at Ripley, twenty-four messuages, eight cottages, forty ox-gangs of land, and Waingriffe-field; at Pentrich, fourteen messuages, six cottages, forty-two ox-gangs of land, and six shillings and eight pence rent; at Crich, two messuages, four cottages, and five ox-gangs of land; at Horsley, one corn-mill, one toft, four cottages and one croft; at Wessington, one capital messuage, and eight other messuages, seventeen ox-gangs of land, and six acres of meadow, twenty-six acres of wood, and ten shillings rent; at Glapwell, two messuages, one cottage, eight ox-gangs of land, four acres of meadow, and seven shillings rent; at Ogston, rent of ten shillings and seven pence; at Scarcliffe, one capital messuage, two cottages, and four acres of land; at Paterton, one pasture, and fifteen acres of land; at Bolsover, one messuage, one toft, and four acres of land; at Ulgarthorpe, rent of twelve shillings and four pence, and Long-croft close; at Normanton, one capital messuage, a toft of land, a small close, three ox-gangs of land, six acres of meadow, and three shillings rent; at Thurlston, Alvaston, and Ambaston, fifteen messuages, twenty-four acres of land, four acres of meadow, and a rent of twenty shillings and ten pence; at Spondon, two messuages, forty-two acres of land, a meadow, and a rent of four shillings; at Sandiacre, rent of five shillings; at Smalley, rent of five shillings; at Mapperley, rent of three shillings and one penny; at Locko, one messuage and ten acres of land; at Stainsby, rent of four shillings and eleven pence; at Duffield and Haslewood, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and a rent of three shillings; at Burley, one messuage, twenty-eight acres of land, and eight acres of meadow; at Little Chester, one messuage, one cottage, an hundred acres of land, and four acres of meadow; at Newland, near Derby, nine granges with a garden, nine crofts, sixteen tofts, one hundred and ninety-six acres of land, and sixteen acres of meadow; at Chaddesden, two messuages, two cottages, an hundred and four acres of land, and six acres of meadow; and at Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire, two tofts, and three ox-gangs of land.

remuneration. Ralph de Frescheville confirmed to the abbey of Darley the gift of his ancestors, Fitz-Ralph, and Robert his son, of the advowsons of St. Michael, in Derby, and of the chapel of Alvaston: of Hubert Fitz Ralph, of the advowson of the churches of Crich and Scarcliffe, and of the chapelry of Palterton; and of some other things which he gave for the souls of Edeline and Sarah his wives. The said Hubert Fitz Ralph, in the year 1175, confirmed to these canons the land of Pentrich, of Ripley, of Ulkerthorpe (Oakerthorpe) and that land of Chilwell which belonged to the said manor of Pentrice (Pentrich) which land his father gave, and Robert Fitz Stephen afterwards granted: divers other things this Hubert gave them, as also did this Ralph de Frescheville, who made agreement with Ralph, the abbot, the Saturday next before the feast of St. Gregory the pope, at Wynefield, in the year 1243, that the canons should have their *estovers* out of the wood and hay of Crich, and confirmed the gift of his mother Julian of a bovat of land in Scardecliffe.

Among other benefactors to this house we find Robert Fitz Stephen, the king's chamberlain, William Peverel, lord of Nottingham, and Robert, Earl Ferrers. Walter, bishop of Coventry, confirmed the several donations, and committed to the superintendence of the abbot, the nunnery near the town of Derby.

In the 4th of the reign of Edward I. Robert de Derley held of Henry de Derley and others, a messuage and garden in Derley; and we find that in the preceding reign, Andreas de Derley held the manors of Derley, Burley and Baukevell (Bakewell.)

At the suppression of the monasteries, the clear value of Darley abbey was estimated at £251. 13s. 5d. It was surrendered to the king's commissioners on the 22nd October, 1539, by the abbot and thirteen monks. Robert Sacheverell, esq. who took possession of the site as keeper of the abbey estates for the crown, purchased the materials. The church with its aisles, the Lady's chapel, St. Sythe's chapel, and the altars, candlesticks, organ, timbers, paving and gravestones with the metal in them, the roofs, &c. were valued to him at £26. The site was granted to Sir William West, in 32 Henry VIII. Pilkington, in his History, is somewhat at variance with Dugdale, states that in 1540, the tombs and the whole church were sold for £20.; the cloister for £10.; and the chapter house for 20s.: and that at the same time £45. 1s. 10d. were received for six bells. The whole of the plate weighed 131 ounces.

Darley abbey is mentioned in the Herald's Visitation for 1569 as one of the seats of Sir William West. It was afterwards purchased by John Bullock, and the abbey-house was repaired. Thomas Goodbehere purchased it about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1709, William Wolley purchased the manor, and built the hall on the bank of the Derwent. Subsequently the estate became the property of Mr. Heath, a banker, in Derby, on the sale of whose estates, the hall and surrounding land were purchased by Robert Holden, esq. who devised it to his relation, the present Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, county of Nottingham, esq.

The site of the monastic buildings is now occupied by the extensive cotton, paper and lead mills, belonging to Messrs. Evans. These manufacturies are conducted on an extensive scale, and have converted a small village into a rising town, in which improvements are almost daily perceptible.

The residence of Walter Evans, esq. is an elegant brick mansion, on an elevation north of the village, and surrounded with plantations and tasteful pleasure grounds.

The new church, recently erected here at the sole expense of Walter Evans, esq. is a handsome gothic structure, with a tower and pinnacles, built on an elevation which commands a very extensive view over Derby to the south, as far as Charnwood forest hills, Leicestershire. The church was designed and built under the direction of Mr. Moses Wood, of Nottingham. The living is vested in Walter Evans, esq. and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Wakefield.

A handsome school room, with a house at each end for the teachers, has also been erected at the sole expense of Walter Evans, esq. in this village.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Arthur Evans, sole issue of Walter Evans and Elizabeth his wife, born June 9th, 1800, died January 20th, 1821. He was lovely in his person. Sweetness, modesty, dignity and refinement were inherent in his disposition. Devoted to learning from his earliest years, eminent for the rare virtues of purity, humility and self-de-

nial; and the most scrupulous adherence to truth. Deeply imbued with the religion of Jesus, he followed him in patience, sweet meekness and resigned will, through a life of various sicknesses, trials and troubles, and having come out of great tribulation, he washed his robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

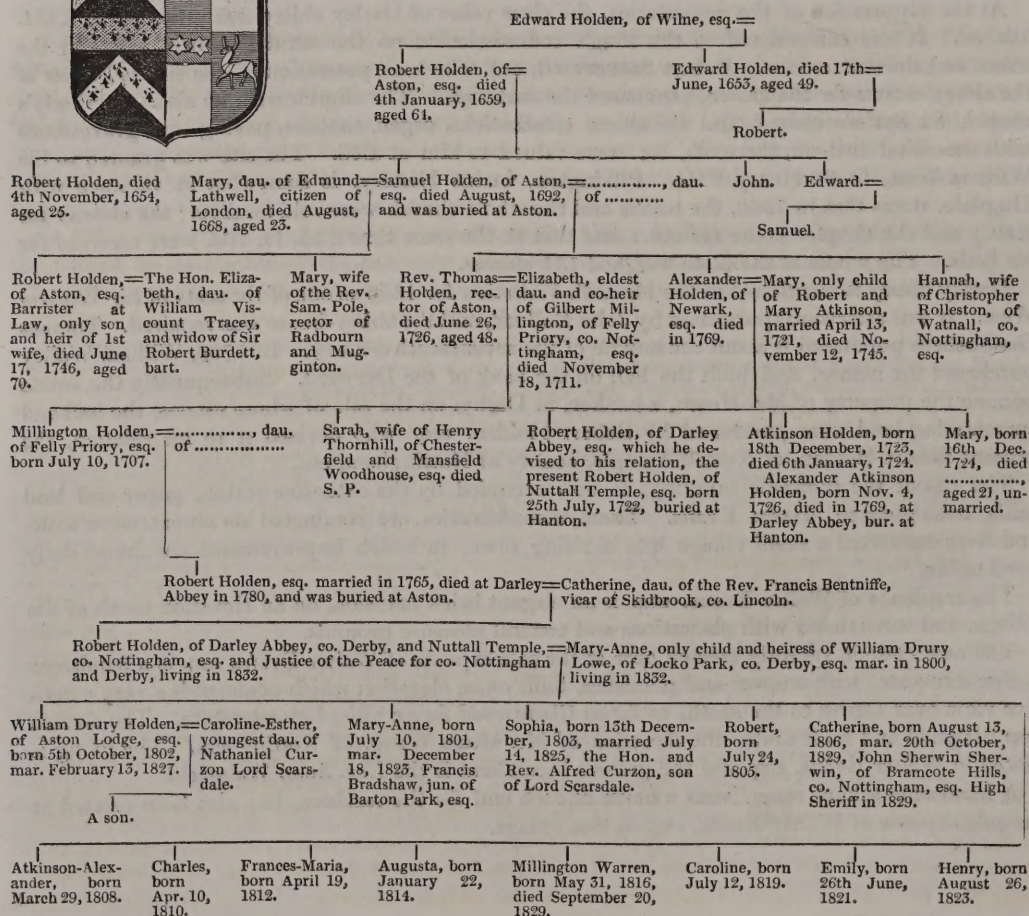
Pedigree of the family of HOLDEN, of Darley Abbey, co. Derby, and of Nuttall Temple, co. Nottingham.



ARMS of Holden—*Sable, a fesse engrailed, Erminois, between two chevrons, Ermine.*

CREST—On a mount, *Vert*, a heath cock, *Proper*, winged, *Or*.

ARMS of Lowe and Drury—1 and 4, *Azure*, a Hart trippant, *Argent*, Lowe, 2 and 3, *Argent*, on a chief, *Vert*; two mullets, *Or*, each charged with an annulet, *Azure*.



DARLEY IN THE DALE, 5 m. N. from Matlock Bath, and 5 m. S. from Bakewell, on the Dereleie, road from London to Manchester, is a delightful rural village, seated on the east bank of the Derwent, in a rich and fruitful valley. It is a township and constabulary, in the hundred and deanery of High Peak.

The parish is extensive, containing the township of Darley including the hamlets or villages of Farley, Hackney Lane, Over Hackney, Little Rowsley, and Toadhole, in the hundred of High Peak; the township of Wensley and Snitterton, and the hamlets or villages of Oakerside and Oakerend in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and Bridge-town, on the Derwent, which is partly in both.

The following is the enumeration, with the return of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 11, 21 and 31, with the acreage and estimated annual rental of all the buildings and land.

DARLEY PARISH.	POPULATION.						Acreage.	Estimated	
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.				Annual Rental.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Persons.			
Darley township	1077	990	1175	250	257	1266	4000	5312	7 6
Wensley & Snitterton, ditto...	620	617	655	134	142	671	2000	2694	10 0
	1697	1607	1830	384	399	1937	6000	8006	17 6

Of the 257 families in the township of Darley, 96 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 93 in trade or handicraft, and 68 variously: of the 302 males above 21 years of age, 123 are employed in agriculture, 91 in manufacture and retail trades, 30 labourers or gentlemen's servants, 17 gentlemen or professions, and 14 superannuated or retired persons. The chief manufacture is flax spinning, paper making and framework-knitting, and a few young females run lace.

There are two annual fairs held on the moors, at a place called Darley Flash, in this parish, on the 13th of May, and the 27th of October, for cattle and sheep.

The township of Darley comprises 1600 acres of old enclosed, and 2417 *a. 3 r. 2 p.* of new enclosed common land in Darley, and 111 acres in Little Rowsley. It is watered by the Derwent, Sydnoppe and Wood brooks. The land west of the Derwent is limestone, and east of the river gritstone, about one-eighth being arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. It is bounded by Ashover E.; Great Rowsley and Beeley N.; Stanton, Wensley and Snitterton W.; and Matlock S. The waste lands were enclosed in 1766, when the estimated quantity in the parish to be enclosed was stated at 4000 acres. The principal landed proprietors are Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, of Stancliffe hall, esq. the lord of the manor, who owns upwards of 550 acres of land; Christopher Bower Potter, of Darley hall, esq. who owns upwards of 400 acres; Sir Francis Darwin, of Sydnoppe, who owns upwards of 200 acres; Peter Walthall, of Hackney Lane, esq. 180 acres; John Gisborne, esq. 48 *a. 1 r. 20 p.*; Thomas Knowlton, esq. 17 acres; the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, rector, 188 *a. 2 r. 20 p.*; James Dakeyne, esq. upwards of 150 acres, and extensive flax mills; Mr. John Wildgoose, 150 acres; Benjamin Broomhead, esq. 58 acres; the Duke of Rutland, 184 *a. 2 r. 35 p.* in Little Rowsley; Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick hall, 177 *a. 1 r. 10 p.*; Charles Clarke, of Matlock Bath, esq. 123 *a. 1 r. 22 p.*; Robert Barker, of Bubnell, esq. 213 *a. 3 r. 23 p.*; Joshua Jebb, of Walton hall, esq. 331 *a. 2 r. 3 p.*; Major Shaw, 209 acres; H. H. Williamson, esq. 80 acres of plantations; Mr. Josiah Allsop, a water corn-mill and 20 acres; Dr. Manson, of Nottingham, 40 acres; Mr. David Wall, 46 *a. 0 r. 36 p.*; Mr. Abel Holmes, and several smaller proprietors. The vale through which the Derwent flows is chiefly rich meadow land, and the hills are crested with extensive plantations. The farms are from 200 acres downwards, at an average rental of 35*s.* an acre. The hay is exempt from tithe, the corn tithe averages from 10 to 12*s.* per acre, amounting to about £450. yearly, and the small tithe to £100. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £5312. 7*s.* 6*d.* The average of seven years' parochial expenses, except highways, is £486. 16*s.* 6*d.* yearly. The highways extend twelve miles. The inhabitants contribute to Ashover house of industry, where the paupers are sent. The pauper children are

apprenticed to farmers and tradesmen. There are three sick clubs or friendly societies, consisting of nearly 200 members, one Lancastrian and one Sunday school, supported by voluntary subscriptions, one Methodist Chapel, eight public houses, and three county bridges (viz. Darley, Rowsley, and Alport) in the parish.

In Dereleie, king Edward had two carucates of land to be taxed. These five manors, Dereleie, Mestesforde, Werchesworde, Esseburne and Peurewic, with their berenicks, paid in king Edward's time thirty-two pounds and six sextaries and a half of honey, now forty pounds of pure silver. D. B. 290—292.

The manor of Darley, at the Domesday Survey, was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. It was held under the crown by the families of Kendall and Darley in the reign of Edward I. In 1309, William Kendall died and left his moiety to his daughter and heir, the wife of Laurence Cotterill. This moiety was held under the crown, by the tender of 13s. 4d. yearly, towards the keeping of Peake Castle. It is probable, Lysons says, that Cotterill died without issue, and that his widow married Herberjour; for it appears, in 1392, William Roper conveyed a moiety of the manor of Darley to Nicholas Attewelle, rector of Darley, which had been the inheritance of Margaret, his mother, daughter and co-heir of Sir William le Herberjour, of Chad-desden, by Alice, daughter and heir of William Kendall. The Foljambes afterwards possessed the manor. Sir Thomas Foljambe, father of Sir Godfrey, who died in 1376, resided at Darley. From the arms of Avena, wife of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, it appears she was a Darley, and probably an heiress, though Thoroton, in Kinolton, Nottinghamshire, fancies she was a Villiers; and St. George's Visitation, in 1634, makes her an Ireland, of Hartshorn, county of Derby. The heiress of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in —, married Sir Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, in Yorkshire, and brought a moiety of the Old hall manor in Darley to that family. The co-heiresses of William Plumpton, the grandson of the said Sir Robert, married Sotehill and Rocliff. Sotehill's moiety of the Old hall manor descended to two granddaughters, married to Sir John Constable and Sir William Drury. The latter, in 1547, was possessed of the whole of the moiety, and sold the same to William Needham, gent. From the Needhams it passed by sale to Senior, of Bridge Town. In 1631, the ancestor of the Duke of Rutland purchased three parts of this moiety from the Oldfields. This moiety is now vested in the Duke of Rutland and Sir John Henry Hunloke. On this moiety of the estate stood the ancient manor house of Old hall, a little to the north of Darley church, which, upon the enclosure of Darley commons, was allotted to the Duke of Rutland. In 1771, some considerable remains of the old mansion were taken down.

The great granddaughter of Rocliff, who married one of the co-heiresses of William Plumpton, brought the other moiety to Sir Ingram Clifford, whom she married; she having no issue by him, it became vested, pursuant to settlement, in Sir Ingram and his heirs, and was sold to Roger Columbell, of Nether hall, about 1587; it is now vested in the devisees of the late Herbert Greensmith, esq.

The other moiety of Darley manor, called the manor of Nether hall, or Whitwell hall manor, on the death of Ralph de Darley, in 1370, passed to his sister Agnes, the wife of Thomas Columbell, of Sandiacre, esq. In consequence of this match, this place became the chief seat of the Columbell* family till the death of John Columbell, esq. in 1673. The sister and sole heiress of the latter married William Marbury, of Marbury, in Cheshire, esq. who died without issue in 1697, and bequeathed her estate in Darley to Gilbert Thacker, esq. who had married her late husband's sister. In 1701, the estate was purchased of Mr. Thacker, by Messrs. Andrew and

* A curious proviso in a Will, expressive of hatred of tobacco. Peter Columbell, of Darley, in his will, 20th October, 1616, has the following extraordinary clause: "Now for all such household goods at Darley, whereof John Howson hath an inventory, my will is, that my son Roger shall have them all towards housekeeping upon this condition, If at any time hereafter any of his brothers or sisters† shall fynd him takeing of tobacco, that then he or she so synding him, and makeing just proffe to my executors, shall have the said goods or the full valewe thereof, according as they shall be praysed, which said goods shall presently after my death be valewed and praysed by my executors for that purpose." *Gents. Magazine*, April, 1769.

† There were five brothers and three sisters, so that he must have had many eyes upon him.

Robert Greensmith, of Wirksworth. In 1789, Herbert, grandson of Robert Greensmith, esq. died seised of this manor, and bequeathed it to Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard, of Lincoln, and his brothers and sisters, by whom the whole of their landed property in Darley has been sold in parcels, but they retained the manorial rights.

In 1790, Richard Arkwright, esq. purchased the site of the old mansion, called Nether hall, with an adjoining farm. In 1796, Mr. Arkwright took down the old mansion, which by agreement (still existing among the late Adam Wolley's valuable collections) between John de Derlegh and his mason, appears to have been erected about the year 1321; and built a new house at a short distance, now called Darley hall. It is now the property and residence of Christopher Bower Potter, esq.

Standcliff hall, held by a younger branch of the Columb family, under the manor of Old hall, passed by successive female heirs to the families of Newsam and Pott. It afterwards belonged to Sir John Digby, of Mansfield Woodhouse, who, in 1655, sold it to Robert Steere, of Bridgetown, gent. In 1715, Sir Paul Jenkinson gave this estate to his daughter Lettice, who, in 1718, sold the hall and estate to Robert Greensmith, esq. for £1750. In 1799, the devisees of Herbert Greensmith, esq. sold the hall and estate for £10,500. to William Heathcote, of Batavia, in the colony of Demarara. It is now the property, and the hall is the residence, of his brother and devisee, Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, esq.

The manor of Little Rowsley belonged to the ancient family of Rollesley or Rowsley, who took their name from this place in the reign of Richard I. The heiress of this family brought the manor to Sir William Kniveton, of Mercaston, who was created a baronet in 1611. His son, Sir Gilbert, sold it to Sir John Manners, ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, who is the present proprietor.

The fine level of Darley dale, extending from Matlock village to the gates of Chatsworth, a distance of about six miles; the excellent road, the richness of the soil, and the beauty of the scenery, have induced many respectable families to take up their abode in it.

In Darley Dale, on the east of the Derwent, is a beautiful vale, called Sydnop, through which runs a stream of water, called Sydnop brook, on which are situate the manufactories of Messrs. Dakeyne, for spinning of flax. Seventy-five feet vertical fall on this stream, supported by four reservoirs, is applied to these works by means of three overshot water wheels, the water descending from one to the other.

Messrs. Edward and James Dakeyne have invented an hydraulic machine or engine for applying the power or pressure of water, steam, or other fluids, to the purpose of working machinery, and other uses requiring power, and applicable to that of raising or forcing of fluids. For which his majesty's royal letters patent have recently been granted for England, and also for Scotland. And on the construction of which they have recently erected a machine to work with ninety-six feet additional fall of water on Sydnop brook, equal to thirty-five horse power, to drive the machinery of a large flax manufactory now erecting, and is occasionally put in action to drive the machinery of the old established works, instead of the water wheels.

This original machine exhibits more than ordinary mechanical combination in principle and construction, whereby the power of confined fluids in continuous motion is rendered subservient to the purpose of giving rotary motion to machinery, without the necessity of the retarding incumbrance and friction of valves or other kind of charging or discharging apparatus, and without the use of fly-wheels and other auxiliaries to regulate the motion which are well known to be heavy drawbacks on the power of first moving machines. In this machine the water descends in a continuous stream from the reservoir, confined by means of pipes, and conducted to revolve in a channel round the equatorial circumference of a globe, and the circumflection gives ecliptic circumvolving motion by its force or pressure from the head to a circular plate fixed round the equator of the globe, extending across the channel, denominated the ecliptic ring, from its exact resemblance to the ecliptic line, delineated on a map of the terrestrial globe. And the ecliptic circumvolution gives conical motion to the poles of the globe, causing them to revolve in orbs or circles, the centre of the globe being the vortex. And rotary motion is given to machinery with

regular impetus and force, continue with the continuous stream, by means of a taper rod fixed in one, or both occasionally, of the circularly revolving poles of the globe, its termination connected to a turnable radial arm, which revolves on an axis placed in the centre of the motion; this revolving axis may communicate rotary motion to any kind of machinery that may be attached by connecting wheels or coupling joints.

This engine is of great utility in the application of water or steam power to the purpose of working machinery of almost every description, and can in most cases be applied to the power of descending water with more advantage than water wheels, particularly in cases of high falls, which generally require two or three water wheels, one above the other, connected with complex expensive machinery, subject to wear and tear, or hung round with enormous segments, dragged round with lumbering motion and friction. Whereas, on the contrary, this engine is simple, and may consist of only one machine for almost any extension of fall, being in strength proportionate, and having length of pipes to the reservoir, and the speed for most kind of machinery is obtained by one pair of wheels immediately attached to the machine, which is of the greatest advantage in saving of power and also expense. By the use of this engine a small stream of water, having great descent or fall, becomes a powerful agent, equal to work corn-mills or even manufactories, where considerable power is required: in such situations the engine would be of small dimensions and not expensive.

In mining operations also, this machine is of the first importance, to be fixed in deep confined excavations to drive machinery for raising water, worked by a descending column of water down the mine, to go off at soughs or levels where situations will admit of such a process. The inventors are at this time erecting a machine for this purpose, on an extensive scale, for Thomas Bateman, of Middleton, and John Alsop, of Lea, esqrs. to be put down at their mine near Alport, in this county. The globe of this engine is six, and the outer case in which it is enclosed ten feet diameter, to work with sixty-six feet vertical fall of water, and estimated at one hundred and forty horse power.

This engine is equally efficient in the various purposes of raising and forcing of fluids. Apply an actuating power of any description to its revolving axis, beforementioned, and the fluid is propelled continue. And in most cases this machine can be used with more advantage than the common alternating pump, not only for simplicity but in having the effect of propelling the fluid in a continuous stream, and opposing uniform resistance to the actuating force applied. From low situations, where waterfalls are generally found, or from situations convenient to erect steam engines, or other description of power, by the use of this machine water may be raised with facility from deep valleys up the ascent of hills, in a continuous stream, for the use of towns, hamlets, or for the accommodation of gentlemen's seats, lands or gardens, or conveyed to descend down shafts to drain mines, by the process beforementioned. And in blast furnaces also, this machine may be used with advantage for supplying the fires with a continuous stream of air. It can be constructed in so small a compass, as to be used for culinary purposes, and also for effectuating the action of bellows for blowing organs, either for church or house, particularly from its peculiar silence in its action. A house organ is now erecting under the direction of Mr. John Dakeyne, of Darley, the bellows whereof is intended to be put into action by the said patent machine.

The machine, denominated the Equalinum, now in general use in the process of spinning of flax, was also invented in Darley Dale, by the beforementioned Edward and James Dakeyne, in their minority, for which, in 1794, or the following year, a patent was granted to their father, "Daniel Dakeyne, sen. of Darley Dale, in co. Derby, esq. for a machine for the purpose of preparing and spinning of flax, denominated the Equalinum." This original and much admired machine, the sole and effective principle of rendering the fibre of flax clear and even in the process of preparing flax for spinning, is now become prevalent in most of the flax manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom, and vulgarly called the Gill machinery.

The manufactories in Darley Dale were commenced about the year 1780, by the beforementioned Daniel Dakeyne, esq. of this parish, descended of an ancient family in this county.

No lead mines have been wrought in this parish on the east of the Derwent, with the exception of one lately discovered near Matlock, called Moat Hall. The stratum on this side being the great limestone shale, recumbent on the limestone, which, rising from beneath, becomes the uppermost stratum in the adjacent mineral field, on the south-west of the Derwent. This great limestone shale or schistus has been proved not to be rich in mineral productions or curiosities; but a large petrified sea fish, in a solid stone, was lately found by Messrs. Edward and James Dakeyne, on their sinking a shaft in pursuit of a mine near their works; it was found in the vein forty yards below the level of Sydnop brook, and is in length about twenty inches and ten in breadth, much flattened, and adhering to both faces of the stone when divided, and appeared of its natural colour, but partially very brilliant and beautifully variegated with pyrites, as if gilt with gold leaf, which faded on long exposure to the air.

There can be no doubt but Sydnop had its name from a hill called the Knabb, by the south side of which the brook runs.

There is a small village a little below the works of Messrs. Dakeyne, called Toad-hole; this appellation was supposed by Mr. Blore and Mr. Wolley to be a vulgar deviation from the old hall, the ancient residence of the family of Columb and Darley, in the centre of the village; the moat round which is plain to be seen, at the present time, in a field opposite the residence of Messrs. Dakeyne.

Dr. Aikin gives the following description of Darley: "Darley church," says he, "lies on the east side of the Derwent, close to it in the dale leading from Matlock to Bakewell, which is one of the most beautiful rides in the kingdom. The church is ancient, and in the church-yard is one of the oldest and largest yew trees in the kingdom. No traveller can pass without noticing its appearance, which gives solemnity to the lonely church-yard: there is no building but the parsonage near it, which probably is as ancient as the church; adjoining it are pleasant grounds and gardens, much improved and beautified by the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Wray, who has had the pleasure of seeing trees planted with his own hands towering as high as the steeple of the church, and shading a considerable space of ground. He remembers in his early youth, the branches of the yew tree extending to a length, and covering a space of ground, that would appear almost incredible. Some of its noble branches have been broken off of late years."

A modern author thus describes Darley: "Darley dale, like that of Hope, is in beautiful contrast to many of those wilder ones in Derbyshire, that mark the course of its mountain rivers. The village church, reposing on the sylvan banks of the Derwent, shaded by a venerable yew, appears as the sacred guardian of the scene, holding out the blessed promise, that to those who fear God and keep his commandments, brighter waters and never fading verdure shall be theirs."

The improvements that have recently taken place is the straightening the line of road from Matlock to Bakewell, and the erection of a capital inn on the new line by A. H. Heathcote, esq. called the Grouse Inn.

The church-yard is ornamented with one of the largest and most ancient yew trees in the kingdom. It measures 33 feet in girth, and though robbed of many of its branches, still exhibits a singular specimen of luxuriant vegetation.

The church is an ancient gothic structure with a square embattled and pinnacled tower, dedicated to St. Helen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £57. 14s. 10½d. and yearly tenths 19s. 3½d. This valuable living, now producing with the glebe of 188 acres, tithes and surplice fees, nearly £900. a year, is in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln, and the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, of Gloucester Place, New Road, London, is the present rector, and the Rev. S. Saxton, is his curate.

Against a window in the south transept of the church is a recumbent figure of a crusader, with his legs crossed, curled hair and beard, a sword by his side, holding in his hands a heart, and a rose at his feet carved in stone. Tradition says his name was John, of Darley, and that he lived at a place in the neighbourhood, called Darley hall. Beneath this is an alabaster slab with an inscription in Old English, now defaced.

The stone font is very ancient, inscribed with letters and coats of arms.

A stone coffin was found many years ago, of ancient date, which probably contained the remains of some distinguished individual in the neighbourhood.

In the porch of the church, is an ancient gravestone, with a rich cross floree, bugle horn, and sword engraven thereon.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the south wall of the chancel is a black marble monument and gold letters, to the memory of Thomas Garratt, citizen of London, having with integrity and reputation acquired an ample fortune, and purchased estates within his native county, and declined in his 70th year the office of high sheriff, departed this life, March 22, 1792, aged 72 years. He patronized many from this neighbourhood, gave to this church its communion plate, bequeathed to the poor of Darley and Matlock two hundred pounds, and forty pounds to their Sunday schools.

On the same wall is a beautiful white marble tablet, in memory of the Rev. Sir William Ulithorn Wray, bart. forty-four years rector of this parish; a man, no less revered for his virtues than beloved for his amiable qualities. In natural and acquired endowments had few superiors, in their application none, for every faculty of his soul was uniformly subservient to the interests of religion and virtue, which appeared strongly in his zeal for the true welfare of his parishioners; on the ninth day of August, 1803, he terminated his exemplary life, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, retaining in an unusual degree, nearly to the last, the vivacity and energy of youth, a blessing for which he was less indebted to a vigorous constitution than early temperance and a well regulated mind; his family will long lament the loss of an indulgent husband and parent.

Next to this, on a pillar, is a black marble monument, to Thomas Savage, twenty-six years rector of this parish, who died April 26, 1764, aged 49 years. And to his son, Thomas Cheyney Savage, who died February 12, 1753, aged 6 years. Elizabeth Savage erected this monument in grateful and dear remembrance of a beloved husband and child, MDCCLXV.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large monument of alabaster with kneeling figures of a male and female, and underneath three male and one female infants, and seven grown female children, with two tablets at the bottom, the one being black, the other inscribed To the pious memory of Anne Millward, daughter of James Whitehalgh, of Whitehalgh, in the county of Stafford, gent. and wife of John Millward, of Snitterton, esq. who had issue by her three sons and eight daughters; she departed this life the 20th of June, in the year of our Lord 1653, in the 49th year of her age.

ARMS—Millward, *Ermine*, on a fesse, *Gules*, three plates impaling Whitehalgh, *Argent*, a fesse chequy, *Gules* and *Sable*, between three helmets, *Proper*.

A little below, on the same wall, is a small brass, inscribed in Hebrew characters, and underneath is the word Kapua.

Maria uxor Johan. Pott, gen. cujas piam memoriam

maritus et lebert celebrare discunt cujus, obiit Jan. 12mo, 1634, et filius natu maxi. pie consecravit.

A white marble monument—In the vault underneath are deposited the remains of John, the son of the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, rector of this parish, who died XX July, MDCCCXXI. in the XXI. year of his age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the wall of the chancel is a blue tablet inscribed—Near this place lie the remains of Mary Laukford, daughter of Henry Laukford and Eliza his wife, late of Leek, in Staffordshire, who died March 8, 1757, aged 56.

Another—Near this place lie the remains of Anne, wife of John Wall of Wensley, gent. who died September the 8th, 1747, aged 30. Also George Wall, son of the above George and Anne Wall, who died January the 20th, 1753, aged 29. Also Mary Gregson, widow of George Gregson, late of Darley, gent. who died April the 8th, 1753, aged 89. Also Anna-Maria, daughter of George Wall and Mary his wife, who died May the 1st, 1762, aged 12 years.

On a pillar in the body of the church is a monument of white marble, inscribed—Herbert Greensmith, esq. died 20th July, 1750, aged 29 years. Ann, his wife, died 17th October, 1750, aged 30 years.

ARMS—Greensmith, *Vert*, on a fesse.

Another—Near this place are deposited the remains of Ann Greensmith, who died the 30th of June, 1767, aged 18. Also of Samuel Beard, gent.: he died the 9th of June, 1775, aged 49.

Another—Herbert Greensmith, esq. died the 8th of January, 1789, aged 41 years.

In the south cross aisle is a white marble monument with the following inscription—The remains of Christopher Bower, during the greater part of a life of nearly 83 years inhabitant of Darley hall, were deposited in the aisle adjoining, near the remains of his wife, parents, and sister, in December, 1790. To his memory, dear to his children, filial piety erects this monument.

An upright gravestone in the middle aisle records the deaths of several of the family of Beard.

Several brass plates in the east cross aisle to the Dakeynes of Darley and Toadhole.

In the north transept is an alabaster gravestone, placed against the wall, with the effigies of John Rollesley, esq. who died in 1514, and Elizabeth his wife, and eight sons and four daughters, engraved thereon, and a coat of arms—Rollesley, a fesse and bordure, *Ermine*, impaling frettee barry paly a fesse.

Another for John Rollesley, who died 27th day of 1535, with himself and wife, eight sons and two daughters engraved thereon, and a coat of arms at bottom—two lions rampant, impaling three leopards' faces—and shield—Rollesley, 1st and 4th, and 2nd and 3rd, chequy a fesse frettee.

Charities.—Parish of Darley-in-the-Dale.

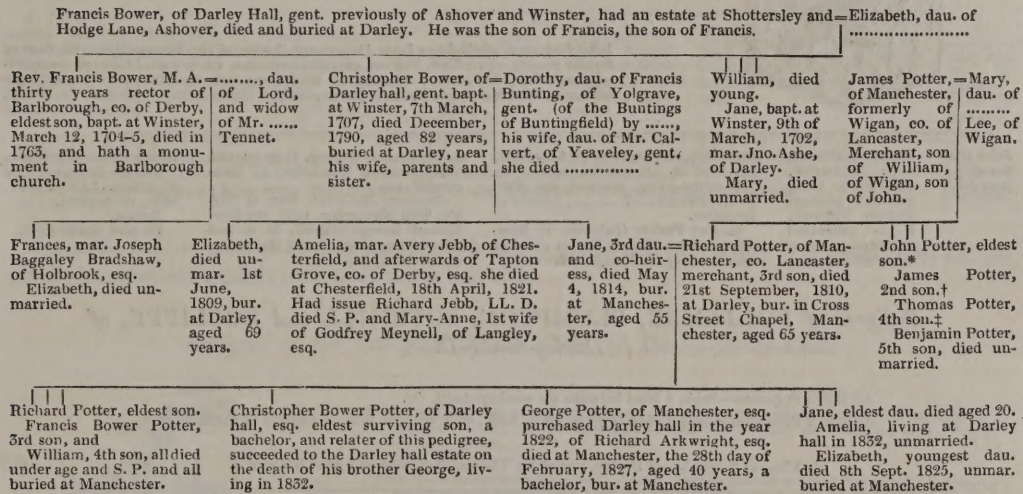
School.

Bromley Rebecca	£10 0 0	Schoolmaster	1778.
Churchwardens	£5 0 0	Schoolmaster	1778.
Donations	£92 2 0	Schoolmaster.	
Garratt Thomas	£20 0 0	Sunday school	23rd June, 1791.
Lawrence Rev. Benjamin...	£500 0 0	Schoolmaster	1st February, 1827.
Taylor Anthony	£60 0 0	Schoolmaster	1703.
Ditto	£40 0 0	To build a school room.	
Phinney Ann	£60 0 0	Schoolmaster.	

The school room being too small and inconvenient for the number of children in the parish, a subscription has lately been raised, to which an addition has been made by the National School Society, and new school buildings, consisting of two school rooms, with apartments erected for the residence of a master and mistress have been built.

Garratt Thomas, of Hornsey, co. Middlesex, esq.	£100....	4	0	0	Poor	23rd June, 1791.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7	5	0	Poor	Will, 1818.

Pedigree of BOWER and POTTER, of Darley Hall.



Darley hall is a good modern brick mansion, built on a pleasant site which commands a view of the whole vale and the hills that surround it.

* John Potter, of Manchester, merchant, married 1st, Catherine Eccles, of Macclesfield; and 2ndly, Elizabeth Withington, of Manchester: by his first wife he had issue,

John, of Manchester, merchant, who, by Sarah, daughter of James Greenway, of Darwin, co. Lancaster, had issue, Sarah-Jane, married to the Honourable Anthony Oliver Molesworth, Captain in the artillery, and died S. P.; Charles, of Dinting Vale, co. Derby, and Darwin, cotton printer, married in 1828, Grace, daughter of David Gordon, of London, esq. son of Sir Alexander Gordon, by whom he has four sons, David, Alfred, Harold, Edwin, and a daughter, Juliet.

Benjamin, 2nd son, of Manchester, merchant, married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of James Potter, of Manchester, by whom he has issue Emma, Frederick, Francis, Edward, besides Elizabeth, Caroline and Ann, who died unmarried.

James, of Manchester, 3rd son, married Mary, daughter of Captain George Moore, of Lancaster, and had issue, Edmund, of Manchester, who, in 1829, married Jesse, daughter of Abraham Crompton, of Lune Villa, near Lancaster, esq.; Sydney, who married Eliza, daughter of Samuel Kaye, of Manchester, solicitor; Mary, Ann and Constantia.

† James Potter, of Manchester, merchant, married Mary, daughter of John Robinson, of Manchester, by whom he had issue,

James, Mary, Robert, Benjamin, James, George, Samuel, Mary, Sarah, Charlotte, and Euphemia, all died young or unmarried.

John, of Manchester, merchant, died in 1792, married Ann, daughter of John Phillips, of Bank Hall, near Stockport, and had issue an only son, the Rev. John Phillips Potter, of Kensington, born about four months after the death of his father, and has issue by his wife Anne, a son, John, and four daughters.

Thomas, of Manchester, merchant, died in 1825, married Ellen, daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Morton, Lancashire, by whom he had issue, Ellen, Thomas, Henry, William, died at sea unmarried, Sarah, Ann, wife of Joseph Railton, of Manchester, Vincent, Charlotte, died aged 8, Allen, Owen, James, Mary, Robert and Frances.

James, of Manchester.

Frances, married Mr. Machonchy; and

Elizabeth, married her cousin, Mr. James Potter, as above stated.

‡ Thomas Potter, of Manchester, married Ann, daughter of Edward Smalley, of Stormerhill, near Bury, Lancashire, and had issue,

Harriett, married Robert Ellis Cunliffe, of Manchester, solicitor.

Nancy, married William Laef, of Manchester.

Ellen, died young.

Edward, of Manchester, married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Paterson, of Manchester, and died S. P.

Arthur, died unmarried, aged about 40.

Louisa, married James Hutchinson, of Woodhill, near Bury.

Thomas Smalley Potter, of Manchester, esq. married, in 1829, Eliza, daughter of Greenhow, of Wilderspool, near Warrington, Lancashire; and

Sophia, died young.



*Pedigree of the family of GISBORNE, of
Darley-in-the-Dale.*

ARMS—granted in 1741, *Erminois*, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, collared, *Argent*, on a canton, *Vert*, a garb, *Or*, impaling the wife's Arms—Pole, of Radbourn.

CREST—A demi-Lion rampant, *Ermines*, collared dovetail, *Or*, issuing out of a mural coronet, *Argent*.

John Gisborne, of Hackney Lane House, esq. Justice of the Peace—Millicent, dau. of for the county of Stafford, 2nd son of John Gisborne, of Yoxall, esq. only son of Thomas Gisborne, of Derby, esq. son of John Gisborne, who was son of John Gisborne, both of Derby, gent, esq.

John Gisborne, jun. esq.	Harriet-Millicent, mar. at Darley, 22nd July, 1828, the Rev. Richard Burton Pidcock, B. A. perpetual curate of co. Stafford.	Frederick, died April 9, 1818, aged 21, buried at St. Alkmund's, Derby. Caroline-Anne, married the Rev. T. A. Rickards, of county of Leicester. Hartley Packer Gisborne, of Manchester, mar. Miss A. Pratt; she died 15th January, 1831, aged 30.	Anne, mar. at Darley, 11th August, 1827, Bernard Michaelis, of Manchester, esq. Charlotte-Millicent, mar. at Darley, 20th November, 1827, the Rev. Edward George Simcox, M. A. 2nd son of George Simcox, of Harborne, co. Stafford, esq.	Henry-Francis Gisborne. Charles Gisborne, died at Acton, 13th of Nov. 1831, unmarried. Emma. Edward Sacheverel.
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*Pedigree of FOLJAMBE, PLUMPTON, SOTEHILL and ROCLIFFE, of
Darley-in-the-Dale.*

ARMS of Foljambe—*Sable*, a bend between six escallop shells, *Or*.

ARMS of Plumpton—*Argent*, five fusils in fesse, *Sable*, each charged with an escallop of the field.

Sir Thomas Foljambe, of Darley, son of Sir Thomas Foljambe and Alice his wife.—

Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Darley, knt. seneschal, a steward to=Avena or Avice, dau. of Ireland, of Hartshorn, co. Derby: thought John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; died 6 Richard II. buried by Blore to be a dau. of Darley, of Darley, and by Dr. Thoroton to be a dau. of Pagan de Viliers, of Kinnolton.

Godfrey Foljambe, died before his father.—Margaret, 40 Edward III. Thomas Foljambe, of Walton, co. Derby, in right of his wife.

Godfrey Foljambe, under age 6 Richard II.—

Alicia Foljambe, dau. and heir.—Sir Robert de Plumpton, of Plumpton, co. York.

Elizabeth, dau. of Brian Stapleton, first wife.—Sir William de Plumpton, knt. died 15th October, 20 Edward IV. anno 1480.—Katherine, dau. of Thomas Winteringham, 2nd wife. Godfrey.

William Plumpton, died before his father.—..... dau. of Lord Clifford. Sir Robert de Plumpton, knt. heir in tail to his grandfather, married Agnes, dau. of Sir William Gascoigne.

John Sotehill, of Stokerston, co. Leicester, son and heir of John Sotehill, of the same place, by Ann, daughter and co-heir of John de Boiville. Died in 1493. ARMS—1 and 4, *Gules*, an Eagle displayed, *Argent*, Sotehill; 2 and 3, *Gules*, a fesse, *Or*, between three saltiers coupes, *Argent*, Boiville. Elizabeth Plumpton, granddaughter and co-heiress, aged 19 years 20 Edward IV. died a widow 21st September, 22 Henry VII. Margaret Plumpton, eldest granddaughter and co-heiress, aged 21 years 20 Edward IV. Rocliffe.

Henry Sotehill, son and heir apparent, died in 1483, buried at Stokerston.—Jane, dau. of Richard Empsom. Anne, married to Bertrand Hasebrigg, of Nousley. Brian Rocliffe, Margery, dau. of Sir Thomas Metham.

Jane Sotehill.—John Constable, of Kinnolton. Elizabeth Sotehill, mar. Sir William Drury,* knt. co. Suffolk. John Rocliffe, —

Ann, wife of Sir Anthony Thorold, knt. whose daughter and heiress, Winifrid Thorold, married Sir George Clifton, of Clifton, co. Nottingham, knt. Anne, married Sir Ingram Clifford,† knt.

* A moiety of Old Hall manor (Darley) was in Constable and Drury; the latter became sole owner, and in 1547, sold the whole of the moiety to William Needham. *Lysons*.

† Clifford's moiety of Darley Old Hall manor was sold about 1587, to Roger Columbelle, esq. of Nether Hall manor.

Pedigree of HEATHCOTE, of Stancliffe Hall, in Darley Dale.

Arthur Heathcote, of Blackwall in Taddington, co. Derby, yeoman, — Anne, his wife, died 4th November, 1807, died 6th December, 1807, aged 90, buried at Chelmorton. | aged 91, buried at Chelmorton.

James Shepley, — Elizabeth Heathcote, of Liverpool, afterwards of Darley, co. of Derby, gent. where he died, Dec. 1806, aged 58.	Elizabeth Heathcote, baptized at Taddington, Sept. 1747-8, died July 15, 1825, aged 78.	Martha, called Mary on her gravestone, bapt. 24th Feb. 1744, died Sept. 6, 1819, aged 75, bur. at Chelmorton.	Dorothy, baptized Februry 20, 1745. Anne, bapt. 17th Februry, 1756.	John Heathcote, of Stancliffe Hall, in Darley dale, gent. bapt. 18th Jan. 1749, died 15th Jan. 1821, aged 72, unmarried: devised Stancliffe to his nephew, Arthur Heathcote Shepley.	Arthur, bapt. May 7, 1754.	William Heathcote, of Batavia, colony of Demerara, purchased Stancliffe Hall, in 1799, which he bequeathed to his brother John, died S. P.
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Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, of Stancliffe Hall, Darley, and Blackwall in Taddington, gent.: took the name of Heathcote by royal sign manual, under the will of his maternal uncle, John; living in 1832.	Hannah, dau. of Farmer, of Bakewell and Ashford, co. Derby.	John Shepley, died April 9, 1820, aged 40, buried in Darley church-yard.	Anne, married Thos. Brailsford, of East Barkwith, co. Lincoln, surgeon.	Elizabeth, married John Lingard, of Blackwall in Taddington, died June, 1829. Had issue three sons and two daughters.	, son, died on his passage from Demerara.
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William Heathcote Heathcote, died 5th September, 1822, aged 7, buried in Darley church-yard.	Elizabeth.	John.	Jane.
Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, died 24th July, 1825, aged 4, buried in Darley church-yard.	Anne.	Thomas.	Mary.
Emily-Harriet Heathcote Heathcote, died 15th Nov. 1828, aged 3 months, buried in Darley church-yard.	Hannah.		Dorothy.

Stancliffe hall is erected on a gritstone rock at the north end of Darley Dale, and from its elevated situation commands a view of the whole dale.

Pedigree of the family of DAKEYNE, of Darley-in-the-Dale.

ARMS of Dakeyne, of Stubbing Edge, &c. — *Gules*, a Lion passant gardant between two mullets in pale, *Or*, all between two flanches, *Argent*, each charged with a Griffin segreant, *Sable*.

CREST — A dexter arm embowed, *Proper*, issuing out of a naval crown, *Or*, holding a battle axe of the second, on the wrist a riband, *Azure*.

MOTTO — "Stryke, Dakyns, the Devil's in the hempe."

Robert Dawkin, of Chelmorton and Biggin Grange, in the county of Derby, had also lands in Fairfield, Wollow, Pigtor, Staden, &c. in the same county, in 10 Edward IV. (See Deeds in the possession of the late Daniel Dakeyne, jun.)

John Dalkin, of Biggin Grange, prepositas of — Allice, dau. of John de la Pole, of Hartington, Hartington, 7 Henry VII. (See Records in the Duchy Office of Lancaster.) | esq. son of Sir John de la Pole, knt. of the same place, county of Derby.

George Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, co. Derby, — Agnes, dau. and co-heir of John, son of Humphrey Beresford, of New — Robert Dakyns, of esq. 1st husband, died in 1535, ancestor of ton Grange, co. Derby, esq. (In the Beresford Pedigree, she is called Bigginge Grange, present Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, daughter of Humphrey Beresford, esq. 7th son of Thomas Beresford, living in 1543. of Bentley, and Agnes Hassall.)

Robert Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, esq. overseer of the Will of his brother, John Dakyn, 1574.

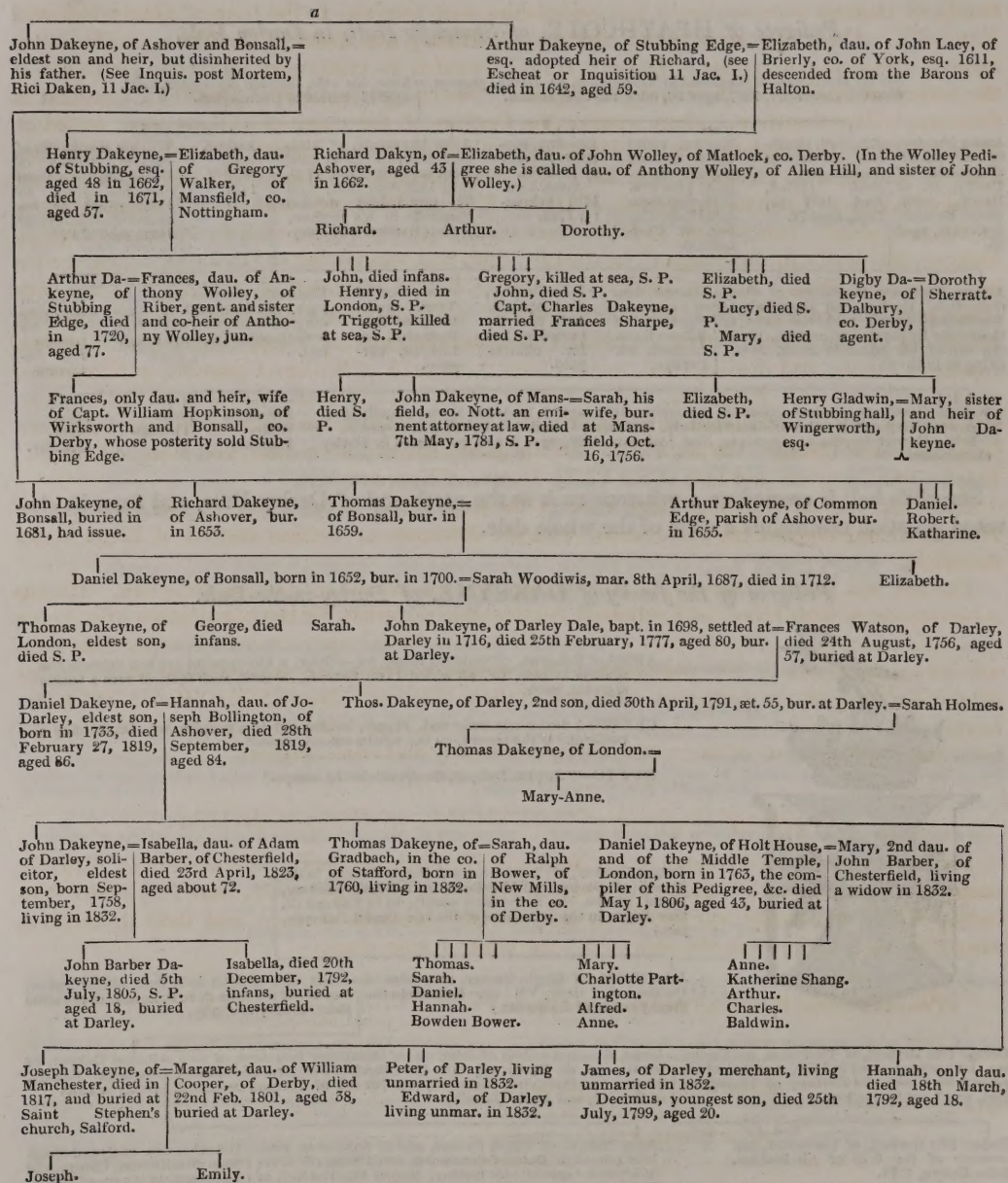
John Dakyn, of Biggin Grange, and of Snitterton, gent. — Dorothy, dau. of Otwell Needham, of Snitterton, Cowley, and Will proved in Doctors' Commons, dated March 3, 1574; in which he appoints his brother, Robert Fitz Herbert, of Thornssett, in the co. of Derby, Tissington, esq. and his brother, Richard Wendesley, of esq. dead in 1574, buried at Wendesley, esq. overseers of his Will. (See also the Pedigree in the College of Arms.) Died 24th April, 1575, aged 58. | Darley-in-the-Dale, mar. at the same place, 1541.

Richard Dakeyne, of Biggin, and of Stubbing Edge, in the parish of Ashover, co. of Derby, gent. 1588. Will dated 25th Aug. 8 Jac. I. In his Will, at Lichfield, his name is spelt Richard Dakin, but his signature thereto is "Richard Dakeyne." His second wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hunloke, of Wingerworth, widow of William Crich, of Ashover, and formerly of Stubbing Edge, gent.

Katherine, dau. of Patrick Shang, of Edinburgh, in Scotland, gent. Maid of Honour to Mary, Queen of the Scots. (See the late Mr. Wolley's Manuscripts.) In the original manuscripts of Thomas Brailsford, penes, late D. Dakeyne, jun. she is said to be sister to the Earl of Rothes, in Scotland.

Robert Dakyn, 2nd son, married Ellen, dau. and heir of Simon Doules, of Duffield, in the county of Derby, died S. P.

Clemence, 1st, wife of Dionesius Woodward, 2ndly, of Nicholas Brown, of Matlock, in the county of Derby. Bridget, wife of William Middleton, of Wansley, county of Nottingham, esq. died S. P. Clara, married Bryan. Jane, wife of Turner.



The name of De Akeny, Dakeny, Dakeyne, Dakin, Dakins, Dawkin, are of the same original, as may be proved by manuscripts in the Herald's College, &c. deeds and manuscripts in the possession of the late Mr. D. Dakeyne, and from other manuscripts he had seen, the name is promiscuously spelt Dakeyn, Dakin, Dakeyns, Dawkyn, Dawkins, Dakeyne, Dakaine, Dakayne, and even differing in the same deed, will, or parish register. Mr. Dakeyne doubted not but Daking was a different spelling of the same name.

The name of De Akeny or Dakeny, followed William the Conqueror into England. A knightly

family of Dakeny were settled in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, in the time of Henry III. and Edward I. About the same period Baldwin de Akeney was Lord of Holkham, in the latter county. Several generations of Dakeny, from Edward I. to 1390, were Lords of a sixth part of the barony of Kainho, in the county of Bedford. Several generations of Dakin are recorded in Chauncey's Hertfordshire. Many respectable families of the name of Dakins were seated at Brandesburton, Cottingham, Linton, Hackness, and other places, county of York. Arthur Dakins, of Linton and Hackness, esq. M. P. for Scarborough, 7 Edward VI. was second son of Robert Dakins, of Chelmorton, county of Derby, 3 Henry VIII. who was son of Thomas Dakyn, of the same place. This Arthur, in 1563, had a confirmation of Arms, with the Motto—"Stryke, Dakyns, the devil's in the hempe:" he died in 1592, and was buried at Hackness, where are his monument and arms. Arthur, his only son, died S. P. and Margaret, his daughter and heir, was thrice married, but died S. P. Humphry Dakyns, of Chelmorton, eldest brother and devisee, in remainder of the above Arthur, married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Sheldon, of Sheldon, county of Derby, and died in 1600, leaving issue Amy, wife of William Constable, of Sherburne, county of York, esq.; Katherine, wife of Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow, county of Derby, gent. and Robert Dakyns, of Linton, esq. son and heir, living in 1612, having issue Robert, eldest son (who had issue George, Arthur, Philip and Margaret) Arthur, second son, and Margaret, wife of Ralph Luton, esq. son and heir of Sir Philip Luton, of Knapton, knt.

The Dakeynes of Stubbing Edge were of the same blood as the above Arthur Dakeyne, of Hackness, and adopted the same Arms, with the difference of Griffins instead of Lions in the flaunches.

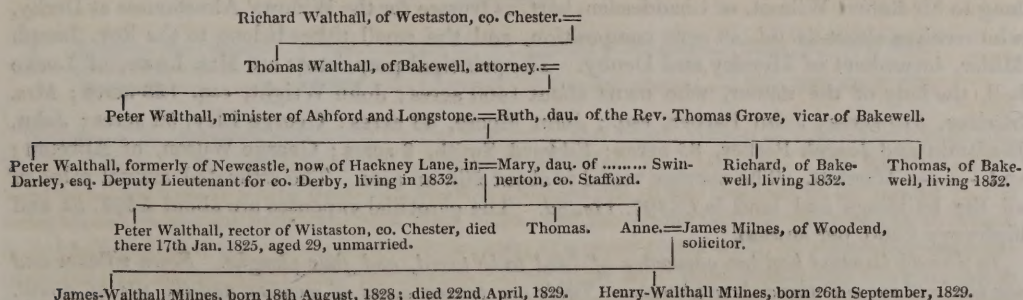
The late Mr. Daniel Dakeyne, of Holt House, was a poet and an eminent antiquary. He was a contemporary with Blore, and collected considerable materials for the compilation of a Topographical and Genealogical History of his native county, which are contained in seven folio manuscript volumes, now in the possession of his widow, to whom we acknowledge ourselves indebted for some of the pedigrees contained in these volumes. Messrs. Edward and James Dakeyne, his younger brothers, are eminent mechanics, and have obtained patents for their inventions and improvements of flax and spinning machinery and steam engines.

Pedigree of the family of WALTHALL, of Darley-in-the-Dale.

The early part of the Pedigree of the family of Walthall, originally descended from Walthall, county of Westmoreland, is given in Ormrod's History of Cheshire, vol. 3, page 178, under Wistaston, where the family was seated as early as the sixteenth century, and their descendant, James Walthall Hammond, esq. still enjoys the estate at that place.

ARMS—Or, a chevron, *Vert*, between three Hawks, close, *Sable*.

CREST—On a wreath an Arm embowed vested, *Gules*, cuffed, *Ermine*, the hand clenched, thereon a Falcon close, *Proper*, beaked, *Or*.



The principal residences in the beautiful vale of Darley belong to Sir Francis Darwin, Arthur

Heathcote Heathcote, Christopher Bower Potter, John Gisborne, James Dakeyne, Benjamin Broomhead, and Thomas Knowlton, esqrs. the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence and Mrs. Slater.

Sydnope house is built on the north bank of the romantic little brook Sydnope, on which there is a beautiful waterfall. The country around Sydnope has a wild and sterile appearance. In front, to the south, Farley hill and part of the East Moor towers above it, and on the north is a high hill called Darley Flash. In 1826, Sir Francis Darwin began to enlarge and much improve the house, and has since made it his residence. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with fountains, grottoes, harbours, &c. Above the house there is a lake covering 16 acres, which is ornamented with a small vessel. The interior of the house is stored with a small but rare collection of Greek coins, foreign and native fossils, antique urns, lamps and other curious reliques from the ancient tombs of Greece, collected by Sir Francis during his travels in that country. A copy of the Portland vase, by Wedgewood, beautiful ancient sculpture, bronzes, paintings, and a rich store of ancient and modern literature.

Darley Moor, in the parish of Norbury.

DENBY is a scattered village 7 m. N. of Derby, and 3 m. S. of Ripley, on the right of the Denebi, Derby and Alfreton turnpike road. It is a township, a constabulary, and a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Horsley, in the deanery of Castillar, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. In 1831, it contained 240 houses, 243 families, and 1272 inhabitants. Of the families, 50 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 30 in trade and handicraft, and the 163 not included in the two preceding classes are chiefly employed in working the extensive collieries and ironstone-pits which abound in the parish. Of the 300 males above 21 years of age, 92 are employed in agriculture, 51 as framework-knitters or retail traders, 150 as labourers in the collieries, &c. and 7 variously.

This village seems to have been of some importance early in the fourteenth century. In 8 Edward III. Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, obtained a charter for a market, and also a fair on the eve and nativity of the Blessed Virgin.

At one period four respectable families resided here, viz. two of the name of Lowe, Roby, and Smith. This place also gave birth to the celebrated astronomer royal, the Rev. John Flamsteed, who was born at Denby old hall.

The Denby Colliery Company have the minerals for two miles east by west, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. Mrs. Lowe has also valuable coal mines on her estate here and elsewhere in the great coal field. The soft coals procured from the pits here are considered superior to most others in the county for smiths' use, and there is a great demand for them. The Denby hard coal is much consumed in the borough of Derby, and large quantities are sent by canal into the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester and Northampton.

The township, containing about 2200 acres of coal and ironstone land, the surface of which is stiff clay, is watered by Bottle brook, and bounded by Ripley and Codnor N.; Loscoe and Heanor E.; Horsley Woodhouse S.; Kilbourn and Heage W.; and Smalley S. E. The great tithes belong to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. as trustee for the Widows' Almshouses at Derby, who receives about 2s. 6d. an acre composition, and the small tithes belong to the Rev. Joseph Miller, incumbent of Horsley and Denby. The principal proprietors are Mrs. Lowe, of Locko hall, the lady of the manor, who owns about 1400 acres; John Wright, esq. 120 acres; Mrs. Strelley, 310 acres; John Barber, esq.; John Moore, 48 acres; George Eley, 32 acres; John, Benjamin and Joseph Barber, 85 acres; Edward Smith, 8 acres; George Wilson, of Alfreton; and ——— Marriott. The average rental is about 26s. an acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3897. 11s. 3d. The parochial expenses are about £598. 5s. and highways £200. per annum.

In Denebi Osmund had two carucates of land to be taxed, and four ploughs. Seven villanes and one bordar have now there three ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow and the site of a mill. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 100s. now 20s. A knight of Ralph's holds it. D. B. 321.

The Ralph here mentioned was Ralph de Burun, under whose family, in the time of Henry I. it was held by Patrick de Rossel. By the *Test. de Neville* we are informed that in the time of king John, his favourite, William Briwere, held lands in Denby, for which he paid by the hands of Hugo de Makeny, 24s. 8d. The chief part of the manor remained in the possession of the family of de Rossel, until the reign of Henry VI. when, as the property of the heiress, it became vested in Lawrence Lowe, sergeant at law, the ancestor of the family of Lowe, of Locko. The Rossels had a park at Denby in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Edward II. Richard de Grey, of Codnor, held a part of the manor in right of a gift from William Rossel and William Bernack, who are styled kinsmen and co-heirs of John de Denby. In the 8th of the succeeding reign Richard de Grey obtained a charter for a market at Denby on Thursdays, and a fair for two days at the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. He left to his son, John de Grey, an estate at Denby, which was called the manor of Park hall. The family of de Frescheville held the hall and lands under the de Greys, of Codnor, from the 14th of Richard II. until the reign of Henry VI. and on the 21st year of the last mentioned reign, Richard de Grey, of Codnor, died and left it to his son Henry.

John Lowe, esq. the son of John, was living in 1712, and had a very good house at Denby. Richard Lowe, esq. the last heir-male of that family, died, without lawful issue, in 1785; and bequeathed the estates of Denby and Locko to William Drury, who, in 1791, took the name and arms of Lowe by royal sign manual.

Matthew Smith, esq. who was high sheriff for the county in 1685, held a part of this manor, and erected a handsome residence near the town, at a place called White Moor.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a gothic structure, with a tower terminated by a handsome spire. It stands in the centre of the village, embosomed amongst elm and lime trees. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £9. It has been augmented with £400. subscribed, £200. royal bounty, and a parliamentary grant of £1200. It is now about £250. a year. Mrs. Lowe, of Locko hall, is the patroness, and the Rev. Joseph Miller is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, consisting of two figures, a man and his wife, kneeling on cushions, and their children, two sons and two daughters, beneath them, all in a praying posture. At the top of the monument are two shields or coats of arms, one of eight quarters and another of four. There are also many monuments for the family of Lowe, viz:

In memory of William Drury Lowe, esq. of Locko Park, who died 11th July, 1827, in the 74th year of his age.

In memory of Richard Lowe, esq. of Locko, the youngest son of Vincent Lowe, esq. of this place, who

died 28th May, 1785, aged 69. In grateful remembrance of whom this monument is erected by his kinsman, William Drury Lowe, esq.

In memory of John Lowe, of Locko, esq. who died 6th December, 1771 (being his birthday) aged 67. The respect which his rank in life demanded—his uprightness, benevolence and piety deserved and enlarged. He married Sydney, only daughter and heiress to Richard Marriott, of Alscot, in the county of Gloucester, esq. who erected this monument as a token of affection. Also are deposited the remains of Sydney Lowe, relict of the above John Lowe, esq.: she died July 28, 1789, aged 80.

Charities.

Gisborne Rev. Francis...	Funds	5 10 0	Clothing to the poor ...	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Lowe Mary	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	
Massie Jane.....	£400.*	Interest	Church and school.....	Will, 29th April, 1728.

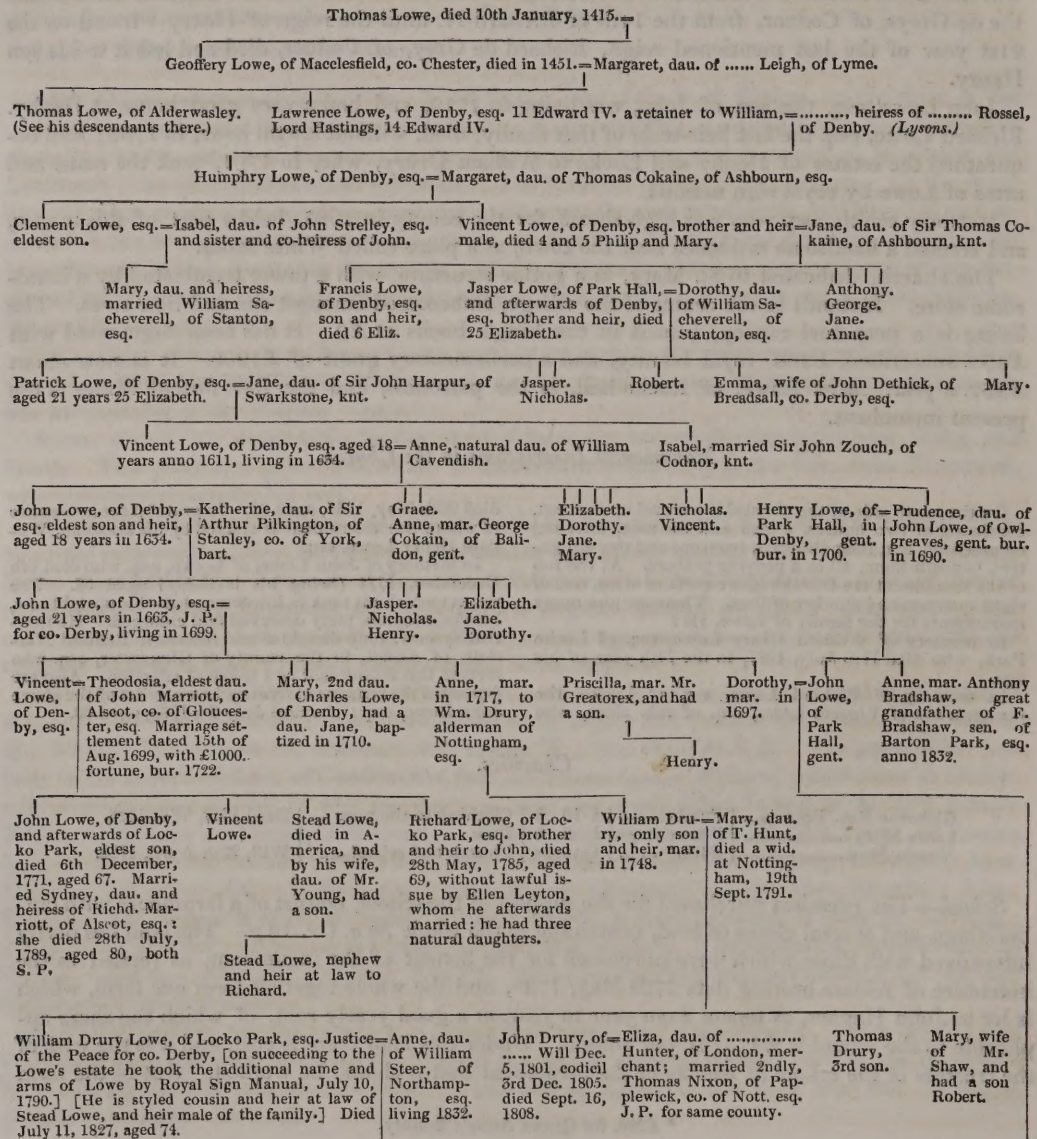
School.—The premises purchased for the support of the school, consist of a farmhouse with out-buildings, and several closes of land, containing in the whole 38 a. 0 r. 18 p. The land lies partly intermixed with those which were purchased for the benefit of the incumbent, as recited in the indenture of release bearing date 27th May, 1733, and the whole together form one farm, which is let to John Haynes, as tenant from year to year, at a good yearly rent, of which the share applicable to the school is £47. 10s. per annum. Under this land there is coal, and it is the wish of the trustees of the school as well as of the incumbent that it should be worked. Out of the farm

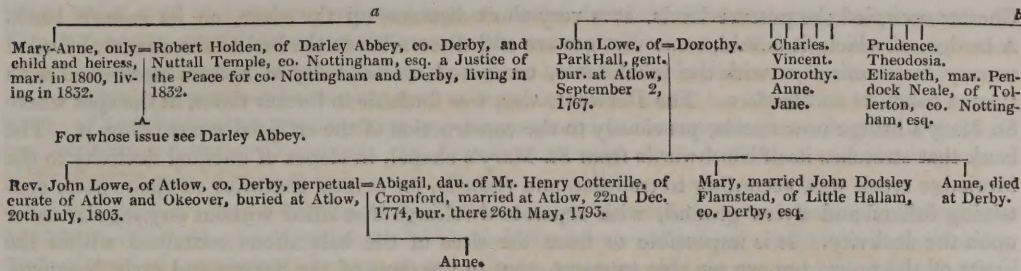
* £200. for Queen Anne's Bounty.

the schoolmaster receives £35. 14s. per annum. On account of this income he instructs twenty-five children of the parish of Denby, in reading and writing, without any charge, and the girls in knitting and sewing. Books are provided for the scholars, and on leaving school, if they have behaved well, they are furnished with a Bible and Prayer-Book.

Pedigree of the family of LOWE, of Denby, from the sixth volume of Dakeyne's Manuscripts, with additions and corrections, by the Publisher.

ARMS, quarterly—1 and 4, *Azure*, a Hart trippant, *Argent*, Lowe.
2 and 3, *Argent*, on a chief, *Vert*; two mullets, *Or*, each charged with an annulet, *Azure*, Drury.
CREST of Lowe—a Wolf passant.
of Drury—a Greyhound courant, *Sable*, collared, *Or*, and charged with two mullets of the last.





The family of Lowe are of long standing in the county of Derby ; they became possessed of a considerable estate here as early as Henry VI. which has continued in the family to the present time.

DERBY, the capital of the county, is a corporate and borough town, sending two representatives to parliament, and consisting of five parishes with their dependent chapelries and townships, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. It is situate upon the banks of the Derwent, upon ground of different heights, and is surrounded with gentle and pleasant eminences, from which flow the Markeaton and other brooks. It is in longitude $1^{\circ} 25' W.$ latitude $52^{\circ} 58' N.$; 126 m. N. N. W. from London ; 178 m. from Brighton ; 28 m. from Leicester ; 17 m. from Loughborough ; 16 m. W. from Nottingham ; 54 m. from Lincoln and Gainsborough ; 66 m. from Boston ; 103 m. from Hull ; 264 m. S. from Edinburgh ; 90 m. from York ; 36 m. from Sheffield ; 24 m. from Chesterfield ; 23 m. from Mansfield ; 13 m. from Alfreton ; 91 m. S. E. from Liverpool ; 109 m. from Lancaster ; 73 m. from Chester ; 62 m. from Manchester ; 38 m. from Buxton ; 27 m. from Bakewell ; 17 m. from Matlock Bath ; 16 m. from Cromford ; 13 m. from Wirksworth ; 8 m. from Belper ; 128 m. N. E. from Bath and Bristol ; 40 m. from Birmingham ; 23 m. from Lichfield ; 11 m. from Burton ; 42 m. from Coventry ; 14 m. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch ; 19 m. from Uttoxeter, and 13 m. from Ashbourn.

The town of Derby is situate on the western bank of the Derwent, about forty-five miles from the source of that river, and nearly ten from its junction with the Trent. As the river approaches the town from Darley it is less confined by the great ridge of limestone and granite hills that embank its eastern side until it has passed the village of Duffield. The valley then opening to a considerable extent in that direction, the waters expand and frequently overflow the more level ground, and consequently the stream rolls on, with a wider and less rapid course. Opposite to the town of Derby, it embraces several insulated knowls or holmes, and the land stretches in meadows and marshes. The western bank, on which the town is built, rises with a bold but not abrupt sweep, in several undulated heights from the water's edge. These heights are indented by a valley through which flows a strong brook from Markeaton. This brook is known by various names : it was anciently called the Odde-brook. The part of it without the town, and until it becomes united with a small stream named Foulbrook drainage from Littleover, is called the Markeaton brook, and the remainder, to its junction with the Derwent, is denominated the Morledge creek or Gaol brook.

If we, in imagination, divest the whole of the site of Derby of the houses, manufactories, churches and other buildings with which it is covered, we shall be struck with the beauty and convenience, which undoubtedly tempted its earliest founders to select it as a place of residence. Records of its state during the time of the Britons are not to be expected, but we may easily suppose that its central situation, its hills and valleys of fertile marl, and the groves of oaks which, on such a soil, must have grown very luxuriantly, would tempt the Druids and their dependants to make it one of their principal abodes, as a priesthood, not less observant of the eligibility of their locations, did at a subsequent era. There is reason to believe that the northern slope, descending below St. Alkmund's church to the water's edge, where the remains of St. Mary's church and monastery are still visible, is the most ancient part of the town. The Roman station of Little

Chester occupied the pasture lands, at a very short distance up the river, on its eastern bank. A bridge, of which, it is said, some vestiges are still discernible in the bed of the stream, afforded an easy communication with the inhabitants, composed undoubtedly of natives intermixed with Roman colonists and traders. The Derwent, also, was fordable in former times, at the spot where St. Mary's bridge now stands, previously to the construction of the artificial weirs below it. The bank that stretches itself southwards from St. Mary's chapel, in slopes of unequal declivity to the Morledge creek was, according to tradition and records, for several centuries an open space, containing fullers' and dyers' ground, with separate dwellings that stood without any regular order upon the declivity. It is impossible to trace the sites of the habitations contained within the limits of the town, but we are able to assert, that in the days of the Saxons and early Normans, the western elevations, which must have been pleasant and inviting, with the Odde-brook flowing through coppices intermingled with willows and alders, and its gentle eminences on the north and the south covered with oaks and beech, were occupied by clusters of regular ecclesiastics. From Darley, through St. Helen's, Nun's-green, Friar-gate, to St. James's, these monastics swarmed like bees on a bank of thyme, and in that direction there was scarcely an inch of land unappropriated by monasteries with their pleasure grounds, gardens and orchards.

Were we to venture, with materials sufficient scarcely to supply suggestions, to sketch an imaginary outline of Derby, in those ancient times of which we have been speaking, we should first place groups of habitations in the part of St. Alkmund's parish which lies nearest the river, and these we should connect by some isolated dwellings with that part of the parish of St. Werburgh which, lying on the Odde-brook, would be likely to attract the millers and the bleachers by the conveniences which that stream must have afforded them. St. Alkmund and St. Werburgh are both Saxon saints, of whom mention has been made in our General History. On the most elevated spot between the Derwent and the Odde-brook, we would fix the site of the old church of All-hallows or All Saints, with the residences of its secular priesthood, in an open space of ground. The Iron-gate* and Sadler-gate with their artizans in iron, armory, harness and various implements serviceable in battle or field labour, should gradually appear with workshops and houses scattered down the side of the hill and along the bank of the Odde-brook. Behind these, we would endeavour to trace a highway from the hamlet of Werburgh, just where the brook dividing its course flows in two or three streams, and intersects the land into holmes or islands. This road would pass a little to the north of All Saint's church, and taking the top of the hill to the north-east, would enter Bridge-gate and terminate at St. Mary's church and monastery. Of this supposed road, the first part alone, near the Odde-brook remains, and is still called St. Mary's-gate,† puzzling topographers to account for its existence with such a name, in a part of the town so remote from the edifice that seems to have given it its appellation. Having ventured thus to trace St. Mary's-gate from the brook to the ford or bridge over the Derwent, we may boldly assert that it was the main road through the town at the time of the Saxons, and that, crossing the Odde-brook at St. Werburgh's, it was carried on between the possessions of the monks of St. James and the Dominicans of Friar-gate, and so on over the hill at Littleover until it arrived at the ferry opposite Repton or Repandun,‡ then the capital of Mercia, and the residence of her monarchs. On the fall of the Mercian kingdom the intercourse with Repton would necessarily

* Gate formerly signified *road* or *footpath*, and in the Cambridge Latin Dictionary, we find *gate* or *way*, rendered by *semita* and *via*.

† It may indeed be objected, that if ever a road to the east of St. Alkmund's church, leading to St. Mary's bridge had existed, it would not have been destroyed and built over. The communication which has constantly been carried on between this town and Nottingham, particularly when the two adjoining counties were under the same Lord Lieutenant, and the assizes were held alternately in the county town of each, would certainly have rendered the preservation of such a road desirable. It must however be recollected that all the old *gates* or roads in this and other ancient towns are narrow and crooked; besides St. Alkmund's church-yard has been enlarged eastward, by taking in part of an old passage that entered Bridge-gate opposite to Darley lane. King-street and the western side of Queen-street have been built upon what was formerly monastic property, and the broader road through these streets, although it diverges somewhat to the west, may have been preferred to the old narrow *gate*.

‡ *Repandun* is a contraction for *Repandunum*, but the former name is used by various old monkish writers as the nominative or appellative case, although in the other cases it takes the regular form of the second declension.

cease, and a road to Leicester, where kings of a later date have held their court and summoned their parliament, would consequently be opened, and speedily become the great road to London.

The site of the market-place appears not to have been changed: it must have been convenient to the dyers, bleachers, woolstaplers and millers, in whose hands lay the chief business of the town. The holy rood or wooden cross may be presumed to have stood where Rooden or Rotten-row has been subsequently erected. St. James's monastery with its offices occupied a large part of the western side of the present corn-market.

To the south of the Odde-brook or Markeaton brook, the land rises more gradually, but attains a superior elevation. Green-lane and Abbot's-hill with the adjoining declivities constituted a ridge of land of considerable height, commanding a prospect of wide extent and overlooking the whole of the town. On a projecting part of this eminence stood the castle, with walls and towers extending down to the bank of the river. Of this fortress, of which there remain only nominal vestiges, we may venture to assert that it was of great antiquity, and that it was occupied and probably rebuilt by the Danes during the early part of the tenth century. This castle may again have gone to decay, and have been repaired by Peverel, the natural son of William the Conqueror, by whom that venerable antiquarian, Hutton, supposes it to have been built; but there are reasons to believe that the Danes were masters chiefly of this southern portion of the town, and we are informed by writers of authenticity that they never neglected to raise fortifications or to improve those which they found in the places where they settled for any time. Besides the road from this elevated part of the town to Repton or Repandun, which was long in the hands of the Danes, crosses a high land which commands a view of that ancient capital of Mercia, and on that ridge the hamlet of Normanton still exists and proves that these North-men or Norsemen, as they were called by the Saxons, had there fixed an important station.

The walls of the castle extended to the river's edge, and one of the principal fortresses stood upon the eminence now called Cock-pit-hill. We may conclude that the part of Derby south of Markeaton brook was, for some centuries, but thinly inhabited.

Having taken this imaginary survey of the situation of the town, and of the gradual occupation by the Britons, Saxons and Normans until about a century or two after the Conquest, we will proceed to such matters of record as have descended to the present period. There have been various conjectures concerning the name of the town; but the most probable is its derivation from the British appellation of the river on which it is situate. *Derwent* is the name applied to swift streams in different parts of England. The Roman station called *Castrum Parvum* or Little Chester, took the name of *Derventio* from its proximity to the British town. In the chronicle of the princely Ethelward, the learned son of Alfred, we are told that the Saxon name of this town was *Northworthige*, and that the Danes called it *Deoraby*. We may suppose that the casual appellation of *Northworthige*, or the northern market, had reference to its position with respect to *Repton* or *Repandun*, the capital of Mercia, situate at about the distance of eight miles on the southern bank of the Trent. That it was known to the Saxons as well as the Danes by the appellation of *Deoraby*, appears from the general Saxon Chronicles, where it is mentioned by no other name, and from coins struck in this town, during the reigns of Athelstan and Edgar. The word *Deoraby* is a corruption of the old British name, or perhaps an adaptation of it to the Saxon idiom; the syllable *aby* being the origin of our word *abode*. From *Deoraby* the modern appellation *Derby* is easily deduced. Some persons have imagined that the name is compounded of *Deer*, a wild or swift animal, and *by* or *aby*, an abode; and they point to the arms of the town as authority for their supposition. Mr. Pilkington thinks this conjecture is rendered probable by two circumstances. "One is," says that ingenious topographer, "that the arms of the town are, a buck couchant in a park; and the other, that one of the lanes adjoining the town is still called Lodge lane." To this it has been replied that the arms are derived from the name, for the name was used long before the introduction of armorial bearings into England. They are allusive or hieroglyphic arms, the *buck* expressing the syllable *Deer* or *Der*, and the *park*, the syllable *by* or *abode*. As to Lodge-lane, it was probably the approach to a monastic lodge belonging to St. Helen's. There are others (as the Rev. Robert Simpson remarks) among whom are Bishop

Gibson, who have supposed that the name *Derby* is derived from *Bi*, by, and *Dur*, water; but this differs little from the derivation already given.

The first historical mention of the place is found in the writings of the venerable Bede, who relates that Edwin, after he had been restored by the aid of Rodowald, king of the East Angles, to the kingdom of Northumberland, met at this place,* which was a royal town, the bishop Paulinus, who had accompanied his second wife, the princess Ethelburga of Kent, from her father's court. In the presence of this holy man, a ruffian in the pay of Quicelm, king of the West Saxons, assailed Edwin with an envenomed weapon, and would have assassinated him, had not a thane, named Lilla, thrown himself before the king, received the blow through his body, and fallen dead at the feet of the prince, to the safety of whom he had devoted his life. Edwin himself was slightly wounded, and vowed by his Saxon gods, that he would be avenged on the treacherous enemy. Paulinus told him that vengeance was in the hands of the Christian God alone, and promised him victory if he would become a christian. The king promised to do so, and his pious queen being that same night delivered of a daughter, Edwin, at the persuasion of the bishop, united with the entreaties of his royal consort, consented that his infant daughter should receive the rites of baptism with twelve of the most distinguished of his attendants. He shortly afterwards obtained a complete victory over the West Saxons. Edwin, who combined great political prudence with his valour, hesitated to embrace publicly the christian faith, notwithstanding the earnest prayers of the queen, but endeavoured first to secure the approbation of the Grand Council, and to overcome the prejudices of his Saxon subjects, by inducing Coifi, the high priest, in whose appeals to their divinities both the populace and the army had been accustomed to confide, to profess himself a convert to christianity. Having accomplished these two important points, he was baptized, together with his niece Hilda, on Easter-day, 627.

A period ensues of more than two hundred and forty years without the mention of any historical circumstance relative to the town of Derby. In 874, the Danish chieftain, Halfdene, established his head quarters in this town, and nominated the abject Saxon prince, Ceonwulf, to the throne of Mercia, which he held as tributary to the Danes until 877. He was then dispossessed and slain by his ferocious masters, who placed Danish garrisons in five of the principal towns of Mercia—Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Stamford. Having despoiled Repandun, where were situate the residence and the burial place of the Mercian monarchs, the Danish chief made Derby his capital, and by the sufferance of the great Alfred, who, having caused his paramount authority to be acknowledged, was desirous that his subjects, whether Saxons or Danes, should live in peace. This part of Mercia had suffered greatly during the Danish wars; and therefore after the submission of the Danes, Alfred settled a colony of these subdued and newly baptized marauders in Derby. The whole of Mercia he bestowed upon Æthelred, with the title of *Subregulus*, or Duke of Mercia; but this prince, who had espoused Æthelfleda, the daughter of Alfred, never carried his power into those parts of the province possessed by the Danes: it was left for his heroic widow to rescue Derby and the rest of Mercia from Danish tyranny.

In 912 the government of Mercia was administered by Æthelfleda with wisdom and heroic courage. Her brother, Edward the Elder, was then on the throne of England; and was engaged in warfare with the turbulent Danes. As the particulars of these wars are narrated in our General History of the County, it will be sufficient to repeat, that in 918, this heroic princess surprised the Danish commander in Derby and gained possession of the town. In this conflict, which, if we may judge from the bodies, bones and arms discovered in cutting down the hill on the western side of the Osmaston road, was fought on that spot, four of her most esteemed leaders were slain. The Rev. Robert Simpson is of opinion that, upon this occasion, the castle was demolished.

The princess Æthelfleda died shortly after this event, leaving an only daughter, who, on account of her supposed attachment to a youthful Danish prince, named Reginald, was deprived of

* It may be doubted, however, whether this incident did not happen at *Derventio*, now called *Auldby*, about six miles from York, and the usual residence of Edwin and other Northumbrian sovereigns.

her hereditary possessions by the king, her uncle, and sent to a nunnery. In the ensuing reign the Danes again made themselves masters of Derby, from whence, in 942, they were finally driven by Edmund, the brother of Athelstan.

Notwithstanding the troubles of this period, Derby was a place of importance. A coin of the reign of Athelstan, has on the reverse this legend, "HEGEMEDES MO ON DEORABY;" and the name DEORABY also occurs on a coin of the reign of Edgar. These are proofs that money was coined here at that period.

During the succession of the Dukes of Mercia, we have no mention of Derby, but we find from the Domesday Book two important circumstances relative to its condition, before and after the Norman conquest.

"In the time of king Edward (the Confessor) there were in the borough of Derby, two hundred and forty-three resident burgesses, and adjoining the borough there were twelve carucates of taxed land: eight suitable for ploughing. This land was divided among forty-one burgesses, who had twelve carucates besides. Two thirds of the taxes, tolls, forfeitures and of all custom rates belonged to the King, and one third to the Earl. In the same borough there was in the demesne of the king, one church with seven clerks, who held two carucates in Cestre (Little Chester) free. There was also another church belonging in like manner to the king, in which six clerks held nine bovates of land in Cernun and Detton; also free. In the town itself there were fourteen mills."

This description exhibits a very favourable idea of the condition of the place. Two hundred and forty-three burgesses with their families and attendants must have constituted a population of above a thousand persons, and the existence of fourteen mills shows that there was much activity and even capital in the place. This was previous to the conquest in 1066. Our General History points out the causes which in less than fifty years* depopulated the town of half its principal inhabitants, laid waste their habitations, and transferred the fixed property from its legitimate owners into the possession of some of the ferocious soldiers of the invader. Observe the contrast as it stands in the same ancient document.

"There are now there," says the Domesday Survey, "one hundred burgesses, and forty others of minor (or reduced) condition. There are one hundred and three desolated dwellings which formerly paid rates."—It is remarkable that these burgesses, reduced persons and desolate dwellings, make up together two hundred and forty-three, the number of householders or burgesses in the reign of Edward the Confessor. We conclude from this that every householder, in the Saxon times, was esteemed a burgess; and probably the forty *minores* were actually minors, who had lost their fathers in the recent wars.—"There are now," continues the Survey, "ten mills and sixteen acres of meadow. The coppice wood is three quarentens in length and two in breadth. In the time of king Edward, it paid in all twenty-four pounds; now, with the mills and the town of Ludecerce (Litchurch) it pays thirty pounds." Thus it seems that the rates were raised, although the means of paying them were diminished. It is probable that by *Ludecerce* is meant the whole of St. Peter's, or the town on the south side of Markeaton brook. But to proceed—"And nine villanes have two carucates and twelve acres of meadow. In Derbii the abbot of Bertone hath one mill and one masure (equal to four bovates) of land, with soc and sac, besides two masures of which the king has the soc, and twelve acres. Goisfrid Alselin has one church which belonged to Tochi. Radulf, the son of Hubert, has one church which belonged to Leuric, with one carucate of meadow. Norman of Lincoln has one church which belonged to Brun. Edric has one church there, which belonged to Coln his father. Count Hugh has two masures and one fishery with soc and sac. Henry de Ferrariis, three masures, with soc and sac, in like manner. Osmer, the priest, has one bovat of land with soc and sac. Godwin, the priest, has one bovat of land with the like. At the feast of St. Martin, the burgesses pay to the king twelve thraves of corn, of which the abbot of Bertone has forty sheaves. There are, moreover, in the said borough, eight masures with soc and sac. These were Ælgar's, they now are the king's.

* The Domesday Book was begun in 1081, and completed in about six years.

The King's two-thirds of levied money, and the Earl's third,* came out of the Apletreu wapentake in Dereberie (Derbyshire) are together in one rate in the hands of the vice Earl (or high sheriff) according to the testimony of the two shires. They say, with respect to Stori, the predecessor of Walter de Aincurt, that without the permission of any one, he might build himself a church on his own land, and in his own soc, and send his tithe wherever he would."

The sufferings of a town delivered over to the exactions of the Norman soldiers of fortune, must have been very great. The revenue of the inhabitants in the time of Edward the Confessor was undoubtedly considerable, for if we take the value of money to be forty-five times the present value, the £24. then levied will amount to £1080.† The number of houses in ruins and of the mills that had fallen into disuse, with the expulsion of Saxon proprietors of churches and lands in favour of the invaders, are recorded testimonials of the magnitude of the calamity with which Derby was then visited.

When William the Conqueror enriched his natural son, William de Peverel, with numerous manors in this and the neighbouring counties, he retained Derby as a royal demesne, nor is there any just ground for asserting, as we find in Lysons, Simpson and other writers, that the fee-farm of Derby was granted by Henry II. while he was yet Earl of Normandy, to the Earl of Chester, among the other extensive grants bestowed by the young prince on that powerful nobleman on account of his services against king Stephen, in favour of the claims advanced by the empress Maud. The Derby mentioned in the grant is expressly stated by Dugdale to be West Derby, in Lancashire. No incident connected with this borough occurs until the reign of John, when the crown claimed its usual dues, and allowed the third penny to the Earl, who was then William de Ferrers. In the year 1199, which was the first of that sovereign's reign, Ysolt, widow of Philip de Dereby, is stated to have paid twenty marks to the king for an acquittance of all debts due to the crown, for the wardship of her own children, and for administering to the effects of her deceased husband. And in Rymer's *Fædera*, there appears a deed, dated at Northampton, June 7th, in the first year of John, granting to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, the third penny on all pleas determined in the sheriff's court in the whole county of Derby, and as well within as without the borough.

About this time, the burgesses of Derby began to be desirous of being allowed to take the government of the town into their own hands. Hitherto, the chief magistrate, who was called *prepositus* or provost, had been appointed by the Earl, and all fines and imposts were levied by him. In 1202, the burgesses paid into the king's exchequer a fine of sixty-six marks for a confirmation of the free customs that had been enjoyed by them in the time of Henry I. and Henry II. and for the privilege of collecting by an officer chosen by themselves, the fee-farm rent and other dues payable to the King and Earl. It is very probable that the provost had frequently laid the assessments in a partial manner. Two years afterwards they obtained a charter similar to that granted to the town of Nottingham, but for this testimony of royal favour they were returned debtors to the exchequer in sixty marks and two palfreys, and the fee-farm rent was raised from £30. to £40.

This charter confirms the rights of Thol, Theam, Infongethef and Theolonia; appoints the weekly markets; grants a monopoly of dying cloth to the borough; provides that if any serf or villane whencesoever he might come in the time of peace, should continue to reside in the borough for a year and a day, unclaimed of his liege lord, no one should afterwards have lawful claim of him, except the king himself. The undisturbed possession of land for a year and a day after purchase, was to be a legal title against all claimants provided such claimants were in England during that period. Residents in the borough, belonging to other demesnes, to contribute to the rates. Traders coming to the market to be free from all arrest except for the king's dues.

* This is the same as the *tertium denarium* or third penny, frequently mentioned as the due of the ancient Earls, and appears to have been fixed in the times of the Saxons.

† We have no correct means of estimating the value of property in Derby at that period. Two centuries afterwards, three water-mills upon the Markeaton brook were let for six marks per annum; and land varied from 6*d.* to 24*d.* rent according to its quality.

The burgesses to have a merchant-guild with all privileges and free customs, incident and appertaining thereto: freedom from toll throughout the kingdom: power to appoint a bailiff or borough-reeve, who should be answerable for the king's due; and should such borough-reeve be displeasing to the crown, the burgesses were to appoint another: the borough-reeve to pay the dues of the crown at two terms, namely, one half at the close of Easter, the other at the octave of Michaelmas. Any one violating this charter to be fined £10.

During the ensuing reign of Henry III. in the year 1256, the burgesses obtained the additional right of issuing writs for the recovery of debts, with the power to choose a coroner. For these immunities they paid seventy marks, and in the year following they paid ten more, for the liberty of expelling Jews from the borough. We have shown in our General History that Jews, as brokers and money lenders, took advantage of the troubles during those unsettled times when Henry III. and the barons were carrying on a desolating contest. Large possessions were mortgaged to them at an exorbitant rate of interest, which the owners of manors could not discharge without increasing their demands upon their tenantry. At a period of internal commotions, when every class of society suffered with severity, these dealers in money appeared alone to thrive; and believing themselves to have become necessary to both parties, and having made it the interest of some of the most powerful of the barons and princes to protect them, they forgot the fatal consequences of displaying their wealth, and began to live ostentatiously. The superstitious hatred, which in that age, was easily excited against that unhappy race, seemed to sanction all that envy, avarice and ignorance dictated. The Jews were expelled from every town in the kingdom: in some they were massacred, and in others they were executed under extravagant accusations which the barbarity of the courts legalized. On those who escaped this heavy persecution, a tax was laid in the third year of the reign of Edward I. Joseph de Chauncey, a monk, and Pain de Chaworth were appointed to assess the amount to be levied, and William de Derby was joined in commission with Nicholas Kyngeston to collect it. These collectors were paid out of the exchequer the sum of four pounds, nineteen shillings, for their services performed between Michaelmas and the Sunday next after the following Ascension-day.

Notwithstanding the losses that must have been sustained by the borough and the surrounding country when Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby belonging to that family, by his ill-timed rebellion, brought down the vengeance of prince Edmund, and of his brother Edward (afterwards Edward I.) upon the whole neighbourhood, it may be affirmed, that Derby had increased both in population and wealth, towards the close of the thirteenth century. A rate for paving, granted in 1290, may be considered a proof of the improving state of the town, and there exists a memorial, drawn up in the 4th of Edward I. probably by a Commission of Enquiry, which, although it is full of complaints, seems to contain the rude outline of an improvement act. After stating that the manorial rights of the borough, formerly vested in the crown, had been in the burgesses since the time that king John had granted them their charter, the commissioner complains that the traders from Meleburn had for three years refused to pay toll at Swarkeston bridge, and that Robert de Esseburn had appropriated to his own use the tolls of a bridge called Donnebrugge.—As others from the king, had claimed the right of the return of writs, the burgesses state that they have held that right for forty years by the grant of Henry III.; that they have the right of gallows from the grants of the two last sovereigns; that they have the right of the assize of bread and beer through the liberties of the borough by ancient custom. The burgesses also complain that the bailiffs of the abbey of Leicester distrain the traders of the borough on passing the boundary of the counties near Meleburn, in their way to the fair at Bredon, under pretence of a debt, which they never incurred or were sureties for; which distraint is contrary to the charter of Henry III. They also complain that the bailiffs of Thomas Touchet in the same manner distrain upon those who trade to the fair at Esseburn. The remainder of the memorial relates to certain encroachments upon the highway through the borough. Some one, not named, had built a hog-sty* twelve feet by six, upon the high road, now seven years past. Jordan, the

* The original word is *porchiam*, which Mr. Simpson translates *porch*. He may be right, but we consider the word to be a contraction of *porcarium*, and we think that hog-sties were more common than porches in those days.

fuller, had made a sewer across the road, to the great annoyance of passengers, now five years passed. Radulph, the son of Radulph, had raised a wall near the road thirty feet by two. Thomas Rennaway had built a gable upon the high road, to the great injury of passengers. Hugh de Morleye had built a house too near the high road, one hundred feet in length and two feet in width.* The abbot of Derleye had made a ditch sixty feet by two, encroaching upon the highway. William Juvenis has extended the gable end of his upper room† over the high road, to the great inconvenience of passengers, now thirty years passed. Thomas de Tomeworthe had also built the gable end of his upper room in the same manner. Geoffry Nicholas, the harness maker, had built a house too near the road, twenty feet in length and one foot in width. The abbot of Derleye had for eight years passed, made a marl-pit upon the high road, to the great injury of passengers. The bishop of Chester and the abbot of Dale had injured the stream of the Derwent by their dams or wears.

From this memorial we glean but few facts concerning the actual state of the town. The anxiety to clear the high road from obstructions is a proof of the increasing traffic of the inhabitants, but when we find a marl-pit and a sewer open upon that road for many years, we must confess that the general intercourse could not have been very great. If we enquire the value of property at that time, there are documents extant to inform us, that the Grange-house in Derby, belonging to the abbot of Derley, with a paddock, garden and court-yard, let for 4s. a year, which can hardly be estimated at more than £8. of our present money. Probably a similar house and grounds would now not let under £30. or £40. Land, however, seems to have let tolerably high. From 6d. to 24d. per acre for land, must be estimated at from 18s. to 70s. of our present money, and a mill, rented at £3. 6s. 8d. must be regarded as producing an income equivalent at least to £120. of modern currency. The outlay for labour and materials in the construction of such a building with its machinery would now be somewhat greater, and the rent would also be greater, but there is reason to assert that wages were higher in proportion to articles of subsistence than they now are, and that the inferiority in the first cost of a mill in the 13th century would consist in the lower price of the material and the rudeness of the workmanship.

Of the prices of goods in Derby at that period we have little means of forming a correct judgment, but we are warranted in saying that as far as labour and ingenuity entered into the production, they bore a very high price with reference to the common articles of sustenance. In 1307, the goods of Walter de London, chaplain of Derby, were seized in consequence of an exchequer-writ, and the value of some of the articles are stated in the sheriff's return.‡ Under such circumstances the prices named must be considered as much below the original cost. The corn is valued at £7. and the hay at 20s. but as the quantity is not mentioned, we are unbenefited by this information. Among the household articles, we find a mazer or maple bowl, valued at 20s.; six brazen jars, 18s.; three plates, 6d.; a basin with a wash stand or table, 4s. 6d.; an iron stove, 2s.; two pair of irons for a small cart (carriage), 18d.; two pair of irons called handirons, 4s.; and an iron chain, 4s. Most of these articles would be scarcely at the present day more than twice the nominal prices here assigned them, and consequently in proportion to the different value of money, they were at least sixty times dearer then than now. Hence we may conclude that none but the houses of the wealthy were tolerably furnished, and that many of the most common articles of convenience were then unknown even to some of the respectable burgesses of Derby, particularly when we find that a couple of sets of handirons were equal to the rent of a decent house.

The town was at that early period represented in parliament by one of the burgesses, who was at the same time a trader in the town. Nicholas, the harness maker, whose encroachment on the public road is complained of, in the above memorial, served in the 26th and 28th parliaments of

* This must mean that the encroachment was two feet, and extended in front to one hundred feet.

† *Gablum solarii*: in the old Cambridge Dictionary we find a *sollar* or *solar*, explained to be a room at the top of the house, and the Latin word is *solarium*. There are still to be seen many houses in old towns with the upper rooms in the gable projecting considerably forwards.

‡ The high sheriff was William of Chelaston.

Edward I. and John de la Cornere, who is stated to have held twelve shops in Derby, served in the 23rd and 33rd parliaments of the same reign. He gave to the prior of Derby one acre and a half of land in Derby.

That the town continued to improve during the 14th century may easily be conjectured. The roads and bridges were repaired, as we learn from the grants made for that purpose, while, in 1330, the third of Edward III. who was still in his minority, the rising condition of the town did not escape the greedy vigilance of Mortimer, Earl of Marche, who, with queen Isabella, held the reins of government. The burgesses were summoned to show on what ground they claimed their privileges. Among these were the holding a fair on the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, and another fair for seventeen days at the feast of St. James, and a borough market for four days every week, viz. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and from Thursday evening to Friday evening. In proof of these and other important privileges, they produced the charter of king John, and the charters of additional rights granted them by Henry III. They were ordered to pay a fine of forty marks, and their liberties were restored to them.

In the first year of the reign of Richard II. (1377) lay persons were assessed to a poll-tax, from which none but mendicants, and children under fourteen years of age were exempted: the return made for Derby was 1076 lay persons; and if to these we add the clergy, secular and monastic, the children under fourteen, and the paupers, we may estimate the population at 2500.—John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who then governed the kingdom, showed much favour to the burgesses of Derby, and obtained them a confirmation of their charter with additional privileges. For some portion of the 14th century Thomas Touchett, of Markeaton, farmed the king's dues in Derby, and afterwards Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who so successfully invaded Guienne and otherwise distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III. was allowed an annual rent issuing out of the fee-farm of Derby.

From the beginning of the reign of Richard II. until the first of Henry VI. we meet with no reference to the affairs of Derby. The regency with which the latter reign opened, following the example of those who acted in the preceding minority, called upon the burgesses of the town to produce their charters, and, of course, levied a fine on restoring to the inhabitants their rights. This has induced some writers to assert that the burgesses obtained additional privileges at that period. During the wars of the Roses, by which the reign of this unhappy sovereign was distracted, the taxes were irregularly paid, and were sometimes altogether neglected through the changes of the paramount authorities. A heavy tax, levied in the decline of the Duke of Somerset's administration, and on the eve of the rise of the York party into power, was granted by the parliament of 1453. As, in addition to tonnage and poundage, it gave to the crown the high sum of 23s. 4d. per sack, on wool for home consumption, and £5. per sack on wool for exportation, this impost must have fallen with great severity on Derby, which was then a staple town for that important article. If this exorbitant duty was not directly resisted, it was not very resolutely enforced by the bailiffs of the borough, whose names were Richard Wryghte and Richard Ffox, and who were, at that period, accountable to the exchequer not only for the fee-farm-rent of the town but for all other duties in their own persons, lands and chattels. The tax was imposed by parliament in February, and on the 14th of October, in the same year, these two magistrates were summoned, and the liberties of the town were seized, until the amount that was due had been paid. The bailiffs were also fined twenty shillings for their neglect. It appears by this incident that the borough was ruled by two bailiffs at that time, but we are unable to state when this alteration in the charter occurred.

The charter of the town was again renewed at the commencement of the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III.; and during a great part of the former reign, the celebrated Lord Hastings was steward of the Corporation of Derby.

We have seen that in the reign of Edward III. an annuity of £40. per annum was granted to Henry of Lancaster, out of the fee-farm rent of the town; a fact sufficient to disprove the assertion of those who contend that the fee-farm rent of the town was a heirloom of the house of Lancaster, until it merged into the possession of the crown on the accession of Henry IV. In the

reign of Henry VIII. it was granted for a short time to the Dean and Chapter of Burton-upon-Trent, but at the Reformation it was resumed by the crown, and in the reign of Edward VI. an annuity of £16. per annum was granted to Sir Richard Morrison out of the fee-farm rent of Derby. The granddaughter and heiress of this Sir Richard having married Arthur, Lord Capel, the fee-farm is now payable to his descendant, George, Earl of Essex. The following is a copy of the form of the receipt for this rent to the burgesses of Derby :

"I George, Earl of Essex, son and heir of William-Anne-Holles, late Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of William, Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Algernon, Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Arthur, Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of the Right Honourable Elizabeth, dowager Lady Capel, deceased, who was sole heiress of Sir Charles Morrison, knight and baronet, deceased, who was son and heir of Sir Richard Morrison, knight, deceased, do hereby acknowledge to have received on the day of the date of these presents, of the men of the town of Derby, by the hands of Edward Wood, gent. the sum of £16. due to me for one whole year, ending on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. It being the sum of £16. per annum granted to the said Richard Morrison, deceased, and his heirs, by king Edward VI. by his highness's letters patent, appointed to be had and taken of the men of the town of Derby, out of the rents of the said town yearly. Witness my hand,

ESSEX.

There are no accounts respecting any territorial possessions held by the corporation in the name of the burgesses until the reign of queen Mary. It is probable that the expenses of the government of the town were disbursed from the tolls, dues and fees which the charter gave the bailiffs authority to demand. In the second year of the reign of that unhappy and misguided sovereign the sum of £266. 13s. 4d. was paid into the hands of the high chancellor, Peckhorn, with other considerations not specified, in consequence of which certain grants were made to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, out of the lands and other possessions previously belonging to the neighbouring religious houses. The clear yearly value of these lands, messuages, tenements and tithes, was estimated at £77. 2s. 7d. for which the bailiffs and burgesses were to pay the yearly rent to the crown of £41. 14s. 11d.—Out of the balance it was ordered by the same deed, that 1s. should be paid annually to Thomas Ward ; 10d. to the chamberlains ; 12d. to the churchwardens of All Saints ; £13. 6s. 8d. to the priests and ministers of All Saints ; £6. 13s. 4d. to a priest for St. Alkmund's ; £1. 13s. 4d. to the bailiffs and collectors, and £13. 16s. 8d. to the master and usher of the free school.

The year before this grant is said to have been made, an act had been passed confirming the right of possession to those who then held the alienated lands and goods of the church, but there existed in the mind of the queen great reluctance to execute grants of that portion of the church property which remained in the hands of the crown. Her bigotry induced her to look forward to a period when even monasteries might be restored, and she regarded herself as their steward until that event should take place. To this we attribute the circumstances that the grant was not enrolled at that time, and consequently could not be legally acted upon. It was not until the last year of the reign of Elizabeth, when some parliamentary enquiries took place concerning grants of lands by the crown, that this grant of her predecessor was allowed to be enrolled, but she seems to have died before it was completed, as it did not issue from the privy seal until the first year of James I.

It is probable that the burgesses considered themselves entitled to pasture their cattle on lands, the perpetual lease of which had been purchased with their money, for in the very year, 1603, that this grant received the royal signature, we find that they began breaking open the common grounds, about seven weeks before Michaelmas. The riot continued or recommenced the succeeding year, when three or four persons were thrown into gaol and an indictment preferred against them at the assizes. This did not lessen the determination of the burgesses to insist upon

their supposed rights, for the next year, 1605, they drove the cattle of Mr. John Needham, who seems to have rented the Siddals of the corporation, from the ground, and impounded them. How the affair terminated we have no means of knowing.

At the latter end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, the buildings of the town had greatly increased. The map published by Speed in 1610, exhibits all the old *gates* with their buildings. In Friar-gate, on the north side, the buildings do not appear to extend so far as the street now called Ford-street, and on the opposite side they reach something further. The land of the Friary with its enclosure is of the same compass as at present, but the old building is much farther removed from the road. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the site of the convent of Black Friars was granted to John Hinde, but it rapidly passed into other hands. Westward beyond the Friar-gate, and northward to St. Helen's, was an extent of fields, in the midst of which, to the south of the brook, stood the pinfold. On the north of Willow-row there were a few houses, and Lodge-lane is delineated with hedges on each side, and some buildings at the corner where it comes into the Duffield road. Some houses in the Ward-wick stand near the brook out of the regular line, and probably had gardens to the street in the front. In St. Peter's parish there appear to have been but few houses on the west side of the street; Bag-lane, the Morledge and the east side of the main street constituting the principal part of that division of the borough. Near the bottom of St. Michael's lane, the Derwent was crossed by a causeway a short distance below the bridge. Houses seem partially to stand in what are now called King and Queen street, but there is no name assigned to those avenues on the map. St. Alkmund's church appears to be accessible only on the northern side.

In comparing this old map with a plan made a few years ago, we may estimate that although with respect to the actual site of the houses, the modern town is not more in proportion to Derby in the year 1610, than as five is to two; or that it has about once and a half doubled its extent, yet we may estimate the number of habitations to be five or six times as many as they were at that period. The extensive spaces behind the houses, then used as gardens or open places for recreation, are now, for the most part, converted into throngly inhabited courts, inn yards, and back offices, and all the new buildings, with respect to the ground occupied, are raised so as to economize the land. The population at the opening of the seventeenth century may be estimated somewhere between five and six thousand. The rent of land averaged about 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre, but some land was let at 10*s.* and some as low as 2*s.* 4*d.* A house on the south side of St. Mary's-gate, was let by the churchwardens of All Saints to the Widow Willows for 8*s.* per annum. A butcher's shop in the Rotten-row, was let for 16*s.* 8*d.*

This is a slight sketch of the state of the town when king James, in 1611, confirmed the privileges which the burgesses had enjoyed under his predecessors, and renewed their charter: a favour for which the full value was undoubtedly paid. We have already seen, that in the reign of Henry VI. the burgesses had two bailiffs, though Mr. Lysons, by an oversight, has stated that queen Elizabeth bestowed on the burgesses this privilege.* The corporation, according to the charter of king James, was made to consist of two bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses, with a recorder, chamberlain and other officers. The corporation was empowered to hold a court of record every second Tuesday; to have the sole return of writs; to keep a quarterly session, two court leets and six annual fairs: to be toll free throughout the kingdom; to receive toll from all but the Duchy of Lancaster, which was to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places. It was declared also, that the bailiffs should be justices of the peace for the year of their service and for the year next ensuing: and that no stranger should carry on a trade in the town except at markets and fairs.

Twenty-six years afterwards, namely, in the year 1637, Charles I. granted the burgesses a new

* There exists a catalogue of the two bailiffs appointed annually from the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. to the thirteenth of Charles I. See Appendix to Vol. I.

charter, under which the Body Corporate was to consist of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren and fourteen capital burgesses. Henry Mellor* was appointed the first mayor.

Shortly after the grant of this charter to the town of Derby, the long parliament was chosen, and the fatal contest began, which subjected the nation to a series of severe troubles, and cost the monarch his life. The members for this borough in that parliament were Mr. William Allestrey, the recorder, and Mr. Nathaniel Hallowes, and in the parliament summoned by Cromwell, were Gervase Bennet, an alderman of Derby, and John Dalton, whose place was subsequently supplied by Mr. Robert Baynbrigge. Of such particulars of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament, as had any relation to this town or county, mention is made in our General History, and we shall therefore confine ourselves in this place to a few local circumstances.

At the termination of the Scottish war, the king, about the beginning of August, 1641, visited that part of his dominions. In passing through Derby, on the 11th of that month, he made Sir John Curzon of Kedleston a baronet of Nova Scotia, and likewise created Sir Francis Rodes of Barlborough a baronet. In the next year, on the 22nd of August, the king set up the royal standard at Nottingham, on which occasion about twenty Derby men marched there and entered his service. On the 13th of September, Charles, with his army passed through Derby in his way to Shrewsbury: he borrowed of the Corporation the sum of £300. and all the small arms they could furnish, both of which he promised to return at the end of the war.

Very shortly after this visit of the king to this town, Sir John Gell† was commissioned by the Earl of Essex, who commanded the parliamentary forces, to raise a regiment, of which Sir John was to be colonel, and his brother, Mr. Thomas Gell, lieutenant-colonel. On the 31st of October, 1642, Sir John arrived at Derby with between three and four hundred men, and there appointed officers and gave them commissions. He was joined by Captain White, from Nottinghamshire, with twenty-seven dragoons, which were increased to one hundred and forty by recruits raised in this town and its neighbourhood. The principal officers of Sir John Gell, were Major Mollanus, and Captains White, Saunders, Mellor and Swetnam; he was also joined by Sir George Gresley with a troop of horse. The nobility and gentry of the county were mostly royalists, but the vigilance and activity of Sir John and the soldiers under his command prevented the town of Derby from falling into their hands. The various expeditions which this spirited commander conducted belong to the General History of the County. In the summer of 1643, General Sir Thomas Fairfax, one of the principal leaders of the parliamentary forces, repaired to Derby with all his horse, and continued there two or three days. He desired that Sir John Gell would let him have four or five hundred musketeers to march with him towards Chesterfield and onward into Yorkshire. Sir John replied that he had not above five hundred men in Derby to defend the town, and that Hastings had at that time at least two thousand at Lichfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Tutbury, still looking for an opportunity to surprise Derby, if his horses had marched out of it; because it was well known, that if Derby were taken, Nottingham could not long hold out, and then all the north side of the Trent was lost. Nevertheless Colonel Gell told him that he had one hundred men at Winfield manor, of which number he should have sixty, besides some from the companies stationed at Wingerworth and Chatsworth, making altogether the number he required. Sir Thomas Fairfax was satisfied with this arrangement, and immediately marched to Chesterfield, where he was accompanied by the Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Gell and Mr. Hallowes, who were two of the Parliamentary Committee.

About this time the successes of the royalists were very considerable in various parts of the

* Bancroft, a poet of no inferior talents, and a native of Derbyshire, complimented the new Mayor in an Epigram.

"To Mr. Henry Mellor, the first Mayor of Derby.
You seeme the prime bough of an ample tree,
Whereon if fair expected fruits we see,
Whilst others' fames with rank reproaches meete,
As *Mel* or manna shall your name be sweete."

† The following passages consist chiefly of an abridged account, from the Journals of Sir John Gell and Sir George Gresley, which are printed from the original copies in the Appendix to the first Volume.

kingdom. The Earl of Newcastle invaded Derbyshire, and crossed the county in his way to Cheshire, encouraging the loyalists to attempt the seizure of Derby. In consequence of this, many of the surrounding gentry armed their tenants, and conflicts took place close to the town, until Major Mollanus, who had been harassing the army of Newcastle in its march, suddenly returned. The troops of the Derbyshire loyalists were entirely defeated at Tissington, after having for some weeks overawed the peasantry, and completely prevented them from attending the Derby market with supplies of provisions. This was early in the spring of 1644. In the next year, on the 14th of June, the battle so fatal to the royal cause, that the king's affairs never afterwards exhibited any symptoms of success, was fought at Naseby in Northamptonshire. Sir John Gell had been previously commanded to draw his troops out of Derby and to harass the march of the king, who had taken Leicester by storm on the 31st of May, but the battle was fought while he was waiting at Nottingham to be joined by some companies of dragoons from other counties. The Derby troop served under General Pointz at the storming of Belvoir castle, where eleven were slain and twenty-seven were wounded. On account of their service and valour on this occasion, the parliament voted that £40. should be bestowed upon the Derby soldiers as drink-money. At a sharp skirmish at Stoke, on the 1st of January, 1646, the loss of the Derby troop was four slain and thirty wounded. The horse fled at the beginning of the engagement, but the firm conduct of the foot induced Pointz to thank them in the open field for their valiant behaviour.

Soon after this the troop was disbanded; on which occasion the horse soldiers received £4. 6s. each, and the foot soldiers £1. 6s. The officers had no pecuniary remuneration. This negligence was attributed to the commissioners who superintended the administration of this district. The majority of them were suspected to be royalists, and until the battle of Marston Moor on the 3rd of July, 1644, had given the parliament a strong prospect of ultimate success, the exertions of the officers met with little encouragement. The dismantling of the garrisons of Derby and Winfield manor was placed under the management of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland, who were empowered to grant such officers as were willing to engage in the Irish expedition a month's pay in advance, and to allow the soldiers their quarters with other good encouragement. Colonel Roper, a person of great worth in Derbyshire, was to command the horse, and Colonel Ireland the foot. Respecting the arrears, every reasonable satisfaction was to be made; those who were willing to enlist themselves for Ireland being considered as deserving particular encouragement.

Derby remained tolerably tranquil during the protectorate, but on the death of Cromwell, the hopes of the royalists revived, and they being now supported by the presbyterians, whom the puritans had by their open enmity estranged from their cause, a general insurrection was meditated. The kingdom was in general discontented with the existing government. Richard Cromwell had neither the ambition or the talents of his father: the long parliament resumed its sitting, and the protector resigned his authority. The moment was favourable for any design either in behalf of Charles II. or for the presbyterians to seize from the independents the powers which they had themselves enabled them to maintain, but the friends and enemies of episcopacy were not to be confided in by each other. The plot was discovered, and many of those who had engaged in it were imprisoned. Still with the belief that as soon as the insurrection should be begun, and a declaration of their purpose should be issued, their enterprise would be supported by similar demonstrations of the inclinations of the people throughout the country, Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Middleton issued a memorial, which had been widely though privately circulated, and at the head of about three thousand men took possession of Chester. Lambert, the parliamentary general, hastened to meet this force, and engaging them near Nantwich, totally dispersed them, on the 19th of August, 1659. Sir George was taken prisoner, disguised in a female habit, four days after at Newport Pagnel.

Some days previous to the defeat of Sir George Booth, his declaration had been brought into Derby by Colonel Charles White. The high sheriff (John Mundy, of Markeaton, esq.) and the magistrates, who, it is probable, were already engaged in the plot, caused it to be publicly pro-

claimed in the market-place, upon Friday, the 12th of August. This day was, for some time afterwards, remembered by the name of White's Friday. An insurrection was the consequence of this step, with which General Lambert, who was then at Stafford on his march to Chester, being made acquainted, he instantly despatched two hundred and fifty cavalry, under the command of Major Grove, to suppress the rising at Derby. The disturbance was, however, at an end before the troops had proceeded further than Uttoxeter. It appears that on the market day, on which Sir George Booth's declaration was read, the militia was in the town, with the commissioners appointed to raise and superintend that force. The insurrection was tolerably general: the shops were shut up, and many of the horses of the militia were seized. Captain Doughty, of the militia, shook hands with Colonel White, and said to him "we are agreed." He then called upon the people to arm, induced his own company to join them, pointed out the magazine of powder, nominated officers and gave orders for the town bells to be rung backward. In the meantime Colonel Sanders, Colonel Mitchell, Major Burton, and Captain Hope, parliamentary officers resident in the town, came up, and Doughty would have arrested Captain Hope, but he was prevented by Colonel Mitchell. The people were after a short time persuaded by Colonel Sanders to withdraw to Nun's-green; and there they professed their attachment to him, and begged of him to be their leader. On his refusing to do so, the crowd gradually dispersed. On the next day one troop of horse from Uttoxeter having entered the town, the high sheriff and the magistrates were compelled to read, in the market-place, the parliamentary proclamation, wherein Sir George and his adherents were declared traitors. Many of the noblemen and gentlemen were instantly arrested.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Charles II. the nation was much agitated concerning the succession to the crown, as the Duke of York, the King's brother, was a professed papist. In two houses of commons, which were hastily dissolved, a bill had been brought in for the purpose of setting aside his royal highness's claims. Frustrated in this mode of proceeding, the protestant party formed an association to effect that design, which they had now no hopes of accomplishing by legal means. The articles of this association were powerfully drawn up by the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, but the bill of indictment preferred against him in November, 1681, before the grand jury of Middlesex, was thrown out. In order to counteract the impression which this decision was calculated to make, the grand juries, at the ensuing assizes throughout the kingdom, were called upon to display their loyalty in addresses declarative of their detestation of such association. The following is the address of the grand jury of Derbyshire, held at Derby on the 20th of March, 1682.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majestie.

"Wee, your Majesties most dutifull and loyall subjects, the Grand-Jury sworne as the representative body of your Majesties County of Derby, at the Assizes held at Derby, for the saide County, the twentieth day of March, in the four and thirtyeth yeare of your Majestie's most happy raigne, being filled with amazement as well as detestation at the restless attempts of that hellish faction, who, haveing made the murder of your royall Father the glory (tho' it was the infamie) of their actions, and would crowne them with the destruction of your royall Majestie, your lawfull successors, and the very monarchy of the nation, by an ASSOCIATION, which could have no less intendment or construction, canot withoute stupidity and ingratitude (in this surprisinge circumstance) omitt the repeating of our loyaltie to your Majestie in our just abhorrence of this wicked confederacy and all the abettors of it; resolving and humbly declaring to your Majestie and the whole world, that wee will alwayes at the expense of our lives and fortunes endeavour to support, preserve, and defend your royall p'son, your heirs and successors in the rite line, and the government as now by lawe established against all associations, consperacies, attempts and pretensions whatsoever, and that no p'son who shall not have the same loyall sense with us shall have no suffrage, or voate from us for any office, employment, or trust whatsoever.

"Signed by the Grand-Jury, whose names are subscribed with the concurrence, with the Justices then and there present, and others freeholders of the saide County.

Godfrey Meynell, *High Sheriff*.

John Every,
Henry Gilbert,
Thomas Gladwin, } *Justices.*

Robert Harding,
Abel Lichford,
James Dalton, } *Gents.*

Robert Cooke,
William Fitzherbert,
John Alleyne,
Matthew Smith,

Sim. Ffanshawe,
Henrie Every,
Henrie Balguy,
Thomas Allestry,

William Batch,
Edward Bradbury,
Benjamin Edbury,
William Lee,

William Boothby,
Gilbert Clarke,
Joseph Harpur,
William Shalcross.

The association was publicly burnt in the market-place.

As Charles II. in the year 1682, ruled the nation without a parliament, he was dependant upon the liberality of his subjects for the supplies of his exchequer, and one of the expedients which loyal corporations had recourse to in order to manifest their attachment to the court was the surrender of their charters, under the pretence of obtaining some new immunities, for which a handsome gratuity was paid to the crown. Numerous charters were surrendered in that year. This business was managed, in Derby, by Mr. Bagnold, the town clerk, during the mayoralty of Mr. Edward Walker. The charges amounted to £400. The charter thus obtained is that on which the Corporation is at present constituted. A copy of it will be found in the Appendix to the first Volume.

In the year 1685, when James II. contrary to the Act of Parliament then extant, required the test to be taken by every one possessed of a public office, and told the commons that instead of the militia he should employ a standing army, in which, it was well known he had appointed a great many Catholic officers, the house of commons voted an address to his Majesty, remonstrating against the illegality of his purpose. This address was very ill received by that despotic prince, and his own determination was re-asserted, in violent expressions. "The commons," says Hume, "were so daunted with this reply, that they kept silence a long time; and when Coke, member for Derby, rose up and said, 'I hope we are all Englishmen, and not to be frightened with a few hard words;' so little spirit appeared in that assembly, often so refractory and mutinous, that they sent him to the Tower for bluntly expressing a free and generous spirit."

In 1688, subsequent to the landing of the Prince of Orange at Exeter, the Earl of Devonshire entered Derby, at the head of a small retinue, consisting, according to some accounts, of about five hundred men. He invited several gentlemen to dinner, and openly declared his sentiments in favour of the Prince. He read to the mayor (Mr. Cheshire) and to the inhabitants of the town, the Prince's declaration, and delivered the following, drawn up by himself and others of the nobility and gentry.

"The true copy of a paper delivered by the Lord Devonshire to the Mayor of Derby, where he quartered the one and twentieth of November, 1688.

"We, the nobility and gentry of the northern parts of England, being deeply sensible of the calamities that threaten these kingdoms, do think it our duty, as Christians and good subjects, to endeavour, what in us lies, the healing of our present distractions and preventing greater. And as with grief we apprehend the sad consequences that may arise from the landing of an army in this kingdom from foreign parts; so we cannot but deplore the occasion given for it by so many invasions made of late years on our religion and laws. And whereas we cannot think of any other expedient to compose our differences, and prevent effusion of blood, than that which procured a settlement in these kingdoms, after the late civil wars, the meeting and sitting of a parliament freely and duly chosen, we think ourselves obliged (as far as in us lies) to promote it; and the rather because the Prince of Orange (as appears by his Declaration) is willing to submit his own pretensions, and all other matters to their determination: We heartily wish, and humbly pray, that his Majesty would consent to this expedient, in order to a future settlement; and hope that

such a temperament may be thought of, as that the army now on foot may not give any interruption to the proceeding of a parliament. But if to the great misfortune and ruin of these kingdoms, it should prove otherwise, we farther declare, that we will to our utmost defend the protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the people."

It is not stated with what tone this address was received ; but it appears that the inhabitants of Derby were tardy in declaring their sentiments. On the arrival of some troops bearing the standard of the Prince of Orange, the mayor was afraid to billet them ; but a spirited constable, named Cooke, sent them into quarters.

We have a very particular and interesting account of the population of Derby, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Mr. William Woolley, who resided at Darley Abbey in the reign of queen Anne, and wrote his manuscript (preserved in the College of Arms) about the year 1712. He describes it to be in his time, a very large, populous, rich and well frequented borough-town, few inland towns in the kingdom equalling it. It had above seven hundred free burgesses, and the number of inhabitants were estimated at four thousand. Though not very regularly built, yet it had a great many very good houses, especially on all parts of the outside of the town, mostly of brick, of which there are (he says) as good made in this town, and as cheap as almost in any part of England. Many of the residents were persons of quality, and many coaches were kept in it. The religious house called St. Helen's had been converted into dwelling houses with good orchards, and there was an alley or footway in the middle of the street called St. Helen's. Mr. Woolley was decidedly of opinion that the tower of All Saints' church was built in the time of Henry VII. He describes the market-place as a square with good buildings about it : on the *east* side is a handsome large pile of building called the court, which helps to grace it much, as does the cross, under which there is a conduit of good water brought (he says) out of the Newlands. There is also the guild-hall on the south-west corner of the place, where the Corporation meets, under which is the town gaol, but it is at present a very tattered, ill-contrived, ill-looking building. Over against it stands a good handsome hall, erected by Mr. Crompton, part on the butchery on the *west* side of the place, and part on pillars, where the market people that sell butter, eggs and poultry stand ; and behind it is part of the Rotten-row. It is said (adds Mr. Woolley) he built this hall with a design to make an exchange with the corporation for theirs ; at present it is only used by some button makers, that work in it. The mill beside the Markeaton brook, at the bottom of St. Mary's-gate, belonged to Mr. Osborne, who built the house now occupied by Samuel Evans, esq. and over the pool stood the ducking-stool. The site of the old nunnery, with some adjacent meadows were in the possession of Simon Degge, esq. (Sir Simon Degge, recorder of the borough) but the green belonged to the free burgesses, and was made use of by bakers to lay stacks of gorse, carpenters to lay their timber, and brick-makers. In the middle of it stood the kennel for the town hounds ; for the site of which the gentlemen of the hunt used to present to the mayor a brace of hares, dressed, towards his dinner, on Michaelmas day. The town-pinfold also stood upon Nun's-green. Below the Morledge creek, over against the lower wear that turned the stream of the Derwent down to the Holme's mills, stood the residence of Mrs. Musters, an heiress of the Mundy family : the mills belonged to her husband. The Holmes was planted round with trees, and was the pleasantest walk about the town. It was a common pasture belonging to the burgesses, and used by them for bleaching cloth. To the westward of the mill stood a good house, on the side of Cockpit-hill, built by Mr. Beardsley, which was pulled down so lately as 1819. On the south side of the Osmaston road, where it branches off from the London road, stood a few poor houses, called Knock-a-down. On the hill westward were the remains of St. Leonard's, a religious lazaret-house. The gallows stood till within a few years past, a small distance farther to the west, on the Normanton road. The house near Babington lane (now belonging to the Sitwell family) was then in the possession of Sir Simon Degge. It was built by the Mellors. At the bridge over the brook at the bottom of the corn-market, stood the county gaol, described by Mr. Woolley as a convenient brick and stone building, with an entrance to the corn-market under a large, handsome stone arch. The Thorn Tree alehouse, on the south side of the brook, is said to have been, at that time, long famous for the best ale in the town. A good house adjoined it, built by Mr. Burton,

but then recently purchased by Mr. Wagstaffe. This house has been enlarged, modernized and almost re-built, by Joseph Strutt, esq. the present possessor. On the brook side stood a good house, built by Mr. Green: in 1712 it belonged to Mr. Barnes; it was probably that next the Independent chapel, recently occupied by Mr. Charles Callow, and now a flour warehouse. In the Wardwick stood several good houses belonging to Mr. Mundy, Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Roberts. The Friary, in the Friar gate, had been converted into a good house, belonging to Mr. Dalton. This house was rebuilt by Samuel Crompton, esq. and is now the property of Henry Mozley, esq. The Presbyterian meeting-house, in the Friar-gate, was then the only dissenting place of worship in the town. The cattle and horse fairs were kept at the upper end of the Friar-gate, as they continue to be. Large's hospital for clergymen's widows was then designed but not completed.—It may be surmised from this account of Mr. Woolley's, that the town had not increased so much in extent as in density of population and the buildings of some of the principal inhabitants, during the preceding century.

Party feeling ran high in Derby, as indeed it did throughout the kingdom, between the adherents of the high and low church. Most of the leading men of the town and the county were Tories, and not a few were even Jacobites. In the year 1709, the high sheriff, George Sacheverell, esq. of Callow, in the parish of Wirksworth, was attended by his chaplain, Dr. Henry Sacheverell, who, at the summer assizes, preached a violent sermon, replete with high church principles, at All Saints' church, on the 15th of August. It was approved of by the majority of his hearers, and he was requested, by the grand-jury, to print it. He did so, under the title of the "Communication of Sin." A similar sermon was preached by the reverend doctor before the Lord-Mayor and Corporation of London, on the 5th of November, in the same year, and the latter seems to have contained several passages previously preached in the Derby assize sermon. On the 13th of December a complaint was made in the House of Commons relative to these publications, and a resolution was carried, condemning them as "malicious, scandalous and seditious libels, highly reflecting on the queen, the late revolution, and the protestant succession: tending to alienate the affections of her majesty's subjects, and create jealousies and divisions among them." In consequence of this resolution, it was resolved that he should be impeached on the charge of high crimes and misdemeanours at the bar of the House of Lords. The trial produced long and vehement debates among the peers, and the public mind was so excited in his favour, that multitudes attended him to the House of Lords and strove to kiss his hand. Great disturbances took place in London, and the mob threatened to pull down the houses of those members of either house of parliament who favoured his prosecution. Meeting-houses and the private dwellings of eminent dissenters were destroyed. These riots continued until the beginning of March, and some of the queen's servants were discovered to be concerned in them. There existed strong suspicions that the queen favoured the high church party. On the 20th of March, the House of Lords came to a decision, and the Doctor was found guilty, by a majority of sixty-nine to fifty-two. He was suspended for three years, and the sermons were ordered to be burnt. On account of this mild sentence, the Tories considered that they had obtained a triumph, and bonfires with other rejoicings took place in Derby as well as in London. Sir Thomas Parker, who had some time previously been recorder of the borough of Derby, was one of the parliamentary managers of this trial, but during the progress of it he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The high church party continued very prevalent in Derby, and on the accession of George I. it was frequently displayed. On the landing of the Pretender in Scotland, tumults became frequent. "There were," says Mr. Hutton, "several persons in the town who wished for the re-establishment of the Pretender on the throne of England. Among the Jacobites, three of the established clergymen of the town ranked themselves. Sturges,* of All Saints', prayed publicly for king James, but after a moment's reflexion said, 'I mean king George.' The congregation became tumultuous: the military gentlemen drew their swords, and ordered him out of the pulpit, into which he never returned." But whatever were the predominant politics of the borough,

* We doubt whether Mr. Hutton is correct in this name.

at that period, there can be no doubt that it continued to increase in population and commercial activity. In the year 1717, Mr. John Lombe began to construct his silk mill on one of the islands or heights in the channel of the Derwent, and erected temporary machines in the town hall and various other places. On the 7th of April, 1720, the act for making the river Derwent navigable, received the royal assent. Various manufactures were either improving or commencing, and the town was manifestly rising to that station in the general trade and interest of the kingdom which it has since attained. By an estimate made from the parish registers, upon the admitted ratio of one death annually among forty persons, the population of the town, in 1732, was about 6960. On the 20th of September, 1733, a new fair was opened, at which cheese sold from 16s. to 20s. per hundred.

A proposition to add the laws of excise to the laws of the customs, was introduced into the House of Commons, by Sir Robert Walpole, on the 14th of March, 1733. This occasioned a violent sensation throughout the country. The House of Commons was daily beset with crowds, not of rabble but of tradesmen, warehouse-men and general dealers, who, as they expressed their wishes with earnestness and insulted the friends of the minister as they entered the house, were designated by the chancellor as ‘sturdy beggars;’ an appellation that was never forgotten during Walpole’s administration. The debates were warm, but the resolutions, after two days’ discussion, were carried, and, on the 4th of April, a bill was brought in for an inland excise duty on tobacco. A deep sense of the consequence of extending the most degrading mode of levying taxes occasioned public meetings at London, Nottingham, Coventry and various other places. The ministers were terrified at this display of public opposition, and dropped their intended measure. The members of parliament who had resisted this unpopular attempt of the government were received by their constituents with demonstrations of satisfaction, and at the summer assizes in Derby, the high sheriff and grand jury presented an address to the county and town members (Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. and Godfrey Clarke, esq. for the county; Lord James Cavendish and Charles Stanhope, for the borough)—returning them most sincere and hearty thanks for their unwearied and steady application, when the liberties and properties of themselves and fellow-subjects were “of late so remarkably attacked.”

This parliament was dissolved on the 16th of April, 1734, after having shown symptoms of disaffection to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and even discussed an unsuccessful motion for repealing the Septennial act. At the general election which ensued, the candidates for the borough were Lord James Cavendish, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire, the Honourable Charles Stanhope, brother to the Earl of Chesterfield, William Curzon and Richard Harpur, esqrs. The two first were chosen. The contest for the county was carried on with considerable ardour. The candidates were Lord Charles Cavendish, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. and Henry Harpur, esq. The object of the Tories was to throw out Lord Charles. The election lasted from the 16th to the 23rd of May, and the numbers at the close were for Lord Charles Cavendish, 2081; Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. 2043; Henry Harpur, esq. 1796. The mob became outrageous at the success of his Lordship: the people assembled before the county hall and opposed his being chaired. A conflict occurred between his adherents and those of the other party. A great deal of mischief ensued: windows were broken, and several persons were severely wounded: a man had a sharp stick thrust into his eye, as he endeavoured to prevent the crowd from entering the gates of the county hall yard, and the injury occasioned his death.

At the next general election Lord James Cavendish was again returned for the borough, but having, on the close of the year 1740, accepted the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment, called Dallo-way’s dragoons, he vacated his seat, and Lord Duncannon, son-in-law to the Duke of Devonshire, was nominated by the Whig interest. His Lordship had for his competitor, German Pole, esq. of Radbourn, who was strongly supported by the Tories. The poll was opened at ten o’clock in the morning of Saturday, May 11, 1741, and continued until six in the evening. On the following Monday, the polling began at nine o’clock and continued until about two in the afternoon. Upon closing the poll-books, the numbers were, for Lord Duncannon, 346; for German Pole, esq. 300. This election gives us the number of freemen who then voted, and since, in a subse-

a subsequent election, the same number (646) is stated to have come to the poll, we may estimate this to be the number of freemen at that period.

Towards the close of the year 1745, the town of Derby was distinguished by a great political event deeply connected with the protestant succession to the crown of these realms. It was the goal or boundary of a bold and desperate invasion of Prince Charles Edward, the son of the Pretender, for the recovery of a throne which his ancestors had twice lost by their bigotry and their mistaken notions of hereditary authority.

Charles Edward was about five-and-twenty years of age: in person he was tall and handsome, and he possessed intrepidity and an ardent love of enterprize: his manners were however reserved, and his intellect neither strong nor comprehensive. His youth, his hereditary claims, and the misfortunes of his family procured him adherents and even personal admirers, but both he and his counsellors seem to have wanted talent to seize the advantages which the circumstances of the period offered them. The whole nation was in a state of suffering and discontent. Many of the best constitutional securities of the people's property and liberty had been made to give way to measures for securing the stability of the throne. Taxes, in that worst form of imposts, the excise duties, had been greatly extended, with other vexatious modes of maintaining an expensive court, and providing for the cost of continental wars for the preservation principally of the king's hereditary foreign dominions. But neither the young pretender or any of his friends had any notion of the interests and rights of the people: all he could ask them was to undergo a fresh series of calamities in order to place his father on a throne which had been possessed by his ancestors. The people of England, and even the majority of the people of Scotland, were not inclined to believe that fifty-seven years of exile had rendered the Stuarts of that day less bigoted or less despotic in principle than their forefathers.

The Chevalier de St. George, the son of James II. and the father of Charles Edward, had in his youth displayed great courage. He had the command of the household troops in the French service, and at the battle of Malplaquet, he led his regiment twelve times to the charge. In the last charge he received a severe wound in the right arm. During the spring of the preceding year, when he had scarcely attained the twentieth year of his age, he attempted the invasion of Scotland, but, through the vigilance of the British fleet, was compelled to return to Dunkirk without having effected a landing. On the accession of George I. he published a manifesto asserting his claims to the British crown, which was extensively circulated in private among his adherents, who were then numerous in consequence of the strong and irritating measures of the triumphant Whigs. His standard was raised in Scotland by the Earl of Mar, and on the 22nd of December, 1715, he landed at Peterhead near Aberdeen, but the strength of his partisans was broken before his arrival, and he was compelled to make his escape in a small French vessel, which lay in the harbour of Montrose. Thus discomfited, he retired to Lorraine, and afterwards to Rome, where he resided until the spring of 1719, when Cardinal Alberoni, then prime minister to the king of Spain, invited him to Madrid, where he was received with royal honours. A fleet, with a considerable body of troops, was equipped and placed under the command of the Duke of Ormond, in order to effect a descent upon the coast of Scotland. The ships were dispersed by a storm, and two only arrived at their destination. The Marquess of Tullibardine with three hundred Spaniards and a large quantity of arms, landed on the 4th of April, at Kintale in Ross-shire, and seized the castle of Donan. A few Highlanders joined them, but at the approach of the king's troops, the Spaniards laid down their arms, and the commotion their arrival had excited was suppressed. Peace being concluded shortly afterwards with Spain, the Chevalier de St. George retired to the Papal States, where he lived in retirement upon a pension allowed him by the Holy See.

The spring of 1744 opened fresh prospects to the exiled Stuarts of immediate support and eventual success. The Cardinal de Tencin, an intimate friend of the Pretender, had gained considerable influence in directing the councils of the French ministry, whom he encouraged to believe that the people of Great Britain were ready to throw off the authority of the Brunswick family and restore the line of their ancient sovereigns. An expedition under the command of

Count Saxe was prepared, and vessels were assembled at Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Prince Charles Edward, on account of the increasing years and infirmities of his father, was invited from Rome by the French government in order to be placed at the head of the enterprize. The British dominions were in a state of great agitation and alarm, and the country was occupied in the means of defence, when the gratifying intelligence arrived, that the principal part of the French fleet had been driven back to their ports with great loss, by stormy and contrary winds. The vigilance of the British navy was awakened, and admiral Sir John Norris so unremittingly watched the French ports, that the court of Versailles, perceiving their design to be frustrated, began to treat the young adventurer with neglect, and to discourage his ambitious views.

Charles Edward was however in that period of life when hope is seldom relinquished while any probable means of attaining the object aimed at present themselves, and his partisans, who were certainly numerous both in England and Scotland, encouraged him to indulge the expectation, that as soon as he should set his feet on British territory, there would be a general insurrection in his favour. He therefore resolved to watch for an opportunity of presenting himself to his friends in Britain, even without the aid of French arms, should they continue to be refused him.

A year elapsed before he was master of sufficient resources to carry his design into execution upon the most limited scale. By the summer of 1745, he found himself able by the contributions of his adherents to purchase a quantity of arms, with which he embarked in a small frigate, and sailed from an obscure port in the west of France. A vessel of war which accompanied him with a larger supply of arms, and nearly a hundred French officers, was encountered by a British cruiser, and compelled, in a crippled condition, to seek safety in Brest harbour. In eighteen days he arrived at one of the little desert islands of the Hebrides, and shortly afterwards his standard was raised at Glen-Sinnan, where he was joined by several clans of hardy Highlanders. He marched at the head of about twelve hundred men across the country, and at Perth caused his father to be proclaimed king of Great Britain. His progress was unimpeded. The royal troops in Scotland were few. George II. was visiting his continental dominions, and his son, the Duke of Cumberland, was engaged in unsuccessful hostilities in the Netherlands. The rebel army, increasing daily in numbers, entered Edinburgh, and the prince made the palace of Holy-rood house his residence. He caused his father to be proclaimed at the market-place, and seized upon the public money. In the meantime Sir John Cope had drawn together about three thousand troops, and encamped at Preston-Pans, where he was attacked by the young adventurer at the head of two thousand four hundred Highlanders, who completely defeated him, and became masters of his tents, baggage and military chest. The prince was now in possession of all Scotland except the fortresses, which he wanted artillery to make his own. His forces were augmented. He levied taxes, and compelled the merchants of Glasgow to accommodate him with a considerable loan.

But while he was so far successful, he could not but perceive that he was far from being secure. The Duke of Argyle and several other Scottish lords, in the interest of the court, were arming their vassals, and large bodies of troops hastily brought from Holland and Flanders, were on their march to the north, under the command of Marshal Wade. The young Pretender accordingly resolved to try the fidelity of his English adherents, who by their letters had encouraged him to show himself among them. At the head of little more than five thousand men he resolved to make an irruption into England, and at the beginning of November he invested Carlisle, which immediately surrendered. He then advanced to Penrith, Preston and Manchester, where he was joined by two hundred English catholics under Colonel Townley. At Manchester he was received with illuminations and other public testimonies of congratulation, but the English were cautious in joining his standard, and he began to be aware that his situation was become extremely critical. Marshal Wade was marching on his left towards Northumberland, and the Duke of Cumberland, who had landed from Flanders, was advancing from London with a large body of troops to intercept his progress. Still he was encouraged by the promises of his adherents in various parts of the kingdom to persevere, and finding the bridge over the Mersey at Warrington broken down, he crossed that river at Stockport. He then passed through Macclesfield and Con-

gleton, and would probably have proceeded onward by Birmingham and Oxford towards London had he not been informed that the Duke of Cumberland was awaiting him in that direction, ready to give him battle. He therefore turned off suddenly to the left and entered Ashbourn, where, during his short stay, he took up his abode at Ashbourn hall.

Preparations had been making during the autumn for arming the people throughout the country, but it was apparent that the government was mistrustful of the spirit of the nation. In September an order in council was addressed through the Lord Lieutenants of counties, calling upon the Justices of Peace to put in force with severity the laws for disarming papists or persons suspected of being papists, for preventing persons of that description from keeping a horse of above £5. in value, and for restraining them from going more than five miles from their dwellings. In consequence of instructions from London, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, called a meeting at the George Inn, Derby, on the 28th of September, "to consider of such measures as are fit to be taken for the support of the royal person and government of his majesty king George, and our happy constitution in church and state, at a time when rebellion is carrying on in favour of a popish Pretender." The clerk of the peace announced this meeting in a circular letter addressed to the clergy and gentry of the county individually, and the appointed assembly is stated in the Derby Mercury of that period to have been "the greatest appearance of gentlemen ever seen here." An association was entered into and subscribed; and a grand entertainment was provided at the inn, for the whole of the company, at the expense of the Lord Lieutenant, who, with his eldest son, the Marquess of Hartington, attended on this important occasion. After dinner, a considerable sum was subscribed for the purposes of the association, and other persons who did not attend sent subsequently very liberal donations. On the Thursday following, another meeting was held at the King's Head, at which the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquess of Hartington were present. At this it was proposed to raise two companies of volunteers. This was opposed by several gentlemen present, who insisted that it would be more constitutional to call out the militia, a species of force in which was placed the legitimate defence of the country, and on which the government ought to rely. This proposition was heard with much dissatisfaction and speedily overruled. It was determined to raise the volunteers: the Marquess of Hartington and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the representatives of the county in parliament, were appointed colonels.

The Association* was signed by one hundred and seventy-two of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen in the county, and was submitted to the king for his approbation. On the 28th of October, another meeting, attended by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of the County, was held at the Talbot Inn. At this meeting an estimate was put in and agreed to, that the expenses of each of the two regiments, consisting of six hundred men, would amount to £1205. 9s. a month, and the officers were appointed to raise the men. In order that the county magistrates might the better employ their influence in encouraging their tenants to enlist and be vigilant in their several districts, the session for the county was adjourned from time to time at the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

While these means for the defence of the town and county were in agitation, the alarm of the inhabitants increased. From the middle until the close of November expresses were sent to the Duke of Devonshire respecting the movements of the enemy, which his Grace instantly communicated through the mayor to the people of Derby. From some copies of these expresses still extant, it appears that the royal armies were little acquainted with the movements of each other or of the enemy, and that the young Pretender, by turning his march towards Derby, baffled both the Marshal and the Duke of Cumberland, who might have compelled him to a general engagement long before he could have advanced into the very centre of England. Marshal Wade, at the head of sixteen thousand men, was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne when the city of Carlisle was taken by the enemy, whom he might have intercepted in their further progress towards the

* The copy of the Association with the names affixed to it will be found in the Appendix to volume II. with other documents relative to the raising of these regiments.

south had he used the requisite despatch, but we find him, three days after that occurrence, no farther from Newcastle than Hexham. The very day previous to the entrance of the rebels into Ashbourn, the royal Duke was no further off than Lichfield.

The particulars of the entrance of the rebels into Derby will be best detailed in the following extracts from the Derby Mercury of that period, and Hutton's History of Derby:

Nov. 28. At a Common Hall held on Tuesday last by the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of this Borough, it was agreed (in order to procure the most certain and speedy intelligence of the progress of the rebels) to fix upon proper persons to bring despatches from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, immediately after his Grace receives them, to the Mayor of this Borough; one of which came yesterday, and brought an account that seven or eight of the rebels came to Preston in Lancashire, on Tuesday morning about eleven o'clock, the rest, about one thousand, were expected there in the afternoon.

The following is a general account of the conduct and proceedings of the rebels during their stay at Derby, which may be depended upon for fact.

“Derby, Dec. 12th. The chief business of late, amongst all ranks of people here, and in our neighbourhood, has been concerning the progress the rebels have made in England since their first step into it, little imagining they would have advanced so near the metropolis of this kingdom, as the capital of our county; though for several days before they approached near us, we were not without our fears, and had proper persons constantly out to watch and bring us an account of their motions. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire (who has been indefatigable in his care for the preservation of his county) left Chatsworth about a fortnight ago, with the Marquis of Hartington, his eldest son, and came to the George Inn here, where they continued some days, waiting the event, and to concert the most proper measures for the safety of the public at a time of so much danger. We had also in town near six hundred men lately raised by a subscription of the gentlemen of this town and county, besides above one hundred and twenty raised by his Grace, and kept at his own expense; these were reviewed by his Grace, &c. on Tuesday the 3rd instant; and went through their exercise to the great satisfaction of all present; his Grace also reviewed two or three other companies then in the field; and we were then all in high spirits, by some tidings just received that the Duke of Cumberland's army was near the rebels, and 'twas expected a battle would ensue the next day. But alas! how soon were we thrown into the utmost confusion, on hearing about an hour after, of the approach of the vanguard of the rebels towards Ashbourn: the hurry was also much increased by the number of soldiers and their immediate orders to march out of town, and nothing but distraction was to be read in every countenance. The best part of the effects and valuables had been sent away or secreted some days before, and most of the principal gentlemen and tradesmen with their wives and children were retiring as fast as possible. About four or five o'clock the same evening all the soldiers were drawn up in the Market-place, and stood under arms a considerable time, when they were ordered again to their quarters to refresh themselves: and about seven the same evening Captain Lowe of Hazlewood, marched into town, at the head of a company of brave men. About ten the drums beat to arms, and being again drawn up, they all marched off by torch-light towards Nottingham, headed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, &c. The next morning (Wednesday) about eleven o'clock two of the rebels' vanguard rode into the town, and at their entrance gave a specimen of what we were to expect from such villains, by seizing a very good horse belonging to young Mr. Stamford; after which they rode up to the George, and there enquiring for the magistrates demanded billets for 9000 men or more. In a short time after the vanguard rode into the town, consisting of about thirty men, clothed in blue, faced with red, most of 'em had a scarlet waistcoat with gold lace, and being likely men made a good appearance. They were drawn up in the market-place, and sat on horseback two or three hours: at the same time the bells were rung, and several bonfires made, to prevent any resentment from 'em, that might ensue on our showing a dislike of their coming among us. About three in the afternoon Lord Elcho with the life

guards, and many of their chiefs, also arrived on horseback, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, most of 'em cloathed as above; these made a fine show, being the flower of their army. Soon after their main body also marched into town in tolerable order, six or eight abreast, with about eight standards, most of them white flags and a red cross. They had several bagpipers, who play'd as they marched along; and appeared in general to answer the description we have long had of them; viz't. most of their main body a parcel of shabby, lousy, pittiful looking fellows, mixed up with old men and boys; dressed in dirty plaids, and as dirty shirts, without breeches, and wore their stockings made of plaid, not much above half way up their legs, and some without shoes or next to none, and numbers of them so fatigued with their long march, that they really commanded our pity more than our fear. Whilst the market-place was filled with them, they ordered their pretended Prince before he arrived, to be publicly proclaimed, which was accordingly done by the common cryer: they then insisted upon the magistrates appearing in their gowns, but being told they had sent them out of the town, were content to have that ceremony excused. Their Prince (as they called him) did not arrive till the dusk of the evening; he walked on foot, being attended by a great body of his men, who conducted him to his lodgings (the Lord Exeter's) where he had guards placed all round his house. Every house allmost by this time was pretty well filled (tho' they kept driving in till ten or eleven at night) and we tho't we should have never seen the last of them. The Duke of Athol had his lodgings at Thomas Gisborne's, esq.; the Duke of Perth at Mr. Rivett's; Lord Elcho at Mr. Storer's; Lord George Murray at Mr. Heathcote's; Lord Pitsligo at Mr. Meynell's; Old Gordon of Glenbucket at Mr. Alderman Smith's; Lord Nairn at Mr. John Bingham's; Lady Ogilvie, Mrs. Murray and some other persons of distinction at Mr. Francey's: and their other chiefs and great officers were lodged at the best gentlemen's houses. Many common ordinary houses, both public and private, had forty or fifty men each, and some gentlemen near one hundred. At their coming in they were generally treated with bread, cheese, beer and ale, whilst all hands were aloft getting their suppers ready; after supper, being weary with their long march, they went to rest, many of them upon straw and others in beds. Being refreshed with a night's rest they were very alert the next day, running about from one shop to another, to buy or rather steal, tradesmen's goods, viz't. gloves, buckles, powder flasks, buttons, handkerchiefs, shoes, &c. and the town being filled with them, look'd like some fair in the Highlands: nothing was more common for them if they liked a person's shoes better than their own, to demand them off their feet, and not to give them any thing, or however what they pleas'd for 'em. The longer they stay'd the more insolent and outrageous they grew, demanding every thing by threats, drawn swords, and pistols clapp'd to the breast of many persons, not only by common men, but their officers; so that several persons were obliged to abscond to preserve their lives. They appointed prayers to be read about six this evening at the great church, which was accordingly performed by one of their priests. They order'd the cryer to make public proclamation about the town for all persons that paid any excise to pay what was due by five o'clock the same evening, on pain of military execution; by which means they collected a considerable sum of money. They also demanded what money the gentlemen had lately subscribed and paid, towards raising men in this town and county, which many gentlemen were obliged to pay. They also made a demand of £100. upon the post-office, and afterwards insisted upon £50. which not being comply'd with, they took the post chaise along with them. They broke open closets, chests, boxes, &c. at several gentlemen's houses, took away all the guns, pistols, swords, and all other arms they could find, in every house: pilfered and stole linen, stockings, shoes, and almost any thing they laid their hands on. In short they committed almost all manner of outrages, which were they to be particularized, would more than fill our paper. We esteem'd them very civil fellows who did not threaten us, but went away quietly without paying their quarters: and those that did pay it was so small 'twas scarce worth th' accepting. They beat up for volunteers, offering five shillings advance and five guineas when they came to London, but met with very little success; only two or three loose fellows enter'd, who serv'd their master but a short time, two being taken the next day, viz't. one Cooke, a journeyman blacksmith, who we hear is in Nottingham jail: the other is one Sparks of this town, who

was taken plundering at Squire Meynell's, at Bradley, and brought here last Saturday night: and being examined before our Justices, was the same night committed to jail; when they were taking him thither the populace shew'd so just an abhorrence of his actions, that it was thought they would have ty'd him up, before they could have got him into custody. The other is Hewitt, a butcher, who, we hear, is still with them. These and such fellows it is thought were our greatest enemies, by informing the rebels of many particulars concerning the gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood. Early on Friday morning their drums beat to arms, and their bagpipers play'd about the town; no one then knowing their route, but most people imagined they would march to Loughborough for London, their advanced guard having secured the pass at Swarkstone bridge. However we were soon undeceived by their precipitate retreat the same road they came, marching off about seven o'clock in the morning. The reason for their return back was not known, but thought to proceed from their fear of being surprised by the Duke of Cumberland's army: their chiefs seeming much confused, and all in a great hurry: many of their men left their horses, swords, pistols, targets, shot, powder, bullets and other odd things behind them where they quartered: a plain proof of their confusion. Their pretended Prince, mounted upon a black horse (said to be the brave Colonel Gardiner's) left his lodgings about nine o'clock, and riding across the market-place went through the Rotten-row, then turned down Sadler-gate towards Ashbourn, preceded and followed by the main body of his army. We were rid of them all (except a few stragglers) by eleven o'clock. Their hussars were a parcel of fierce and desperate ruffians, and were the last body that quitted the town. They rode out to the neighbouring villages, plundering most of the gentlemen's houses for arms and horses, of which they got a great number. The honest farmers hereabouts are all great sufferers, many of 'em having scarce a horse left, and others forced to go with their artillery. We had little or no market last Friday; nor no divine service at any of the churches last Sunday. But as we are now pretty well settled again, hope we shall soon overcome our late misfortunes, and see all things roll again in their proper channel."*

"On their arrival at Derby, the rebel chiefs held a council of war; but the only resolution they appeared to have formed, was that of levying money on the inhabitants. Having obtained a list of those persons who had subscribed for the support of the lawful government, they obliged them to pay an equal sum towards the support of the Pretender. They demanded the produce of the land-tax, excise, and post-office; the latter was refused them; but from the two former, added to the contribution, they actually procured a sum little short of £3000. Articles of dress were every where applied for, for they were very much wanted, as many of the misguided men were but half covered: some they procured with money, but when that was wanting, they did not hesitate to take them without payment. The conduct of the inhabitants towards their unwelcome visitors, was humble and obliging, and every care was taken to prevent insult and depredation: but all efforts to attain this end were ineffectual. On the second day, they seized on all kinds of property, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that many of the more respectable inhabitants thought it prudent to conceal themselves. During their stay they beat up for volunteers, at five shillings advance, and five guineas, which was to be paid on their arrival in London: but they were joined by only three idle and unprincipled fellows; ——— Cook, a travelling journeyman blacksmith; Edward Hewitt, a butcher; and James Sparks, a stocking-maker: men of degraded lives and sullied characters.

"On the evening of the second day, instead of marching forwards, as was expected, another council of war was privately held at the head quarters. Their situation by this time appeared critical; and many of the chiefs assumed a bold and commanding tone; so warm at last did their debates grow, that they were overheard by Alderman Eaton, who constantly attended the Duke of Perth, and was waiting for him near the Prince's lodging. It was urged by the chiefs, that; — 'they had followed their Prince with alacrity; that their love for his cause, was equal to the hazard they ran. That the French had not fulfilled their engagements in sending the necessary supplies, nor in making a diversion in the West to draw the military attention. That the Eng-

* Derby Mercury.

lish promises were still more delusive ; for they had been given to understand, as soon as the Prince's standard should be erected in England, the majority would run with eagerness to join it ; instead of which, they had raised only one slender regiment in their long march, which barely supplied their travelling losses. That the English were extremely loyal to the house of Stuart, when warmed by a good fire and good liquor ; but the warmth of their fire, their liquor, and loyalty, evaporated together. That they were then in the centre of an enemy's country, with a handful of men : to retreat was dangerous ; but to proceed must be certain destruction.*

This progress of prince Charles from the borders of Scotland to the very centre of England, at the head of little more than seven thousand men ; and in the face of regular troops commanded by distinguished generals is a curious fact, nor is his retreat from Derby to the northern kingdom less worthy of our attention. That his friends were numerous in many parts of England there can be no doubt, and had he been accompanied by sufficient force to warrant any just expectation of his ultimate success, his partisans would have shown themselves, and thousands would have flocked to his standard. The period for this invasion was well selected, as we have before observed. The British cabinet was devoid of men of talent or public principle, and, since the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, one administration had rapidly followed another in the possession or distribution of the lucrative offices of the state, while the affairs of the nation were marked by defeat abroad and by distress and discontent at home. The people were, however, reluctant to add to their other miseries the evils of civil war, and many even of the warmest Jacobites, whose fathers had seen the days of Charles II. were unwilling to expose the nation to the tyranny of an unconditional restoration. Nor was public discontent, though excited by taxes heavier than any previously known, sufficient to conceal the dangers of a violent revolution. Certain important constitutional principles had been acknowledged in the settlement of the crown on the Brunswick family. The liberties acquired by that settlement had certainly not yet been enjoyed, but the people gladly flattered themselves that those liberties were only suspended until their foundation should be rendered secure.

On his arrival at Derby, the young Pretender and his Scottish friends had more reason to congratulate themselves on their unassailed intrepidity than on their ultimate prospect of success. He had passed through a district which even at the present day abounds in papists, and which was not then, as it is now, the seat of wealthy manufacturers, enterprising commerce, and well-informed artisans. Liverpool and Manchester did not then rival the metropolis in activity, intelligence and numbers. Still he was not strengthened, though he was not opposed, where he undoubtedly expected to be joined by multitudes. That Marshal Wade was not already upon his rear, and that the Duke of Cumberland, who was no farther off than Coventry, should have left him to deliberate whether he ought to advance from Derby towards London, or retreat by the road he had advanced, are circumstances not favourable either to the generalship of these two commanders, or to the decision and intelligence of the cabinet. His situation at Derby had manifestly become desperate, but his own personal resolution was little abated, and could he have persuaded the Scottish chiefs around him, that a victory over the royal Duke would have been certain of inducing his English adherents to rise in his favour, he would not have hesitated to make the attempt. Perhaps a general who had proceeded so far, and who had so great a stake at issue, ought to have risked an engagement ; but mistrust and dissension had arisen among the Highland chieftains, whose followers, as well as themselves, were impatient of the subordination necessary to the success of a distant expedition.

But what chiefly persuaded the young Prince that to retreat would not appear an abandonment of his purpose was the intelligence that his friends in Scotland had raised forces consisting of ten or twelve thousand men, under Lord John Drummond, who would maintain him in the possession of that kingdom, while the expedition which the French were preparing at Dunkirk and Calais would be ready for the invasion of the southern coasts of England early in the spring. This news had influence with the council held at Exeter-house, Derby ; though still Lord Nairn

* Hutton's Derby.

and the Prince himself insisted upon proceeding towards London, or risking an immediate battle. These bold propositions were overruled, and the retreat began on the 6th of December, early in the morning. Some movements were actually made for the march towards London: a part of the advanced guard, accompanied by some foragers, advanced southward. At Swarkeston bridge, their commanding officer enquired what towns or villages lay in that direction, and being informed of the situation of Melbourn, he said that two thousand troops would take up their quarters there that evening. This being communicated to the inhabitants of Melbourn, they immediately began to provide victuals for their expected visitors, but were not sorry that they did not keep their appointment.

It is surprising that a retreat in the midst of winter and in the vicinity of two considerable armies, should have been successful. The Duke of Cumberland, who was encamped at Meriden common, between Coventry and Birmingham, despatched his cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, while Marshal Wade, who had arrived on his tardy march through Yorkshire as far as Wakefield, when he heard that the enemy had reached Wigan on their return to Scotland, sent General Oglethorpe with the light horse and dragoons, to join the cavalry from Meriden, while he marched back to his winter quarters at Newcastle. These troops of horse speedily overtook the rear of the rebels, and several skirmishes ensued, but the pursuit was continually repressed, and the retreating army continued to gain ground upon their adversaries, without sustaining any considerable loss, or being obliged to relinquish a single piece of their small train of artillery. In vain were the bridges broken down, and the militia called out to intercept their march. The retreat continued to be conducted with a compactness and vigilance that completely foiled every assault. At the village of Clifton, near Penrith, on the border of Cumberland, their rear-guard, consisting of the Macpherson clan, under the command of Lord John Murray, was fiercely attacked by two regiments of cavalry, who, dismounting their horses, lay concealed along the hedges that skirted the road. The broad swords of the Highlanders prevailed, and, after a sharp conflict, the dragoons fled. The young Pretender pushed on his forces to Carlisle, which he entered on the 19th of December, having in thirteen days of mid-winter effected so signal and so unaccountable a retreat of more than a hundred and eighty miles, that some historians have supposed that it was connived at by the government.

Having re-enforced the garrison of Carlisle and left in that city such of his English adherents as were unwilling to cross the borders into Scotland, the young prince led his Scottish followers into their native land. Two days after his leaving Carlisle, that city was invested by the Duke of Cumberland, at the head of his whole army. The garrison held out for five days, and then offered to surrender upon terms. The Duke of Richmond held a conference with them, but whatever terms were agreed upon, it is certain that the garrison, to the number of four hundred men, were imprisoned in various English jails.

The Duke of Cumberland returned to London, while the young Pretender advanced to Glasgow, which he laid under severe contribution, and being considerably re-enforced he took several towns, and seemed to have acquired a preponderating influence throughout the greater part of Scotland. In these circumstances he attempted the siege of Stirling castle, and gained a complete victory over the English general Hawley, who, at the head of a very considerable force of cavalry and infantry, attempted the relief of that place. This battle was fought near Falkirk, and the English tents and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. It was now time for the British government, the administration of which had been completely changed during the winter, to act with more decision. Fourteen battalions of infantry, two regiments of dragoons and twelve hundred loyal Highlanders from Argyleshire, were placed under the Duke of Cumberland, who, on the last day of January, 1746, proceeded to Edinburgh, and marching against the enemy, compelled the Pretender to retreat with precipitation across the Forth. Still the rebels, as they retired towards the Highlands, gained strength: they took Inverness, which their prince made his head quarters; became masters of fort Augustus, and at Keith defeated a detachment of horse which had been despatched from the main army to annoy them. Prince Charles then resolved to attack the royal Duke, who had advanced to Aberdeen, but he found

that the Highland chieftains could not be brought to unite in so important a step, and they still believed that re-enforcements from France would soon enable them to take the field with better hope of success.

Affairs remained in this state until the month of April, when the young Pretender, encouraged by some partial successes, formed a design of surprising the Duke of Cumberland's army at Aberdeen, and advanced from Inverness to Culloden. The Duke had encamped at Nairn, nine miles from Culloden. The rebel force, impatient of delay, without taking time to recruit their strength, moved on by night, with the intention of surrounding and attacking the royal army before day-break. Unable from fatigue and the obstacles of a mountainous road to make the progress they expected, Charles was compelled by the chieftains to return to Culloden, and many of the undisciplined Highlanders dispersed themselves around the spot in search of provisions, while others, completely exhausted, sank to sleep upon the ground. The sun had scarcely appeared above the horizon, when intelligence was brought that the royal forces might be seen from the hills slowly approaching, with a large train of artillery. The stragglers were instantly called in, and the clans, formed in thirteen divisions, stood ready to receive the attack of their foes. It was one o'clock in the afternoon before the Duke of Cumberland drew up his line of battle, and opened a destructive fire of artillery upon the enemy. The conflict was severe but of short duration. The Highlanders charged with their usual impetuosity, and threw the left wing of the royal army into disorder, but were themselves charged by the dragoons and put to flight. "In less than thirty minutes," says an historian,* "they were totally defeated, and the field covered with the slain." The road as far as Inverness was strewn with dead bodies; and a great number of people, who, from motives of curiosity, had come to see the battle, were sacrificed to the undistinguishing vengeance of the victors."

The young Pretender having witnessed the destruction of his hopes rode from the field, attended by the Duke of Perth, Lord Elcho, and a few horsemen. To have taken refuge in the dwellings of any of his principal adherents would have been certain destruction both to them and himself; he therefore put on a mean disguise, and sought safety among the rocks and caverns of the coast. He sometimes obtained temporary protection among the Western Islands, and frequently traversed the mountains and moors as a peasant, uncertain of food or of a place of repose, and was fearful even of speaking, lest his foreign accent should betray him. In his distress he was obliged to confide his secret to more than fifty persons in the various conditions of life, all of whom well knew that a price of thirty thousand pounds was set upon his head. At length, on the 20th of September, a privateer, hired at St. Malo for the purpose, ran into Lochnanach, near the place where the young adventurer had landed thirteen months before. In this the Prince, with the two Camerons of Lochiel, and a few other adherents embarked, and passing unobserved through a British squadron, arrived safely at Roseau near Morlaix, in Brittany.

This rebellion, which, by the folly and weakness of the government, had been permitted to disturb the minds and the affairs of men for so long a period, was followed by that vindictive spirit which actuates those who have neither prudence in danger nor magnanimity in success. The battle of Culloden led the way to a series of sanguinary barbarities, while numbers suffered under the forms of justice by the halter and the axe. This was the more lamented, because, it was plain that, by moderate exertion, the enterprize of the young adventurer might have been suppressed at the very moment of his landing; nor would his audacity have been encouraged to attempt such an invasion, had the people been ruled according to the principles established at the Revolution. Many causes originating in the mistaken policy of the government had rendered the people discontented. The expensive wars maintained by taxes of the most odious character irritated men's minds, but still there was no disposition to seek refuge in the arbitrary principles and obstinate bigotry of the Stuart family, much less to add to their grievances the calamities of civil war. The people generally looked to their representatives in parliament for relief, and had those representatives acted with firmness and honesty, the favourers of the Pretender would have been

* Smollett's Continuation, George II. chap. 2.

totally without a pretence by which they might flatter him with the slightest hope of success. It had long been felt throughout the country that placemen and pensioners, who were for the most part merely tools of the court, enjoying seats in the House of Commons, destroyed the independence of parliament; and at Derby, in August, 1740, during the summer assizes, an address was presented under the auspices of the high sheriff and grand jury to the county members. It was thus expressed:

“To the Right Honourable the Lord Charles Cavendish and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. Representatives of the County of Derby in parliament,

“We, the High Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Derby, take this opportunity of expressing our concern that all endeavours for obtaining a Bill for reducing and limiting the number of placemen in the House of Commons, have hitherto proved fruitless; We, therefore, recommend to you, *and insist upon it*, that you use your utmost endeavours in the ensuing session of parliament, to promote a Bill for that purpose, which we think absolutely necessary for the securing the independency of Parliament, and preserving our liberties and ancient constitution.”

We have given this remarkable address in this place to show that the want of confidence in parliament paved the way for the Pretender's otherwise unwarrantable expectations. A few years after the presentation of this unavailing address, the young heir of the Stuart name and expectations landed in Scotland and marched without impediment to Derby.

The following is an exact account of the rebels as they were quartered in the various parishes.

Parish.	First night.	Second night.
All Saints'.....	2979	3027
St. Werburgh's.....	1590	1641
St. Peter's.....	1091	1001
St. Michael's.....	724	724
St. Alkmund's.....	714	755
	7098	7148

“The fate of a gentleman, son to Mr. Birch of Manchester, is particularly deserving of notice. Arriving at Derby in the evening of the second day from the Duke of Cumberland, he was stopped by the guard attending the artillery on Nuns'-Green (which consisted of thirteen pieces) and being suspected as a spy, was closely confined in the house of Lord Exeter. The next morning, before it was light, when the main body was leaving the town, he leaped from a window, six yards high, into the garden. Attempting to pass a spiked part of the wall at the end of it, he fell into the river Derwent, but swam to some steps in an adjoining garden. Thinking himself not safe in this situation, he took off all his clothes, and left them with a gold watch and some money, which soon fell into the hands of the rebels. He then plunged again into the river, and followed its course, four miles, to Alvaston: in his way thither frequently swimming across it. When he came to the village, he took refuge in a farm house, where, after the surprise of the family had subsided, he met with the utmost care and attention. After having procured some clothes at another house, he escaped to Nottingham, and the day following passed through Derby on his way to his friends in Manchester.”

1746, June 2nd. We find the following Address *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty*. The humble address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Town Clerk, Brethren, and Capital Burgesses of your Majesty's ancient Borough of Derby in the County of Derby, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty, upon the late important success of your Majesty's forces, commanded by his Royal

Highness the Duke (of Cumberland) and animated by his great prudence and courage, against the most wicked and unnatural rebellion designed to subvert our happy Constitution in Church and State, in order to introduce popery and arbitrary power.

This victory is never to be effaced from our memories, which (through God's providence) has wonderfully brought back to us, the fruition of those real and inestimable blessings, of our Religion, Laws and Libertys, so much of late endangered by the parricides and invaders of your Majesty's most lawful and rightful dominions in favour of a popish and long abjured Pretender. —We of this Borough are the more sensible of this blessing, because the enemies of your Majesty's kingdom and government made this place their last scene of action before their return into Scotland, and inexpressible were the horrors and confusion they brought hither, attended in many instances with violent and open acts of rapine and plunder. May your Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a continuance of descendants, from your Majesty's own Royal family, always reign and live triumphant and victorious over rebellious subjects and their abettors, and hand down to us and our posterity the blessings we now enjoy, to the end of time. Given under the Common Seal of the said Borough the 2nd day of June, in the nineteenth year of your Majesty's reign.

ROBERT HAGUE, MAYOR.

In the year 1747 a murrain or distemper appeared among the cattle of this and the neighbouring counties, and many precautions were taken against the contagion of such a calamity. This was to be expected, but we confess that we were somewhat surprised at finding it laid hold on as a reason for suppressing the annual game of foot-ball on the Shrove-tide of that year. A proclamation, signed Humphrey Booth, esq. mayor, is to be found in the Derby Mercury of the 27th of February, 1747, stating that "the magistrates have had notice that the football-playing on the 3rd of March ensuing, has been notified and proclaimed in towns and counties adjacent, they therefore direct and order, that no riotous or tumultuous meeting of any persons (and more especially of foreigners at this unhappy *time of contagion amongst horned cattle*) do appear at the time and for the purpose aforesaid, in the said borough, on pain of being prosecuted for the same." This game of foot-ball, which as it is played in the borough of Derby, should rather be called hand-ball, is undoubtedly of very great antiquity; and probably was instituted, like the games of the Romans, to commemorate some event, the incidents of which are now wholly forgotten. The magistrates have frequently endeavoured to suppress this game, which is sometimes attended with tumult, but there still exists an attachment to it which is nourished by the remembrances of the old, as well as the ardour of the young. Respectable tradesmen and their sons do not now join in the sport as they did not only some hundred years ago, but even at the date of the above proclamation. In October, during the same year, the justices of the peace, at a special session, held at the King's Head, received an account relative to the extent of the distemper among the cattle in that part of the hundred of Repton and Gresley south of the Trent, when it appeared, that

the number of infected were 659

died	290
killed	128
recovered.....	241

In 1747 the Duke of Newcastle and his brother, Mr. Pelham, by whose counsels the affairs of the country had been for some time conducted, resolved to dissolve a parliament, which, urged by the complaints and petitions of the people, had indicated a desire to look more attentively than they had done into the public expenditure. This disposition has been frequently observed to manifest itself in septennial parliaments about the fifth year of their legislative existence, and is in itself a strong argument against parliaments being elected for a term of years, which keeps the representatives so long independent of the constituent body. Influenced by the movements among the members of the House of Commons, the administration actually disbanded or reduced

some regiments of the life-guards and cavalry, and effected a saving of about seventy thousand pounds per annum, but this only served to inspirit the members, who, at this late hour of their parliamentary labours, wished to win golden opinions of the people, to proceed in their demands. Accordingly the ministry thought proper to dissolve a parliament which was endeavouring to make itself popular, and call one which would have time to look to the wants of the court before it should find it imperative to think about the wants of the people. The parliament was dissolved on the 17th of June. A contested election for the borough of Derby ensued about the latter end of the same month. Lord Viscount Duncannon and the Hon. John Stanhope, were opposed by German Pole, esq. A coalition was formed between the two former candidates, who polled 400 votes each, while Mr. Pole, who perceived his success to be hopeless, withdrew from the contest at the close of the first day, having then obtained 251 votes.

The new parliament was completely ministerial. The opposition was silenced and the Earl of Chesterfield resigned the office of secretary of state. The effect of this was seen in an election which, in the December of the ensuing year, took place in Derby. The contest was between Mr. Stanhope and Thomas Rivett, esq.* a highly respectable inhabitant of this town. "On this occasion," says the Derby Mercury, "there was a great appearance of gentlemen of distinction and fortune, and of great worth and honour." The contest began on Monday morning and terminated on the evening of the ensuing day. The concourse of people was immense, but the whole was carried on with good order and tranquillity. Mr. Rivett obtained a majority of 71; the votes being, for Mr. Rivett 382; for Mr. Stanhope 311.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, inglorious as it was, terminated a war of which the nation had long been weary, and the announcement of it was received with rejoicings in every part of the kingdom. The Derby Mercury of April 28, 1749, contains the following paragraph; "Tuesday last being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the peace lately concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, &c. At ten the mayor and the corporation with a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the town, preceded by a party of the Earl of Crauford's regiment of Scotch greys under arms, and the town music, went to church, where an excellent sermon was preached, suitable to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Winter. They were attended back from the church to the Town Hall, by the body of woolcombers, preceded by a band of music, consisting of a trumpet, French-horn, hautboy, bass-viol and three violins, who walked in the following order.

1. The shepherd, with his crook, bag and bottle, carrying a fleece of wool.
2. The captain, carrying a gun.
3. The orator, attended by two pages.
4. One representing Bishop Blaize, with a mitre upon his head, attended by four pages with white wands.
5. The masters in wool wigs and sashes.
6. One carrying a large flag neatly made of wool of divers colours.
7. The journeymen two and two, in their shirts, with wool wigs and sashes.

Who (all these) made a very grand appearance. From thence (the Town Hall) the combers made a handsome cavalcade on horseback round the town, in the same order. In the evening the corporation with the military officers and the principal gentlemen and tradesmen in the town, met at a large bonfire before the Town Hall (which was finally illuminated, as were all the Market-place and town in general) where the healths of his Majesty, &c. were drank, under a general discharge of small arms from the troops, &c. An entertainment at the George Inn followed.

1817. This year was remarkable in the annals of Derby for the trial and execution of three unhappy men, who, notwithstanding their station in society, which was sufficiently remote from the usual paths of ambition, were accused and convicted of the crime of levying war against the king, and of seeking to subvert the state. At that period the distress of the labouring classes

* This gentleman died in 1763, and a monumental slab was by his widow placed to his memory on the south wall of All Saints' church. His daughter Sarah was married to Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

was severe, and the majority of the nation looked in vain to the government for some reduction of the taxes that pressed heavily upon industry. This indifference of the administration to the wants of the people, increased the popular cry for parliamentary Reform and a change in the councils of the Prince Regent. As the constitutional appeals to the king and the parliament by petitions could not be made punishable, the suffering public was watched and instigated by spies and informers, until some over-heated and ignorant people, in various parts of the country, involved themselves in designs of a treasonable character, but so extravagant and absurd that they seemed to be rather a burlesque upon treason than treason itself. The policy of the government was to quiet the people by what they called "making examples;" they hoped to silence the demand for Reform by executions for high treason.

Of the mighty rebellion, at the head of which was the redoubtable Jeremiah Brandreth, we are unable to trace the origin. The first that we hear of him is, that on the morning of the 8th of June, 1817, this man was at a public house in Pentrich, called the White Horse, under the name of the Nottingham Captain, with a map or chart in his hand, and talking to a party of poor labourers about the necessity of overturning the government; and this in the presence of two persons whom he knew to be constables, one of whom said, on the trial, that he looked upon it all as foolish talk. The speech with which Brandreth addressed his followers was in verse—

"Every man his skill must try;
He must turn out and not deny.
No bloody soldiers must we dread:
We must turn out and fight for bread.
The time is come, you plain must see,
The government opposed must be!"

To this, Brandreth added the injunction that "every village should kill its own vermin." The military stratagems of the party were on a level with their language. "In the first place," says a witness on the trial, "it was proposed that the party should go to Winfield and set fire to a bundle of straw before the door of Colonel Halton, who is a magistrate of the county. Upon this fire being seen by the colonel, it was calculated that he would come out of his house, and, as soon as he appeared, it was determined to shoot him." At this meeting the plan of operations was detailed. It was stated that an insurrection was immediately to take place, and that great numbers were expected from Sheffield and Chesterfield. The Butterley iron works were to be attacked, and the proprietor and managers slain. A list of the guns to be found in Pentrich, with the names of the owners, was read, and it was stated that forty pikes were secretly deposited in a stone quarry. After having armed themselves, the insurgents were to march to Nottingham, which town they were to take possession of, and receive a hundred guineas apiece. George Weightman, who acted as aid-de-camp to Brandreth, was to proceed to Nottingham to learn the condition of that place, which the leader seems to have supposed would already be in the hands of his friends. Money was collected in the room and the means of procuring a barrel of gunpowder were discussed: as for bullets, it was intimated that plenty of lead might be obtained by stripping off the roofs of churches in their march. The government would be overturned by insurgents in London, and proper persons would be sent down to watch over the concerns of the poor and provide for their families. This meeting was held at noon, and continued in discussion about four hours.

On the next evening, at half past eight, the insurgents assembled at an old barn, in one of Colonel Halton's fields. Their numbers do not appear to have been much more than a score. Brandreth, William Turner, George Weightman and a few others had guns; two or three carried swords, but most of the party were armed with pikes, about nine feet in length. Brandreth, assisted by William Turner, directed the march. The party separated on their march in two divisions, and attacked several farm houses, demanding fire-arms, and compelling the farmers' servants or sons to join them. Their demand being refused at the farm house of Mrs. Hepworth, which stood on the west side of the highway, near Pentrich Hollow, Brandreth discharged his

gun at her servant, Robert Walters, through the kitchen window, and shot him dead by a wound in the shoulder. After the perpetration of this violent act, they proceeded down Pentrich lane, arranged in military order by Charles Swaine, who had belonged to the militia. At Pentrich they were joined by other parties of insurgents. Their numbers then amounted to about sixty. At Pentrich they attacked several houses, compelling the inmates to give up arms, and in some instances to join them. At a farm of Mr. Booth they took a pony from the stable, and George Weightman was despatched, upon it, to Nottingham to obtain intelligence of the proceedings there; for it appears that many of them began to be alarmed at their own enterprize when they found it to be unsupported by so general a rise as they had been taught to expect. They next threatened the Butterley works with an attack. On their demanding arms, Mr. George Goodwin, one of the managers, told them of the folly of their conduct, and even rescued one or two who had been compelled to go with them; he also seized William Weightman, who was encumbered with a load of bullets, more than eighty pounds in weight. Finding an attack on the Butterley works impractical, they went to Codnor, where their numbers increased by parties from different quarters. Mr. Hole, whose house was attacked by them, and who was himself compelled to accompany them, stated on the trials which subsequently took place, that there were about two hundred insurgents assembled at Codnor, and that there were two other parties advancing to join them, the one consisting of about fifty, and the other of sixty or seventy men. At a public-house, called the Glass-house, in Codnor, Brandreth called upon the landlord for refreshments, and while the party were supplied with ale, some divisions that had been sent out in the neighbourhood, returned. The charge for refreshment amounted to twenty-eight shillings, which their captain undertook to pay. The whole party then marched to the Nottingham road, and near Langley Mills they met George Weightman returning from that town. When Weightman came up, Brandreth and several of the party, asked him, "how they were going on at Nottingham?" To which he replied, "that they were going on very well: that the soldiers would not come out of the barracks, and that the party led by Brandreth was to march forward." This intelligence did not, however, allay the apprehensions entertained by many of the party, and, though the body of insurgents moved onward to Eastwood, their numbers were continually diminishing by desertions. At Eastwood they were reconnoitred by Launcelot Rolleston, of Watnall, esq., who immediately procured the aid of the 15th hussars from Nottingham barracks, by whom the insurgents were pursued, and above thirty of them taken. The high sheriff (Thomas Hallows, of Glapwell hall, esq.) with a party of yeomanry, took the Turners and several other insurgents, prisoners near Langley mills. The hussars were commanded by Captain Phillips, and the exertions of Mr. Rolleston were ably aided by C. G. Mundy, esq.

It may be imagined that the tidings of this insurrection created considerable alarm in the town of Derby. The Rev. Charles Stead Hope was mayor of the borough, and he acted with his usual promptitude and firmness; assisted particularly by the aldermen Richard Leaper, and the late Thomas Lowe, esqrs. Under their orders, a company of the 95th regiment, under the command of Captain Hellerman, was on duty throughout the night of the 9th of June, and in the course of that night two troops of the Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry, under the command of Major Sir R. Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. arrived in the town. In consequence of the information received during the night, the Calke and Ashbourn troops were sent for; and these bodies of yeomanry, proceeded under the command of the gallant major towards Langley bridge. On the way they were joined by the Chesterfield troop, commanded by Captain Wright, who had on the preceding day advanced to Alfreton.

Several of the principal insurgents were not apprehended until a few days before the summer assizes, appointed to be held in the County Hall, Derby, on the 26th July. Brandreth was taken on the 22nd by the Nottingham police, and lodged in Nottingham jail. George Weightman of Pentrich, and Isaac Ludlam, the elder, of South Winfield, were brought to Derby jail. The former was taken in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and the latter near Uttoxeter. They were taken by Mr. S. Fletcher, Mr. William Booth, and Mr. W. Lister, inhabitants of Pentrich. At the assizes true bills of indictment were found by the grand jury against Thomas Bacon, Jeremiah

Brandreth, otherwise called John Coke, otherwise the Nottingham Captain, George Weightman, William Turner, Joseph Turner, otherwise called Manchester Turner, Isaac Ludlam, the elder, Isaac Ludlam, the younger, Samuel Ludlam, William Ludlam, Samuel Hunt, Robert Turner, Edward Turner, Charles Swaine, John Onion, the elder, John Mc Kesswick, John Hill, Joseph Rawson, otherwise called Joseph Thorpe, Joseph Topham, German Buxton, Edward Moore, Josiah Godber, George Brassington, William Adams, William Hardwick, John Wright, Thomas Ensor, Joseph Savage, John Moore, William Weightman, Thomas Weightman, Joseph Weightman, the younger, James Weightman, Thomas Bettison, Alexander Johnson, John Bacon, Joseph Weightman, the elder, James Barnes, Edward Haslam, John Horsley, Samuel Briddon, William Barker, William Elliott, James Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, and Samuel Walters, otherwise called Samuel Dudley. These persons were committed on charges of high treason, stated to have been done on the night of the 9th of the preceding June. They were detained to take their trials at a special assize to be held in the ensuing October.

Two mentioned in the list were not then in custody. They were subsequently lodged in the Derby county jail on the 17th of August, having been taken, after a very long pursuit and a determined resistance, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, by Henry Newton, an active borough officer of Derby.

Those who recollect the arrangements of the old county hall, must be aware that some accommodation would be wanting for the special court on this extraordinary occasion, beyond what it usually afforded. The space at the entrance of the hall was formed into an extensive crown court, with the bench at the extremity of the pavement to the right hand. In front of the bench was a large table, for the convenience of the gentlemen of the bar and attorneys. Next to this was formed a spacious dock for the reception of the numerous prisoners. The jury box was situate to the right hand of the judge, with the faces of the jurymen opposite to the light from the windows. This is indeed an object that ought to be a primary one in all sessions and assize courts, and nothing is more to be reprobated, among the numerous defects of the new borough court at Derby, than the position of the jury-box, with the backs of the jurymen against the light, so that the accused persons are shut out from all possibility of recognizing them by their countenances. The rest of the court was fitted up with seats rising gradually above each other for the accommodation of the public.

The judges, Mr. Justice Abbot and Mr. Justice Holroyd entered the borough on Thursday, the 25th of September, attended by Thomas Hallowes, of Glapwell, esq. high sheriff, the mayor (the Rev. Charles Stead Hope) and a large concourse of gentry and other inhabitants of the town and county. The next day their Lordships took their seats on the bench, and the prisoners were brought into court in four separate divisions. They were informed by Mr. Justice Abbot, that "the grand jury of the county having, at the last assizes, found true bills for high treason against them, they were to take their trials on the 15th and 16th of the ensuing month: that they would receive a copy of the indictment, lists of the witnesses for the prosecution and of the jury, ten days previous to their trials, and that the court was ready to assign them counsel." His Lordship also asked if they had employed solicitors for their defence, and was informed by Mr. Robert Bond, of Leicester, that himself and Mr. Thomas Wragg, of Belper, were solicitors for all the prisoners. John Cross, esq. and Thomas Denman, esq. barristers at law, were nominated their counsel. The court was then adjourned to the 15th of October.

On the day appointed for the trials, the town of Derby exhibited, by the concourse of strangers which crowded the streets, a striking proof of the extensive nature of the interest which the fate of these unhappy men had excited. The charge of high treason against persons of their humble condition in society had filled the community with astonishment and alarm. The people looked at one another, and every expression implied a doubt of the actual criminality of a score or two of labourers, who stood accused of a design to overturn the government; and it was every where believed that the originators of a purpose, of which such agents could be nothing more than the dupes and victims, would be necessarily pointed out in the course of the legal proceedings. "The prisoners," says a newspaper of that period, "are, most of them, in the lowest situation in life,

men without property and without influence, only one of them being, in dress and appearance, a wit above the situation of a working mechanic or a labouring man. Some of them appeared in court in smock frocks, and others evinced by their clothing, that they were the sons of poverty." The number of jurymen summoned on the occasion, were three hundred, and the witnesses on the part of the prosecution were no fewer than two hundred and eight. Such was the anxiety of the administration to give an air of importance to the trial of a few wretches, whom misery had rendered desperate, and who could not of themselves have conceived the design they had endeavoured to execute.

The judges named in the commission, were, the Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer (Sir Richard Richards) Sir Robert Dallas, and Sir Charles Abbot, knights, Justices of the court of Common Pleas, and Sir George Sowley Holroyd, knt. one of the Justices of the court of King's Bench. The counsel retained for the crown were the Attorney and Solicitor General, Serjeants Vaughan and Copley, with the Barristers Clarke, Gurney, Reader, Reynolds, Richardson, and Balguy, jun.

The grand jury consisted of persons of the highest rank and greatest opulence in the county: they were,

Lord George Augustus Cavendish, *Foreman.*

Honourable George Vernon,
Honourable Henry Cavendish,
Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.
Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart.
Sir William C. Bagshaw, knt.
Sir Charles Colville, knt.
Richard Arkwright, esq.

Aston Nicholas Moseley, esq.
Edward Miller Mundy, esq.
Francis Hurt, esq.
Philip Gell, esq.
John Radford, esq.
Francis Mundy, esq.
Charles Hurt, esq.

Winfield Halton, esq.
Bache Heathcote, esq.
John Crompton, esq.
Richard Bateman, esq.
Samuel Frith, esq.
Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, esq.
Joshua Jebb, esq.

The trial of Brandreth continued until the 18th of October, and the circumstances elicited accorded with the narrative we have above given. During the proceedings he had preserved a severe ferocity of countenance, but on the adjournment of the court, he turned extremely pale, as if the intensity of his resolution had given way to a sense of his awful situation. He made efforts, however, to resume his composure, and answered one or two important questions, "which," says our authority, "might well be called, in the language of Milton, *a ghastly smile*." On the same evening he wrote to his wife a letter remarkable for the rational, yet ardent piety of its diction.

The trial of William Turner began on Monday, October 20, and terminated the next day. Isaac Ludlam, the elder, was next tried, and it was in defence of him, that Mr. Denman alluded to Brandreth, and made that celebrated quotation from the Corsair of Lord Byron.* George Weightman, who had acted as a sort of aid-de-camp to Brandreth, was the last that underwent a regular trial. He was a fine young man of a very florid complexion. On Saturday the 25th of October, the proceedings closed, the other prisoners being permitted to withdraw their plea of not guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the crown.

The whole of the prisoners were then put to the bar, to receive sentence. Brandreth, when

* But who that Chief?—his name on every shore
Is famed and feared—they ask and know no more.
With these he mingles not but to command—
Few are his words, but keen his eye and hand.

* * * * *
His name appals the fiercest of his crew,
And tints each swarthy cheek with sallow hue;
Still sways their souls with that commanding art
That dazzles—leads—yet chills the vulgar heart.
What is that spell, that thus his lawless train
Confess and envy—yet oppose in vain?
What should it be, that thus their faith can bind?
The power, the nerve, the magic of the mind!
Linked with success—assumed and kept with skill,
That moulds another's weakness to his will—
Wields with their hands—but still to these unknown,
Makes even their mightiest deeds appear his own.

Unlike the heroes of each ancient race,
Demons in act, but gods at least in face,
In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance of fire;
Robust, but not Herculean—to the sight
No giant frame sets forth his common height;
Yet on the whole—who paused to look again,
Saw more than marks the crowd of common men—
They gaze and marvel how—and still confess
That thus it is, but why they cannot guess.
Sun-burnt his cheek—his forehead high and pale,
The sable curls in wild profusion veil;
There breathe but few whose aspect could defy
The full encounter of his searching eye;—
There was a laughing devil in his sneer,
That raised emotions both of rage and fear;
And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,
Hope withering fled—and Mercy sighed farewell!

asked whether he had any reason to allege why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied, "Let me address you in the words of our Saviour—'*if it be possible let this cup pass from me, but not my will, but the Lord's be done.*'"^{*} The other three who had been tried expressed a hope for the mercy of the court. The Lord Chief Baron then pronounced the awful sentence of the law.

On the Sunday the warrant was received for the execution of Brandreth, Ludlam and Turner, on the Friday following, and in this warrant the portion of the sentence that spake of *quartering* the quivering bodies was justly omitted: we do not live in times when the old barbarities of our feudal ancestors can be put in practice. We have not space to detail the particulars of the behaviour of these wretched men during the days that intervened before their execution; and it will suffice to quote the following passage from the papers of that period.

"On mounting the scaffold Brandreth exclaimed, 'It's all Oliver and Castlereagh.'[†] The cord by which he was to be suspended was tied too high, and on account of his shortness it became necessary to loosen it at the top to make it reach him. When his head was passed through it, and the knot placed behind the left ear, the rope being at the same time drawn moderately tight, the word was given for William Turner to be brought up; he ascended the ladder with a faltering step, and on reaching the platform, called out with an air of wildness, 'This is all Oliver and the government, the Lord have mercy on my soul.' The chaplain at this moment came in front of these two, and prevented any further observations. The halter was then placed about Turner's neck, and he joined with the minister in prayer. The third sufferer, Isaac Ludlam, was now brought up the ladder, he prayed as he passed up, and while the rope was being placed about his neck, raised his voice in humble supplication to heaven in the following terms:—'O Lord, forgive my sins, and receive my soul, and grant that I may meet all this great concourse of people in heaven. Bless the king of this nation, bless the people, bless all the people, high and low, rich and poor, bond and free; yea, bless all, from the king upon his throne down to the meanest subject in the realm, and may this awful dispensation be made a blessing to thousands and tens of thousands. O Lord, receive my spirit.' The chaplain asked if he would listen to the prayer which he was proceeding to read to Brandreth and Turner, but Ludlam seemed not to hear him, and continued to repeat his former prayer. After a few moments, perceiving the chaplain was reading, he stopped, and joined the others in their responses. When the minister had ceased to read, the three culprits joined with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer; after which the rev. gentleman took his leave. The executioners put the caps on the heads of the unhappy men, and pulled them over their faces. Each of them exclaimed at this moment, 'Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit.' They continued to call on their Creator and Redeemer for mercy; and Isaac Ludlam was once more giving utterance to the last part of the prayer above inserted, when, at twenty-five minutes before one, the bolt was drawn, and they were launched into eternity."

1831, Saturday evening, October 8. On this day, at about seven o'clock, an express sent by the proprietors of the Sun newspaper arrived in this town, with the information that the reform bill had been rejected by the house of Lords, on a vote for the second reading, by a majority of 199 to 158. Their Lordships had continued in debate until six o'clock in the morning on the same day. The agitation of the whole country was very great, and we regret to say that circumstances took place in Derby that inflamed the people to acts of violence and riot. The expression of the public sentiment began by the ringing a funeral peal on the bells of St. Peter's and All Saints'. The first outrage committed was the breaking of the windows of Mr. Bemrose's house in the Market-place, where a petition against the reform bill had lain for signature. The mob then proceeded to the house of Mr. Eaton, near St. Mary's bridge, where they broke many windows and threatened him with vengeance for the part he had taken against the reform bill. That gentleman, with difficulty, escaped in disguise. The handsome residence of Henry Mozley, esq. in Friar-gate, was

^{*} The expression in the newspapers is, "your *Lordship's* be done," but the strong natural sense and piety of Brandreth would not have permitted him to have addressed the bench with so impious an allusion to the Deity.

[†] Many of the spectators declare that the expression was, "God bless you all, *but* Lord Castlereagh."

next attacked by the increasing numbers of the rioters, and all the glass in the extensive front of the house was demolished. At the house of Mr. William Baker, a friend to the measure of reform, the crowd made a pause, and that gentleman, with much earnestness endeavoured to persuade them to desist from a course of destruction which could be of no benefit to the cause which they pretended to espouse. They cheered him and went on with other works of demolition. The houses of Thomas Cox, esq. and the Rev. Charles Stead Hope were assailed, and the front of the latter was in a short time rendered a spectacle of lamentable devastation. The mansion of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. was visited by them, and there many windows were demolished, and in the grounds, the paling and the shrubs were torn up. On the return of this party to the borough, the houses of Mr. Hope and Mr. Eaton were again assailed, and that of Mr. Harrison in the Bridge-gate was seriously injured. The rioters then proceeded in a large body to Chaddesden, and attacked the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. where they committed immense depredations. On their return to Derby they renewed their assault on the house and shop of Mr. Bemrose, whose premises had indeed been the object on which several parties during the night had made repeated assaults. Other houses suffered at the same time from straggling parties, among which we may notice those of Mr. Drewry, Mr. Johnson, surgeon, in Full-street, Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Whiston.

The alarming tumult of the preceding night induced C. M. Lowe, esq. the mayor, to call a meeting of the respectable inhabitants to consider what steps it was advisable to take. The summons was made unfortunately by the public crier on the Sunday morning, and the body of the town hall was soon filled by numbers of the party who committed the riots. A demand was instantly made that two persons who had been arrested on the preceding night by the police should be set at liberty. This was, of course, firmly refused, when a youth, about twenty years of age, cried out, "let us go to the town jail and liberate them!" He took the lead, and was followed by a large crowd. In front of the jail, a cast iron lamp post was pulled up, and the jail door was battered open. Twenty-three prisoners were set at liberty. The mob then proceeded to the county jail. There they were received with determined resistance, and a shot from a musket struck a youth named Garner, and wounded him so severely in the abdomen, that he expired the same evening. Three other persons were wounded. The mob then retreated, and were persuaded to disperse by J. Beaumont, of Barrow, esq. Sir Charles Colville, knt. and Thomas Gisborne, esq. M. P. who addressed them from the carriage of the former gentleman. Their leaders, however, resolved to reassemble at half past six the same evening.

In the afternoon of Sunday, a troop of the 15th hussars arrived from Nottingham, but the rioters assembled in the Market-place, and proceeded in separate bodies to Mrs. Harrison's house on Chester green. There they were guilty of the most wanton acts of destruction, and it was apparent that they had been joined by persons who had no object but plunder. On re-entering the borough, they demolished the street lamps and broke the windows of houses whose residents were warm reformers as well as those of others. The palisading of All Saints' church was wantonly destroyed: the post office was attacked, and the mob, in a tumultuous manner, proceeded towards the Irongate. There the younger Mr. Haden, a gentleman of much estimation for his talents and pleasing manners, who had been previously indisposed, was thrust down, and injured by the crowd. He died in the course of the night. The military, accompanied by the mayor, then began to act, and the mob dispersed gradually.

On the Monday morning a requisition was signed requesting the mayor to call a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the King, beseeching his Majesty to retain his ministers for the purpose of carrying the reform bill. The meeting was not called, but hand-bills were dispersed announcing to the people that such an address to the King would be ready for signature. The mob, however, was no longer actuated by any political sentiment. They assembled in the Market-place, in a tumultuous manner, without any apparent object of excitement, but displaying scenes of wanton riot. The few gentlemen who attempted to address them could not obtain a hearing, and when six market-stalls were partly erected to afford the means of signing the address, they were destroyed, and the broken pieces thrown about. It was time then to

have recourse to the military. The riot act was read, and the Market-place with the neighbouring streets were instantly cleared by the hussars. During this, some shots were fired, and an industrious, peaceable man, named John Hicking, was shot at the door of the Greyhound Inn, at the Market-head, where he was going for some ale to his dinner. Several persons were slightly wounded by the sabres of the military. The streets and public houses were instantly cleared: all business was suspended, special constables were sworn in, and tranquillity was restored. The Burton troop of yeomanry having volunteered their services, arrived in the borough about eight o'clock, and the Radbourn troop also patrolled the roads in the vicinity of the town during the night. Nevertheless an attack was made, by a party of desperate fellows resolved on plunder, on the house of Mr. Haworth, in the Duffield road, who fled with great trepidation as soon as they heard of the approach of the military. The Leicestershire yeomanry, under the command of Adjutant Bowater, arrived in the town on Monday evening. On Tuesday the town was completely tranquil.

The coroner's inquest on the persons who had unfortunately lost their lives during the tumult was expected with considerable interest. On the 11th of October the jury were sworn, and an inspection of the bodies took place, as a measure necessary before the interment of them, but the examination of witnesses was adjourned to the 13th and then to the 17th of the same month. The investigation occupied the greater part of three days, and the verdicts were various. The death of the youth, Garner, who was shot opposite to the county jail, was pronounced to be justifiable homicide, while that of the poor man, Hicking, who fell by a bullet from a soldier's carbine, which was manifestly intended for a perverse and riotous individual, was brought in accidental death. Mr. Henry Haden, having been for some time subject to a disease in the *præcordium* was considered to have died a natural death, accelerated without doubt by the pressure of the tumultuous mob.

Many persons were arrested under suspicion of being concerned in breaking into the borough jail, and liberating the prisoners then in confinement. Their trials were at first appointed to be held before the Recorder, J. Balguy, jun. esq. at the next Epiphany session for the borough, but after an adjournment of that session for several weeks, it was determined to consign the accused persons to the general Spring assizes. The reasons for this postponement were probably that the prisoners might have a jury more impartial than any could be expected to be, who should be taken from among persons resident amid the scenes of confusion, and likewise that the trials at assize would be more impressive, and would be more capable of rendering the examples which it might be requisite, more general.

On the 17th of March, 1832, the following eleven persons were charged before the Honourable Sir James Parke, knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a jury from the northern parts of the county, with breaking into the jail of the borough of Derby, and liberating William Keeling, a convicted felon, therein confined.

William Hudson, aged 29	William Walters, aged 20	George Mosedale, aged 22
John Roome 20	Luke Needham..... 26	Samuel Kirk 20
Thomas Roberts 29	John Hanson 21	Catherine Henrys 23
Francis Bamford 20	James Wardle 32	

The trials commenced at a quarter past one on Saturday, and terminated with the acquittal of all the prisoners at the same hour on Sunday morning.

Two of the prisoners who had been concerned in the riots were convicted and transported for seven years each. One for stealing a pair of silver spectacles from the dwelling house of Mr. Haworth; the other for stealing a book from Mrs. Harrison's.

In the course of this historical sketch we have noticed several periods of the population and enlargement of the borough, so as to afford a general retrospective view of its gradual growth. At the present time it contains little less than twenty-four thousand inhabitants, resident in about four thousand eight hundred houses. The streets have been greatly improved, and additional

streets have risen in every quarter, particularly in the Castle-fields, Nuns'-green, and the Normanton road. The Improvement Act, obtained in 1825, has been productive of many alterations tending to the health and convenience of the inhabitants. The Town Hall is an elegant new building, the exterior of which surpasses the interior, while the new interior of the County Hall, remarkable for the utility as well as beauty of its arrangements, remains in possession of its grotesque façade, built in the style of the seventeenth century. The front of the new County Jail may be classed among the finest specimens of Doric architecture in the kingdom, but unfortunately it has been thought necessary, on account of the late riots, to rear a large round tower, more suited to the old feudal times, than the present era, on each side of this truly classical portico. There are several other new public buildings of recent date, among which we may mention the new church, dedicated to St. John, in Bridge-street, which is a beautiful specimen, on a small scale, of the Moorish architecture in Spain. The Market-place has been enlarged and improved, and the facilities of trade have been every where objects of attention. Public institutions for the encouragement of science and education are almost daily increasing, and there are now two newspapers published in the borough. In addition to that noble establishment, the Infirmary, the medical wants of the poor find relief in a Dispensary, established upon a very admirable plan. Within a few years, coaches, or what are called *flies*, have been called for and set up, on account of the increasing intercourse of the community, while the old sedan-chair is retained only for the conveyance of invalids. The social amusements of the theatre or concert-room, are probably not so well attended as they were when the town was much smaller; and the oratorios triennially performed for the benefit of the Infirmary, have latterly scarcely paid their expenses. In fact, as the comforts of the domestic circle increase, the recreations that were formerly sought for from public society every where diminish. There are now no public walks, such as Darley Grove and the Holmes afforded the inhabitants of the borough formerly; and bowling-greens, the constant evening amusement of respectable tradesmen during the greater portion of the last century, are now but little encouraged. Scientific lectures succeed best when delivered at the Mechanics' Institution, and without supposing that the higher classes of society do not make use of the extensive means in their power of privately acquiring knowledge more perfectly in their libraries, we see in the open manner in which the humble classes come to the fountains of instruction, a strong proof of the enlargement of mind among the manufacturing operatives, and the handicraftsmen of the rising generation. The literary and philosophical institutions will be described under their proper appellatives, but we cannot here omit to mention as an eminent proof of the improving taste displayed to the honour of the borough, the Picture Gallery of Joseph Strutt, esq. which comprises many of the best paintings of ancient and modern times, and to which visitants obtain access with a facility worthy of the spirited liberality of the amiable and intelligent proprietor.

The borough of Derby is divided into five parishes, named, St. Alkmund's, St. Michael's, All Saints', St. Werburgh's, and St. Peter's, to whom the churches are respectively dedicated. St. Alkmund's parish includes the chapelries of Darley Abbey, Little Eaton and Quorndon, and the township of Little Chester; St. Michael's includes the parochial chapelry of Alvaston; and St. Peter's includes the parochial chapelries of Boulton, Normanton, and Osmaston, and the hamlet of Litchurch. The following table gives the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831, the acreage and estimated annual value of the lands, messuages and other buildings in each parish, chapelry or township.

BOROUGH OF DERBY.	POPULATION.						Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.				
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Persons.		
St. Alkmund's Parish	2002	2516	3462	1234	1311	6004	649 0 0	18450 0 0
Darley Abbey Chapelry ...	615	796	841	172	196	680	324 2 0	1934 11 4
Little Eaton Chapelry	395	429	547	132	133	610	553 0 0	1065 10 0
Little Chester Township...	181	173	177	46	46	191	436 0 0	950 1 0
Quorndon Chapelry	357	427	438	94	104	487	700 0 0	1141 5 0
St. Michael's Parish.....	771	815	925	176	182	774		3000 0 0
Alvaston Chapelry	303	341	399	91	97	439	1284 0 0	3648 5 6
All Saints' Parish	2862	3211	3745	749	771	3776	15 0 0	10754 6 0
St. Werburgh's Parish.....	2966	3805	5317	1315	1361	6369	664 2 30	17521 3 0
St. Peter's Parish	2231	2696	3974	1368	1416	6704	1174 3 31	14640 0 0
*Boulton	114	112	159	29	29	172	811 0 0	
Litchurch Township	35	52	93	104	104	516	704 2 31	2329 6 8
Normanton Chapelry	214	230	294	61	61	290	1328 2 27	2300 2 6
Osmaston	108	116	168	38	39	175	742 3 24	2286 8 0
	13154	15719	21439	5429	5670	27190	6849 3 15	77734 11 0

The borough of Derby contained in 1377, lay persons above 14 years of age, exclusive of paupers, 1040. In 1712 the number of inhabitants was supposed to be about 4000; in 1788, there were 1637 houses and 8563 inhabitants; in 1801, 10,828; in 1811, 13,043; in 1821, 17,423; and in June, 1831, 23,627 inhabitants.

When the last census was taken, there were in the parish of St. Alkmund, 31 houses building and 58 uninhabited. Of the families, 11 were employed in agriculture, 1016 in trade and manufacture, and 314 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 1369 males above 20 years of age, 24 were employed in agriculture, 304 in manufacture, 647 in retail trade, 109 professional men, clergy, capitalists, &c. 199 labourers connected with trade, &c. 72 superannuated tradesmen, &c. and 14 servants. There were 181 female servants.

St. Alkmund's parish is bounded on the west by St. Werburgh's parish and Markeaton township; on the north by the chapelry of Allestree and the parish of Duffield; on the east by Chad-desden and Breadsall; and on the south by St. Michael and All Saints' parishes. It contains 649 acres of excellent land, watered by the Derwent, which let at from 40s. to £5. per acre, and small quantities occupied as gardens, let for £10. per acre, besides the land occupied by the buildings. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £18450. The average of nine years' parochial expenses, including Darley Abbey, is £1423. 1s. 9d. The church rates have latterly been about £200. a year.

This parish is divided among the undernamed proprietors:

Abbott William	Bloor Joseph	Chester Building Society	Cox Roger, esq.	Evans Samuel, esq.
Adcock William	Bloor Robert	Clarke Joseph	Cox Thomas, esq.	Eyre Beebe
Alsop T. Devises or Representatives of	Boam Henry	Clarke N. G. esq.	Coxon Mrs.	Falkner Edward
Auekland John	Bowmer Robert	Clarke James	Crooks John	Faulkner Ralph
Ault William	Breary Mrs.	Clarke John	Cubley William	Faulkner John
Ault James	Bridgett Thomas	Clarke Rev. John	Curzon John, esq.	Fido John, sen.
Bailey John	Bridgford John	Clarke late Thomas, Devises of	Darwin-Street Building Society, Trustees of	Fields Thomas
Bainbridge Joseph, esq.	Bromley Mrs.	Cockayne Jesse	Darwin Close Building Club	Fisher Jonathan
Bainbridge T. P. esq.	Brown —	Cockayne Miss	Dawson Gregory	Fletcher William Vickers
Baker —	Brown Richard, esq.	Cockayne John	Dawson —, esq.	Flewker and Spencer
Balguy T. B. esq.	Buckston John, esq.	Coke late D. P. esq. Devises of	Derby Canal Company	Ford William
Bannister William	Bullock James	Cooper Thomas	Dodson Richard	Ford Sarah
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of	Bulmer James	Cooper John	Draper Mrs.	Forrester Mrs.
Barnett George	Burley John	Cooper Hannah	Duesbury Miss	Fox Joseph
Barton Martha	Buswell John	Collumbell William	Duke-Street Building Club	Fox James
Basford George	Butterworth G. Devises or Representatives of	Collumbell John	Eason Mrs.	Friends' Meeting House, Trustees of
Beard James	Buxton Thomas	Cope James	Eaton Charles	Frost Ralph
Beighton John	Calvert Edward	Copestake William	Eaton Thomas	Frost William
Beifield —	Catholic Chapel, Trustees of	Corporation of Derby	Edwards John	Gamble Stephen
Bennett William	Challinor William	Coulson George, Assignees of	England George	Gaskill Samuel
Bingham Thomas	Chell John	Coulson Nathaniel	Etwall and Repton Corporation	Gibson William
Birchall Minshull	Chell Thomas	County of Derby		Gilbert Jonathan
Birkin Elizabeth	Chester Place Building Club	Cox Henry, esq.		Gisborne Rev. Thomas
Blood John				Glover Thomas

* Boulton is valued with Alvaston, being in the same constablewick.

Goodall John	Hood George	Newham William	Shepherd John, Trustee	Wallis John, Devises or
Goodwin John	Howard Rev. J. G.	New Bath-Street Build-	for Bath-Street Club	Representatives of
Gouldin Thomas	Hughes John	ing Club	Sherwin Samuel	Walton Samuel
Gouldin James	Humpstone Joseph	Newton William, esq.	Simpson J. B.	Ward George
Green Edward	Hutchinson W.	Newton John	Simpson Joseph	Ward —, Eagle-street
Green and Coulbourn	Husband William	Nicholson R. P.	Simpson William	Ward Rev. Richard
Green Mrs.	Jackson —	Nun's Building Club,	Smith Charles	Rowland
Hadley Mrs.	Jessop Francis	Proprietors of	Smith Bishop	Watson late Mrs.
Hall Mrs.	Johnson Anthony	Nutt William Jerram	Smith Rev. W.	Watnall School, Trus-
Hall late John	Jolley William	Oakes James, esq.	Smith Mrs.	tees of
Hall John	Keetley Jonathan War-	Old Bath-Street Building	Smith William	Watson Joseph
Hallam Michael	ren	Club	Soare Thomas	Watts Mrs.
Hand Timothy	Ditto, Trustee of the	Orme Thomas	Sowter William	Watts Mrs. Representa-
Handford Joseph	Old Bath-Street Club	Osiston Samuel	Sparkes William	tives or Devises of
Hanson Joseph	Ditto, Trustee for Dar-	Overseers of St. Peter's	Spencer Thomas	Ware William
Harper John	win Terrace Club	Parish	Spencer George	Weatherhead, Glover
Harrison John	Kinsey James	Parr James	Steeple Mr.	and Co.
Harrison Mrs.	Kirkland Joseph	Peach and Co.	Steeple Mr.	Webster Thomas, Devi-
Harrison —	Lee Rebeckah	Pedley William	Steeple Mr.	sees of
Hartley James	Leech Robert	Pee James	Steeple Mr.	Welch Henry
Harvey Moses	Liversage Charity, Trus-	Pike Isaac	Steeple Mr.	Werburgh St. Overseers
Harvey Thomas	tees of	Pike Wilberforce	Steeple Mr.	of
Hatrell late Mrs. Devi-	Lockett William J. esq.	Pike Rev. J. G.	Steeple Mr.	Wheelon William
sees of	Longdon Robert	Plews Edward	Steeple Mr.	Wheelon Samuel, As-
Haslam John	Longdon Mrs.	Poyser Samuel	Steeple Mr.	signees of
Haworth George	Maeconnel Richard	Prestbury William	Steeple Mr.	Wheelon Mrs. non-res.
Hayter John	Mansfield Thomas	Pym James	Steeple Mr.	Wheelon John
Haynes John	Marcroft Mrs.	Pym Joseph	Steeple Mr.	Wheelon William
Haynes Thomas	Marshall Charles	Ratcliff James	Steeple Mr.	Wheelon J. Devises or
Heacock John, esq.	Mason and Co.	Redfern Joseph	Steeple Mr.	Representatives of
Henchley Samuel	Mawer Mrs.	Richards Mrs.	Steeple Mr.	White William
Henley James	Meakin James	Richard on Thomas	Steeple Mr.	White William Morledge
Hewitt Thomas	Mellor Thomas, esq.	River-Street Building	Steeple Mr.	Whitehead Edward
Hewitt Benjamin	Merry John	Club	Steeple Mr.	Whitehead Mrs.
Hill John, jun.	Methodist Society, Trus-	Robinson John	Steeple Mr.	Whyman William
Hill John	tees of	Roe Richard	Steeple Mr.	Wilkins George
Hitchcock Richard	Moody George	Sadler late James	Steeple Mr.	Williamson —
Holden Robert, esq.	Mooney Pierce	Saint John	Steeple Mr.	Williamson John
Holden James	Moore John	Salisbury J.	Steeple Mr.	Williamson Mrs.
Holland William	Moore Mrs.	Salt Mrs.	Steeple Mr.	Wilson Mrs.
Holmes Joseph	Moseley William	Sanders John	Steeple Mr.	Wilson Joseph
Holmes John	Mosedale William	Sanders Joseph	Steeple Mr.	Winrow Gregory
Holmes William	Mosedale Joseph	Seale Robert	Steeple Mr.	Wolley Wm. non-res.
Holworthy J. esq.	Mountford John	Seale Rev. —	Steeple Mr.	Wood Thomas
Hope Rev. Charles Stead	Mousley W. E. esq.	Searl William	Steeple Mr.	Wood John
Hope William	Mozley Henry, esq. and	Shaw Mrs.	Steeple Mr.	Wood Richard
Horrocks John	Sons	Shaw Francis	Steeple Mr.	Wragg late Mrs.
Horsley William	Mundy Francis, esq.	Shaw William	Steeple Mr.	Yeamans Samuel
Horsley Nathaniel	Needle George	Shelley Richard	Steeple Mr.	Yeamans Edward

Streets.

Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses
Bath-street	38	Darley lane	23	Island-place	31	Parker-street and yards.....	57
Brook-street, part of		Darwin terrace	9	Kedleston road	6	Plumtree place	11
Bridge-gate and yards	128	Duffield road	8	King-street and yards	49	Queen-street, part of	
Bridge-street and yards.....	158	Duke-street	15	Lodge lane	15	River-street	30
Chapel-street	12	Erasmus-street	44	Navigation-row and yards	44	St. Alkmund's church yard	24
Charles-street	10	Exeter-place.....	10	North Parade	19	St. Helen's-street and yards	48
Cherry-street	8	Ford-street	37	Nottingham road	16	St. Mary's place	15
Chester road	16	Goodwin-street and yards.....	54	Nuns'street, part of	77	Upper Brook-street	22
Chester place	31	Green-street, part of		Orchard-street and yards ...	26	Willow-row & yards, part of	148
City-row and yards	56						

In St. Michael's parish there were in June, 1831, 13 houses uninhabited. Of the families none were employed in agriculture, 57 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 125 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the males above 20 years of age, 55 were employed in retail trade and handicraft, 100 labourers (not agricultural) 7 clerks, professional men or capitalists, 3 servants, and 33 superannuated tradesmen, &c. There were 28 female servants. There is no land belonging to this parish but what the buildings stand upon, with the exception of a few gardens. It is chiefly bounded by St. Alkmund's parish north, and All Saints' parish south. There are but few streets in this parish. It includes the west side of the Iron-gate, from the Talbot Inn to Critchley's, and the greater part of the Old George Inn yard in the Sadler-gate; both sides of the Queen-street to the post-office; the left hand side of Full-street to the Silk Mill lane, including the silk and corn mills; St. Michael's lane, and Walker lane on one side as far as the Hen and Chickens public house, and on the other to the premises of Samuel Evans, esq. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £3000. The average of nine years' parochial expenses is £358. 14s.

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:



R.V. Knight, del^o

H. Meyer, sculp^o

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DERBY.

Bailey Thomas	Curzon John, esq.	Frost Ralph	Newham William	Symons Samuel
Barber John, esq.	Dallison —	Garston John, non-res.	Palmer Mrs.	Tunnicliff Joseph
Bassano Mary	Dawson Gregory	Gillam William	Palmer John	Turner William
Bassano H. B.	Denstone James, non-	Haden Thomas, esq.	Philips Mrs.	Walker David
Bostock —	resident	Harrison Mrs.	Pitman Joseph	Ward Robert
Bradley Joseph, non-res.	Docker Henry	Harrison John	Pym James	Webster Mrs.
Branton Thomas	Eggleston Matthias	Johnson William	Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord	Welsh Henry
Brown Mrs.	Evans Samuel, esq.	King Sampson	Smith Henry	Wheeldon Samuel
Buxton Mrs.	Evans William, esq. M.P.	Longdon Henry	Smithers Mrs.	Wheeldon —
Clarke Mrs.	Evans Miss	Longdon Henry, jun.	Sowter George	Willder Samuel
Cockayne James	Fletcher Wm. Vickers	Mason Thomas	Storer John	Whitton late Richard,
Corporation of Derby	Flint Cornelius	Moorley Joseph	Strong William	Devises of
Critchley Mrs.	Ford Mr. non-res.	Moseley W. W.		

Streets.

Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses
Full-street, part of	—	Queen-street and yards	78	St. Michael's lane and yards	40	Silk Mill lane	5
Irongate, part of	—	Sadler-gate, part of	—	St. Michael's church-yard	2	Walker lane and yards	127

In All Saints' parish there were, in June, 1831, one house building and 56 uninhabited. Of the families, 508 were employed in trade and 249 were not employed in trade. Of the 902 males above 20 years of age, 10 were employed in agriculture, 611 in retail trade and handicraft, 71 in wholesale trade and professions, 149 as labourers, and 34 superannuated tradesmen, &c. This parish contains the Holmes, of about 15 acres, besides the land occupied by the buildings. It is bounded by the Derwent east; St. Peter's parish south; St. Werburgh's parish west, and St. Michael's parish north. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £10754. 6s. The average of five years' parochial expenses is £1381. 13s. 6d.

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Adeock William	Corden Mr.	Hatrell late Mrs. Devi-	Moore Mrs.	Stenson Thomas
Ashmole Richard	Corporation of Etwall	sees of	Morley William	Stenson George
Assembly Room, Trus-	and Repton	Hemmingway Joseph	Morley John	Stevenson Rev. —
tees of	Corporation of Derby	Henchley Samuel	Mosedale William	Storer Thomas
Bagaley —, non-res.	Cox George, esq.	Herrick —, non-res.	Mousley W. E. esq.	Storer James
Bakewell Harriett	Cox Henry, esq.	Hewitt Mrs.	Newham William	Stratford Mrs.
Baker John	Cox Thomas, esq.	Hewitt Thomas	North —, victualler	Strong Sampson
Bakersby Mrs.	Cox Roger, esq.	Hill William	Norton —, lessee	Strong late Benjamin,
Balguy B. T. esq.	Crompton Mrs.	Hind and Cooper	Oliver —, lessee	Devises of
Bancroft Miss	Crompton John Bell,	Hoare John	Oliver Thomas	Strutt Messrs.
Barker William	esq.	Hodgkinson Thomas	Ordish Ralph	Strutt Edward, esq.
Barnet George	Curzon John, esq.	Holland Richard	Orton William, Devises	M. P.
Barton William	Darby Thomas	Holliwell John	of	Styles John
Battle R. D.	Davenport Mrs.	Holloway James	Owen William	Styles William
Bennett Robert	Denby Miss	Holmes Joseph	Parker William	Swinburne Mrs.
Bennett John	Denston Mrs.	Hood George	Parkes Michael	Tabberer Alexander
Bentley —, non-res.	Derby Canal Company	Hope Rev. Charles Stead	Parr Mrs.	Thompson Richard
Blich Rev. James	Drewry John, esq.	Vicar of All Saints	Parrott Francis	Thompson Mrs.
Bosbock Thomas	Edwards William	Horrocks Mr.	Peach Rev. Henry	Topham Thomas
Bowler Joseph, jun.	Etwall and Repton Cor-	Horrocks John	Pegg Charles	Towle Thomas
Brierley Mrs.	poration	Horsley Charles	Pemberton —	Tunaley Thomas, sen.
Breary Thomas	Evans Samuel, esq.	Hospital, Trustees of	Pickering William	Tunaley Thomas, jun.
Brenthall Charles	Evans Walter, esq.	Hughes George	Plews Edward	Tunaley Mrs.
Brewer Mrs.	Evans William, esq.	Irving John, sen.	Pool Hugh	Tunaley T. S.
Bridgett Joseph	M. P.	Jessop Francis, esq.	Potts Ann	Turner William
Bromley Miss	Eyre Thomas	Johnson William	Poulson Edward	Union Club, Trustees of
Brookhouse John	Eyre Mrs.	Keeling Richard	Preston Mrs.	Upton Mrs.
Burley Mrs.	Fletcher Mrs.	Kent Mrs.	Radford Thomas	Walker Joshua and Co.
Buxton Mrs.	Foster Mrs.	Lakin Charles	Radford Robert	Wallis George
Campion John	Gadsby Thomas	Leaper Richard, esq.	Richardson George	Walton Thomas
Canal Company	Gadsby John	Leeson William, St. Pe-	Richardson Miss	Walton Mrs.
Chamberlayne Thomas,	Gadsby Mrs.	ter's-street	Richards George	Ward Robert
esq.	Gamble Stephen	Liversage Charity, Trus-	Richards Mrs.	Watson Job
Chatterton John	Gamble and Bridgen	tees of	Robotham George	Webster Mrs.
Chequer Club, Trustees	Gascoyne Joseph	of	Robinson Samuel	Webster John
of	Gillam William	Longdon Henry	Sadler Mrs.	Welch Henry
Clarke Mrs.	Goodale John	Longdon Mrs.	Sale William, non-res.	Wheatcroft William
Clarke John	Gregory Mrs.	Lovatt James	Salisbury John	Wheeldon William
Clavey William	Gresley —, non-res.	Lowndes Mrs.	Sanders Joseph	Whitehurst John
Clay Miss	Hadley Mrs.	Lowe —	Sanders John	Whiteman Mrs.
Clews Miss	Hall Miss	Manley Mr.	Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord	Willder Samuel
Cock Joseph, lessee	Hall and Goodwin	Manlove late Mrs. Devi-	Sharpe Luke	Williamson John
Cockayne William	Hall Mrs.	sees or Representatives	Shaw Francis	Wood John
Coke late D. P. esq.	Hallam Michael	of	Simpson James B. esq.	Wood Richard
Devises of	Handford Joseph	Mansfield Mrs.	Smith Samuel, esq.	Wright Mrs.
Cook Mrs.	Hardy Anne	Mason Joseph	Smith Charles	Wright John
Cooper Joseph	Harrison William	Mason Mrs.	Smith —, cooper	Yeamans Thomas
Cooper Thomas	Harrison John, esq.	Massey Edward Mawe	Sowter George	Yeamans George
Cooper John	Harrison Thomas	Matchitt John	Stanesby James	Yeamans Mrs.
Copestake William	Haywood James	Merry John	Stanley Thomas	Yeamans Samuel
		Mills James	Stenson William	

Streets.

<i>Streets, &c.</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Streets, &c.</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Streets, &c.</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Streets, &c.</i>	<i>Houses</i>
Amen alley	7	Full-street, great part of, and yards	71	Jury-street	11	St. Mary's-gate and yards...	66
Bold lane and yards	68	Green-street and yards, part of	37	Market-place	32	Sadler-gate, great part of, and yards	120
Brook-street, part of		Irongate, great part of, and yards	58	Morledge and yards	99	Tenant-street ..	18
Cockpit-hill and yards	37			Nuns'-street, part of	14	Walker lane, part of ..	15
Corn-market, part of				Rotton-row	36	Wright-street and yards ..	
Derwent-street	11			St. James's lane and yards ..			

In St. Werburgh's parish there were, in June, 1831, two houses building and 89 uninhabited. Of the families, 25 were employed in agriculture, 927 in trade, manufacture and handicraft, and 409 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 1587 males above 20 years of age, 81 were employed in agriculture, 5 of whom are occupiers of land employing labourers and 12 who do not employ labourers, 370 in manufacture or in making manufacturing machinery, 665 in retail trade or handicraft, 135 wholesale merchants, capitalists, clerks and professional men, 267 labourers not agricultural, 23 servants above 20 and 14 under 20, and 46 superannuated tradesmen, &c. There are five colour manufacturers, one hundred and seventy-three framework-knitters, eighty-one silk manufacturers, eight machine makers, nine brush makers, one wire drawer, two manufacturers of gypsum ornaments, sixty tape manufacturers, eleven bobbin-net manufacturers, one woolcomber, one needle, one pipe, four nail and two china makers, one jeweller and ten cotton manufacturers. There were twenty-three males and thirteen females in the poor house; one hundred and sixteen males and ten females in the county jail, and eighteen males and three females in the borough jail. There were two hundred and forty-eight female servants.

This parish is bounded by the parishes of St. Peter's, All Saints' and St. Alkmund's east; the chapelry of Normanton, in St. Peter's, south; and Markeaton and Littleover west and south-west. It contains 664 *a.* 2 *r.* 30 *p.* of good land, watered by two small rivulets, partly consisting of a strong clay (which furnishes excellent bricks) and loam; let at various sums from £2. to £5. per acre, besides the land occupied by the buildings. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £17521. 3*s.* The average of eleven years' parochial expenses is £2715. 18*s.* 3*d.*

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Abbott William	Browne Henry, Devises	Draper Thomas	Hall Mrs.	Lander Thomas
Adin John	of	Draper Mrs.	Hall Richard	Lane William
Ashworth Mrs.	Brownsword Thomas	Drewry John, esq.	Handford Joseph	Large's Hospital, Trus-
Bateman Sir Hugh,	Buckton Rev. German,	Eaton Charles	Hardcastle Mrs.	tees of
Trustees of	non-resident	Eaton Thomas	Harpur Joseph	Leaper Richard, esq.
Racon James	Bull John	Edge —	Harris George	Lindley —
Bagley John	Bull George	Emery Mrs.	Harrison late R.	Lockett W. J. esq.
Baker John	Busher Mrs.	Evans E.	Harrison John, esq.	Locker John
Baker William	Buxton Anthony	Fallowes Mrs.	Harrison Mrs.	Lomas Ralph
Bancroft William	Campion George	Fearn Richard	Harrison William	Lomas Thomas, of Bel-
Baptist Chapel, Trustees	Cash Samuel	Featherstone Charles	Hartwell Thomas	per
of	Chaplin Mrs.	Fisher —	Harvey Thomas	Longdon Robert
Barker John	Chapman Henry	Flewker John, esq.	Hazard Mrs.	Lovatt James
Barlow —	Chatterton John	Foster Joseph	Heathcote William	Lowe Charles Matthew,
Barton Mrs.	Chell Thomas	Foster James	Heathcote Miss	esq.
Barton William	Chell John	Ford Mrs.	Henley Mrs.	Lowe Alfred
Bassano Henry	Clarke Mrs.	Fowers Mrs.	Hill John	Lowe Edward
Battelle Thomas	Clay Miss	Fowler Mrs.	Hoare John	Manlove late Mrs.
Bell or National School,	Cockayne Thomas	Frost James	Holbrooke Mrs.	Marples Matthew, of
Trustees of	Cockayne Edward	Frost Ralph	Holland —	Repton
Bennet Miss	Cock John Henry	Frost Mrs.	Hollins John	Mart —
Bennet Paul	Columbell Thomas	Fox Edward	Holloway Thomas	Maskery Mrs.
Bent Thomas, esq. M. D.	Cooper Thomas	Fox Francis, esq. M. D.	Holmes and Co.	Mason Joseph
Bingham Miss	Cooper and Hind	Fox Samuel, esq. sen.	Holmes —	Mc Kenze James
Blood Mrs.	Cooper Mrs.	Fox Samuel, esq. jun.	Hood George	Meakin —
Bloor Joseph	Corporation of Derby	Gadsby Edward	Hope Rev. Charles Stead	Mellor Thomas, esq.
Boam Daniel	County of Derby	Gadsby Thomas	Horrocks John	Meynell Godfrey, esq.
Boden Thomas	Cox John	Gadsby John	Humphries Richard	Mickland —
Boden Richard	Cox Thomas, esq.	Gamble John	Humpstone James	Middleton Miss
Botham Robert	Crayne late Mrs. Devi-	Gawthorne Rev. James	Hurt late Mrs.	Middleton —
Botham Thomas	sees of	Gas Company	Hutchinson William	Moffatt John
Bradbury William	Crompton John Bell,	Gascoyne Joseph	Jackmund Charles	Moore Ambrose
Braine Richard	esq.	Gell Rev. Philip	Jackson Charles	Moore Thomas, Assig-
Brazen Nose College,	Crompton John, esq.	German George	Jankinson Charles	nees of
Trustees of	Cross William	Gilbert Edward	Jessop Francis, esq.	Moore John
Brearey Thomas	Dageley —	Gisborne Thomas, esq.	Johnson Thomas	Moorley Joseph
Bridgart John	Dalby Captain	Gladwin George	Johnson Joshua	Morley William
Bridgart George	Dancells —	Godwin Mrs.	Kensington Building	Morris —, esq.
Briggs Thomas	Dean —	Goodale Mrs.	Club	Morris Mrs.
Brindley Mrs.	Denston James	Goodwin Miss	Kent Mrs.	Mosedale William
Bromley Mrs.	Denston and Holden's	Green John	Killer Richard	Moss John
Brookhouse John	Assignees	Hackett John	Kinsey James	Mousley W. E. esq.
Browne William	Dodson Richard	Hall John	Lakin Charles	Mozley Henry, esq.

Morris and Fisher	Poole Hugh	Sherwin Thomas	Swindell Francis	Watson John
Mundy Francis, esq.	Poole Joseph	Sherwin and Kinsey	Taft Thomas	Watson Joseph
Neal Joseph	Porter S. esq.	Sherwin Samuel	Taylor Thomas	Weatherhead Mrs.
Needham William	Potter Samuel	Shipley James	Taylor Mrs.	Weatherhead and Co.
Newton Miss	Potter George	Sidebottom Peter	Thompson Thomas	Webster John
Newton Henry	Potter William, non-res.	Simpson Rev. Robert	Tomlinson Thomas	Webster William
Oliver Thomas	Potts Thomas	Simpson Mrs.	Tomlinson —, non-resident	Webster Jeremiah
Orme Thomas	Potts Widow	Slater Robert	Toone Miss	Welch Henry
Orton William	Poyser Rebeckah	Slater Joshua	Trowell Mrs.	Wheatcroft William
Osborne Joseph	Pratt —	Slater Mrs.	Tunaley Mrs.	Wheeldon Thomas
Page John	Pimm James	Smith Thomas	Tunaley Mrs.	Wheeldon late Joseph
Parker John, jun.	Pimm Timothy	Smith John, esq.	Tunaley Thomas	Whiston William
Parker Thomas	Radford Robert	Smith William	Tunnicliff George	White late —
Parkes Marmaduke	Radford Mrs.	Smith Charles	Turner Mrs.	Wickham John
Parr Mrs.	Ramsell Thomas	Smith John	Turner William	Wilkes Gilbert
Peach Rev. Henry	Redfearn Richard	Soar Thomas	Twigg John	Williamson Mrs.
Peat Mrs.	Rice Benjamin	Sowter William	Udall Mrs.	Wilson William
Pegg and Walker	Richardson William	Sowter Charles	Unwin Rev. Edward,	Wilson Macklin, esq.
Pemberton George	Richardson Thomas	Sowter John	Vicar of St. Werburgh	Wilson R. S.
Phillips Richard	Richardson Miss	Sowter George	Upton Mrs.	Witton late Richard,
Pickering William	Robinson Edward	Sparkes William	Wagstaff —	Executors of
Pickering Benjamin	Ryde Miss	Spencer John	Walker Joseph and Co.	Wood John, Ashbourn
Pickering Rev. George	Sanders John	Spencer late Matthew	Ward John, esq.	Wood Richard
Pickford Rev. Joseph	Sanders Joseph	Stables Benjamin	Ward S.	Wood Thomas
Pike Isaac	Searl William	Stenson Joseph	Ward Whiteall	Wightman Mrs.
Pilkington Henry, esq.	Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord	Stevenson Richard	Ward Robert	Wright Miss
Pilkington Thomas	Sharp Benjamin	Storer James	Ward Mrs.	Wright J. S.
Pitman Miss, lessee	Shaw William	Storier William	Ward William	Wright Mrs.
Pitman Walter Joseph	Shaw William, jun.	Swinburne Mrs.	Warren Humphry	Yeamans —

Streets.

Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses
Abbey Barnes	8	Cavendish-street	6	High-street	32	Short-street and yards	19
Agard-street and yards	62	Cheapside	17	Kensington-street and yards	65	South-street	20
Ashbourn road	62	Cross lane and courts	31	Large's-street	7	Summer-hill	18
Baker's lane	14	Curzon-street	26	Manchester terrace	—	Talbot-street	40
Becket-well-lane	16	Damside and yards	25	Markeaton-street	22	Union buildings	27
Brick-street	14	Drury-lane	9	Mill-street	12	Upper Brook-street and yards	24
Britannia-street, Burton road	16	Friar-gate	137	New-street	44	Uttoxeter road	53
Brookside	23	Ford-street and yards	49	Normanton road	—	Wardwick and yards	53
Brook-street and yards	90	George-street	12	Nun's-street, part of Sadler-gate, part of	—	Waterloo-street	31
Burton road	65	Green lane, part of	—	St. Werburgh's church-yard	8	Waterloo place	28
Cannon-street	22	Green-street and yards	37	Searl-street and yards	32	Welch's buildings	49
		Haarlem-street	32				

In St. Peter's parish there were, in June, 1831, 10 houses building and 117 uninhabited. Of the families, 17 were employed in agriculture, 1160 in trade, manufactures and handicraft, and 239 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 1605 males above 20 years of age, 25 were employed in agriculture, 97 in manufactures or in making manufacturing machinery, 927 in retail trade or handicraft, 105 wholesale merchants, capitalists, clerks, professional or other educated men, 450 labourers not agricultural, 101 retired and superannuated tradesmen, &c. 13 servants above 20 years old and 10 under twenty. There were 158 female servants.

This parish is bounded by the parishes of All Saints' and St. Werburgh's north and west; the chapels of Alvaston and Normanton, and the township of Litchurch south. It contains 179 acres of excellent meadow and garden land besides the land occupied by the buildings, which let at from £3. to £10. per acre. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £14640. The average of seven years' parochial expense is £1196. 12s. 3d.

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Abbott William	Berry John	Bromley Robert	Clifford Thomas, non-resident	Darby Thomas
Allen Richard	Bligh Rev. J.	Bromley William	Collumbell William	Dawson Thomas
Allsopp Mrs.	Blood Miss	Brookfield John	Cooper Thomas	Dawson Miss
Allsopp Samuel	Bloor Mrs.	Brookhouse Joseph	Cooper William	Dean Thomas
Ansell William	Bloor Robert	Brookhouse John	Cooper Miss	Denston Charles, Devises of
Appleby John	Bloundstone William	Brookhouse Miss	Cooper Thomas, Brook-street	Derby Canal Company
Ashby Thomas	Boam Thomas	Brown William	Cooper John	Dexter Miss
Baker Joseph	Boden and Morley	Brownsword Peter	Cooper Joseph	Docker Henry
Baker John	Boden Richard	Buckley Charles	Cooke John	Dolman —
Balguy Bryan Thomas, esq.	Boden John, esq.	Bull John	Corden John	Dudley Mrs.
Bamford Thomas	Bonam William	Bulmer James	Corden Mrs.	Duesbury Francis
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of	Borough Thomas, esq.	Buxton Mrs.	Corporation of Derby	Duke Mrs.
Barker John, jun.	Bostock Mrs.	Byng John	Coupland John	Duke William
Barrow John, non-resident	Bradbury Joseph	Cantrill John	Cox John, Devises of	Dyche Robert
Barrow Thomas, non-resident	Breary Thomas	Cash Samuel	Cox Thomas, esq.	Dyche Samuel
Bates Henry	Brierley Joel	Chadfield Joseph	Cox Henry, esq.	Eaton late Thomas, Executors of
Barton William	Briggs Walter	Cheetham Benjamin	Critchley Miss	Eaton Richard
Beard John, non-resident	Briggs Joseph	Cholerton Francis	Curzon John, esq.	Eaton Mrs.
	Briggs Thomas	Clarke James	Dagley Thomas	Edge John, non-resident
	Brocksop John	Clay Miss	Dakin Joseph	Ellis John
	Bromley Mrs.	Cockayne John	Dallison William	

Endsors Thomas	Heppell Thomas	Morley Samuel	Shepherd Joseph	Taylor Joseph
Etches Charles	Hewitt Thomas	Morley —, non-res.	Shore James	Taylor George
Evans Walter, esq.	Hinckley —, non-res.	Mossley Robert	Siddebottom Joseph	Taylor Thomas
Evans Samuel, esq.	Holbrook Charles	Moss John, esq.	Simpson John, gent.	Taylor Charles
Eyre Thomas	Holden —	Mouseley W. E. esq.	Simpson Mrs.	Thompson Mrs.
Farrow Samuel, non-resident	Holmes Charles	Mycok —	Simpson Miss	Thompson Samuel
Flack Mrs.	Hope Robert, esq.	Natt Joseph	Simpson Rev. Robert	Thompson Thomas
Flewker John, sen.	Horsley William	Neill Richard	Simpson Edward	Tomlinson Elizabeth
Flewker John, jun.	Hough James	Newton Henry	Simpson Thomas	Trafford Thomas
Flint Cornelius	Hubbald George	Normanton Road Building Club	Simpson Isaac	Travis John, non-res.
Ford Mrs.	Hudson Charles	Norton John	Simpson George	Trengrouse —, Shardlow
Forester R. F. esq.	Hughes John	Oakes James, esq.	Simpson Joseph	Turner —
Fowers late Thomas, Executors of	Hulland Mrs.	Ordish Noah	Simpson Samuel	Turton —
Fox Edward	Humber Richard	Orton William, Devises	Simpson Edward	Twigg William
Fox Samuel, jun.	Humphries Richard	Page John	Simpson John	Wade Robert
Freckleton John	Humpstone Joseph	Page Benjamin	Simpson Elizabeth	Wade William Robert
Friche George	Hunt Joseph	Parker Richard	Simpson B.	Wade John
Frost James	Hurst Mrs.	Parr Miss	Sitwell E. S. Wilmot, esq.	Walker David
Gadsby Thomas	Husbands William	Parr Mrs.	Slater Joseph	Walker Herbert
Gadsby Edward	Infirmaries, Governors of	Payne —	Slater Mrs.	Walker late —, Devises of
Gadsby William	Jackson —	Peach John, non-res.	Slater Robert	Wallis —
Gamble Matthew	Johnson Samuel	Pegge —, esq.	Slater Samuel	Walters John
Gamble John	Johnson William	Pegge Charles	Slight —	Ward Robert
Gas Company	Johnson John	Pegge Jacob	Smedley William	Ward Rev. Richard
Gascoyne Joseph	Jolliffe Simeon	Pemberton George	Smith Joseph	Rowland
Gaskell Peter	Keeling John	Pickford Thomas	Smith William	Ward Whitall
Gaskill Samuel	Key Samuel, non-res.	Pickford Thomas	Smith Samuel	Warren William
Gibson William	Kimberlain Thomas	Pike Rev. J. G. D.	Smith Samuel and Co.	Warren Humphry
Gillam William	King Charles	Pike Walter	Smith —	Waterfall —
Gladwin Thomas	Lackington James	Pike Isaac	Smith Mrs.	Waterfield Thomas
Glew Joseph	Lancashire —	Pike Samuel	Sowter George	Watson John
Glover John	Leacroft R. B. esq.	Poyser Anthony	Spencer Henry	Weatherhead Mrs.
Goodwin Thomas	Liversage Charity, Trustees of	Pratt —	Spencer John	Wellow Mrs.
Goodwin Francis	Lowe Matthew Charles, esq.	Price George	Spendlove —	Wheeldon John
Grayson Thomas, Devises of	Lowndes Mrs.	Purdue Joseph	Spendlove George	Wheeldon Joseph
Greaterex William	MacConnell Thomas	Ratcliffe Thomas	Sperry John	Wheeldon Thomas
Gregory John	MacConnell Richard	Radford John	Stacy —	Whiston William
Gribble Samuel	Mackenzie Henry	Radford William	Stenson John	Whiteman Joseph
Grove Place Club	Mansfield Isaac	Radford —, non-res.	Stenson William	White William Morledge
Grove Street Club	Mansfield Mrs.	Ramsell William	Stevenson Richard	Williamson William
Hackett Thomas	Marshall Isaac, non-res.	Rawlinson Thomas, non-resident	Stevenson William	Wilmot Street Club
Hall Richard	Massey Sampson, non-resident	Redfearn —	Stone —	Winfield Mrs.
Hall John	Massey John	Reeves John	Stone Samuel, Assignees of	Wilson Joseph
Hall George	Mason John	Richardson William	Storer John	Winter Miss
Handford Joseph	Meakin Benjamin	Riding Peter	Storer James	Winter Humphry
Harrison Mrs.	Mellor Mrs.	Robinson John	Strutt Messrs.	Witton Mrs.
Harrison William	Milward William, sen.	Robinson Edward	Strutt Joseph, esq.	Wollatt Joseph
Haslam John	Milward William, jun.	Rowlston Francis	Strutt Edward, esq. M.P.	Wolley Mrs.
Harrison Samuel	Moffatt John	Saint John	Suddall William	Wood John
Harwood Thomas	Monk —	Sanders Joseph	Sutton James, esq.	Woolatt John
Hawksworth Samuel	Moore Ambrose and Co.	Sanders John	Sutton Mrs.	Wyatt Joseph
Haynes Jane	Moore Mrs.	Scarsdale Right Hon. Lord	Swaine and Co.	Yates —
Hayne Thomas, sen.	Moore Henry, esq.	Searl William	Swedenburgian Chapel, Trustees of	Yeamans Thomas
Hayne Thomas, jun.	Moore Henry, Artist	Severne Francis	Swinburne Mrs.	Yeamans Joseph
Haywood James	Moore Walter, Assignees of	Sharpe George	Symonds Mydhope	Yeomans —, Duffield
Hazard Mrs.	Moorley Joseph	Shaw George	Tantum Edward	Young John
Heacock John	Morley Thomas	Shaw Mr non-resident	Tatlow Thomas	Young —, non-res.
Healey Christopher	Morley William	Shepherd John		
Heathcote William				

Streets.

Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses	Streets, &c.	Houses
Albion-street and yards.....	38	Cockpit-hill, part of	37	Litchurch-street, in the township of Litchurch ..	67	St. Leonard's-street	60
Albion place.....	32	Corn-market and yards.....	68	London-street and yards ..	82	St. Peter's church side	10
Babington lane	4	Devonshire-street	85	Morledge, part of		St. Peter's bridge.....	12
Bag lane and yards	106	Eagle-street and yards	116	Osmaston-street and yards ..	80	St. Peter's-street and yards ..	88
Baker's buildings		Grove-street	70	Osmaston road.....	40	Siddall's lane	45
Bloom-street and yards.....	32	Grove terrace	—	Rivett-street.....	30	Sitwell-street	5
Bradshaw-street	39	High Park Corner	11	Sacheverell-street	20	Thorn Tree lane	32
Bourne-street	12	Hill-street and yards	55	St. James's-lane, part of ..		Traffick-street	40
Castle-street	58	Hope-street	20			Wilmot-street	30

Derby is rapidly increasing in population and improvement. The principal streets have recently been improved upon Mc Adam's plan, and the footpaths are paved with stone or bricks. The houses are mostly built with red bricks which are made in the vicinity of the town. The public buildings are generally built of durable stone, procured in the county. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water from Becket's well and other springs, and by the Water Company. Many new streets have been laid out during the last quarter of a century; they are uniformly built, some on elevated and others on eligible sites, on the south, west, north and east of the town. The parishes that have most increased are St. Peter's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Alkmund's. The old town was built in an irregular manner, upon a peninsula formed by the junction of the Derwent and the Markeaton brook. From each stream the land rises to the centre and forms a ridge, upon which the churches of All Saints', St. Michael's and St. Alkmund's are built. The

land rises considerably to the south beyond the Markeaton brook, upon which St. Peter's and St. George's churches are erected. On the south-west bank of the same brook St. Werburgh's and St. John's churches are built on low sites. There are but few of the ancient houses now remaining. The most ancient thoroughfares or streets are called gates, as Friar-gate, Bridge-gate, St. Mary's-gate, Iron-gate and Sadler-gate. The word gate implying in many old authors not so much the door-way or portal of any building, as the road or pathway leading to it. The principal streets or thoroughfares are the Friar-gate (in many parts twenty-four yards wide) Ashbourn road, Uttoxeter road, Bridge-street, Brook-street, Ford-street, St. Helen's-street, Bold-lane, St. Mary's-gate, Sadler-gate, Curzon-street, Wardwick, Brook-side, Green-lane, St. Peter's-street, Babington-lane, Burton road, Normanton road, Osmaston road, London-street, Castle-street, Siddall's-lane, Morledge, Tenant-street, Market-place, Derwent-street, Full-street, Corn-market, Rotten-row, Iron-gate, Queen-street, King-street, Duffield road, Kedleston road, Bridge-gate, Chester road, Nottingham road, Ford-lane and Erasmus-street. The whole of the streets in each parish will be found alphabetically arranged in the lists. The various approaches to the town have undergone considerable improvements within the last five years, and those from London, Birmingham, Uttoxeter and the north are much enlarged, and in a few years Derby will have on every side excellent roads and entrances. Notwithstanding much has been done to improve the thoroughfares, we may perhaps venture to suggest a few others to the notice of the public. Two lines of road from Derby might be greatly improved and shortened. The first is the road to Burton, which, instead of going up St. Peter's-street, Babington-lane, along the Burton road and through Littleover, might run north of Littleover hill, through the vale of Bramley brook, and enter the town through Curzon-street. This line would avoid the hills and save the distance of a mile. The other is the road from Derby to Duffield. This line might run through the vale of the Derwent, following its course, or take the line already made through Little Chester and Little Eaton. The latter only requires one mile of new road to be made from Little Eaton to Duffield bridge, and it would be equally as near, and save the heavy hills at Burley and Allestree, which are on the present line. A more direct approach to the Market-place from the east or Nottingham road, is much called for to obviate the circuitous route and the dangerous turns of the present road, from St. Mary's bridge by King and Queen-streets. Another chain or stone bridge should be thrown over the Derwent, and a direct road opened at the back of Ford-street, immediately on to the Nottingham and Little Chester roads, from the market-place. This new line would save a distance of nearly half a mile, and the danger of the sharp turns already alluded to. By taking down one side of the Iron-gate, where the street is so narrow, and by removing the buildings standing between the Rotten-row and the Market-place, comprising the Piazzas, Shambles and Rotten-row, the town would be much improved, the Market-place enlarged and beautified and the public benefited.

The manor or lordship of Derby is of considerable extent. It is bounded on the north by Little Chester, Darley Abbey, and Allestree; on the west, by Markeaton; on the south-west, by Mickleover and Littleover; on the south, by Normanton and Osmaston; on the south-east, by Alvaston and Boulton; and, on the east, by Chaddesden. It is nearly circular, the diameter being about two miles, and the land, according to the survey of Mr. Swanwick, is 1840 acres. The ground occupied by streets, or what is particularly understood by the town, occupies about 300 acres in the centre of this circle. At the time when Mr. Hutton wrote (1790) its extent was not more than a third part of its present acreage. The Corporation are the lords of the manor.

The corporation lands are enjoyed by the burgesses in common, under particular regulations. They are the Siddalls and the Old Meadows, of which the hay-grass is let on a long lease to Messrs. Cox, who are obliged to clear the land by the 25th of June; after which any burgess has a right to turn in his cattle, until the ensuing Lady-day; in the Holmes, the Chequer closes, Cowsley field and the new Pasture, the burgesses have the right of pasture throughout the year, on the payment of 26s. for each cow or horse. All these lay eastward of the town. Bradshaw Hayes, containing about 14 acres, to the south, was sold by the corporation about twenty-three years ago, to the governors of the Infirmary, for £200. per acre. The Castle fields were undoubt-

edly among the lands bestowed by queen Mary's grant upon the corporation, and it is not very clear whether that land came into the possession of the Borough family by purchase or otherwise, during the period that Isaac Borough, esq. was recorder of the town, early in the reign of George II. It was sold in 1822 by the present Thomas Borough, esq. for the sum of £22,000.

Nuns' green, situate to the west, and held by the corporation, was disposed of under two acts of parliament obtained in 1768 and 1792. An act was passed "for selling part of a green called Nuns' Green, in the borough of Derby, and for applying the money arising from the sale thereof in the improvement of the remaining part of the said green," the preamble of which recites, "Whereas there is within the borough of Derby a certain piece of ground called Nuns' Green, containing by estimation forty-eight acres or thereabouts, on which the freeholders, owners, and occupiers of messuages, lands, and tenements, and burgesses within the said borough, have right of common: and whereas several small buildings have lately been erected thereupon and great damage has been done to the said green by persons digging gravel thereout, to the no small detriment and loss of the said freeholders, owners, occupiers, and burgesses having right of common thereon, as well as to the prejudice of the health of the inhabitants of the said borough, by reason of the stagnated water and other nuisances: and whereas the said borough is by the increase of trade become very populous, and there is a real want of more dwelling houses for the inhabitants: and whereas if the said nuisances and incroachments on the said green were removed and prevented, and power given to sell part thereof for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses and buildings thereon, and the money arising from such sale were applied in removing the said nuisances and incroachments, and in improving the said green, it would greatly tend to the benefit and advantage of the said freeholders, owners, occupiers, and burgesses, as well as of the other inhabitants of the said borough;

May it therefore please your Majesty,

That it may be enacted: and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Mayor and Recorder of the borough of Derby for the time being, the Right Honourable Frederick Cavendish, commonly called Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, Thomas Allsopp, Thomas Bainbrigge, Philip Barnes, John Bingham, Joseph Bingham, John Bloodworth, Theophilus Browne, John Bingham, junior, Samuel Crompton, Thomas Coke, William Evans, Thomas Eaton, Thomas Evans, William Fitzherbert, Gilbert Fox, William Fowler, Samuel Fox, Francis Fox, John Gisborne, Samuel Heathcote, William Hope, M. D. John Heath, John Harrison, Charles Horsley, Thomas Lord, Thomas Lowe, William Merrill Lockett, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, George Mellor, Thomas Macklin, Ralph Melland, the Reverend Thomas Manlove, Richard Noton, James Shuttleworth, Joshua Smith, Thomas Stamford, Anthony Stephenson, the Reverend John Seale, Henry Tatam, Joseph Tatlow, James Tomlinson, Snowden White, M. D. Samuel Wilde, Richard Wright, senior, John Webster, Richard Witby, Richard Ward, the Reverend Richard Wilmot, D. D. the Reverend Joshua Winter, and the Reverend Henry Offley Wright, shall be, and they are hereby appointed Trustees for the putting this act and the several powers therein contained in execution."—The land vested in the above trustees is "such part of the said Nuns' Green as extends in length from the late dwelling house of Gilbert Cheshire, esquire, to the dwelling house of Master George Manyfold, known by the sign of the White Lion, and in depth not exceeding forty-five yards (except such part thereof as is included within the site of ground belonging to the Gaol for the County of Derby."

1792. An act was passed "for paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places, within the borough of Derby; and for selling a certain piece of waste ground, situate within the said borough, called Nuns' Green, towards defraying the expense of the said improvements."

The vicinity of Derby presents a pleasing variety of scenery, enriched by verdant meadows, woods and water. The best views to be obtained of the town are on the east, from Chaddesden

hill, or the meadows; on the west, from a field at the top of the hill going along Penny-long lane, from the Uttoxeter road, or from the top of the County prison; on the south-west, from a field on the Burton road, a little beyond Mr. Pilkington's house. In every view All Saints' tower forms an important feature. The greater part of the town being in an open valley cannot be seen from a distance of more than ten or twelve miles any way. It is most open to the south.

The soil in the neighbourhood of the town is chiefly red marl, with a substrata of quartz and gravel, which often lies a great depth. It is rich and very productive. On the borders of the borough, much of it is laid out in garden ground, and let to the inhabitants, in small patches, at the average rate of £10. per acre. The pasture lands let from £4. to £7. per acre. In the immediate vicinity of Derby there is but little arable land. Clay is abundant, and bricks are made near the Uttoxeter and Burton roads, of a good colour and consistency.

The air of the surrounding hills is particularly pure, and that of the town itself cannot be charged with any defect of salubrity. Though placed in a valley, watered by a large river and a wide rivulet, it is not subjected to the mephitic fogs of stagnate waters. As many persons, in proportion to the population, has attained to old age, and even outlived a hundred years, in Derby, as in other places, and the general health of the inhabitants is good.

The water is abundant, and the spring water used for beverage and culinary purposes is clear and wholesome. The floods, occasioned by the swollen waters of the Derwent and the Markeaton brook, were formerly injurious at periods when heavy rain on the Peak hills have caused the Derwent to overflow its banks. Latterly a culvert has been constructed to relieve the lower parts of the town from this inconvenience.

The general supply of water for culinary use is raised from the Derwent by an engine at the bottom of St. Michael's lane, and conveyed through a pipe into a reservoir at the top of St. Michael's church, about the distance of one hundred yards, and the height of twelve. From thence, as from a grand artery, the stream is conveyed by tubes, under the pavement, into many of the streets and courts. Exclusive of this ample supply from the river, springs are common: the water, which is very hard, lies within a few feet of the surface, and is raised by pumps. The Market-place and St. Peter's pumps are supplied from Becket's well, which is excellent water.

The Water Company has been established more than a century. It is now divided into three shares; viz. Walter Evans, esq. Mrs. Chambers, of London, and the Commissioners under the paving and lighting act. The representative of the latter is Joseph Strutt, esq.

Navigation.—"Although few places are more subject to floods, yet there are few that can enjoy equal benefit from a watery situation. This verifies the old adage, 'There is no evil without its good.' While the two streams run smiling on, they seem to say to the inhabitants of Derby, 'We are well adapted for the manufactures, use us with caution, and we will serve you. Riches for the master, and employment for the servant, may be drawn from our sources.'

"The river Derwent ran useless for ages. No wheel was turned by its powers; no barge floated upon its surface. But in later ages it has, in some degree, been applied to the use of man. An act was obtained in 1719 to make it navigable to the town; which opened the markets for heavy goods, such as were before excluded through bad roads and expensive conveyance. This produced a singular benefit, by taking off a redundancy, procuring the articles wanted at an easy price, and finding employment for the workman."

The Derby canal, for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793, superseded the Derwent navigation. We have noticed this canal at page 230 in the first Volume.

The town is well situate for the conveyance of all kinds of goods by land and inland navigation. Heavy goods from London to Derby, by sea to Hull, and from thence by the Trent navigation, are conveyed at 20s. per ton; by inland navigation, which is rather more certain and a quicker conveyance, from 50s. to 70s. per ton; by wagon, from Derby to London, 7s. and by van or coach 14s. per hundred weight: by boat, from Derby to Birmingham, £1.; and by wagon, £2. per ton; and by wagon from Derby to Sheffield, £2. per ton.

Great advantage is derived by mercantile and manufacturing towns having good roads and a quick and ready communication with other large towns, in this respect Derby stands unrivalled.

Several principal lines of road concentrate at Derby, in consequence of its central situation, and its importance as a manufacturing town. These are the Loughborough and London, the Belper and Manchester, the Ashbourn and Manchester, the Burton and Birmingham, the Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coventry, or Birmingham, the Nottingham and Lincoln, the Alfreton and Sheffield, the Kedleston and Wirksworth, or Ashbourn, the Mansfield and Gainsborough, and the Uttoxeter and Newcastle. This being the principal thoroughfare through the centre of the kingdom necessarily implies that numerous mail and post coaches pass to and from the town daily. These are as follow :

The *London and Manchester Mail*, arrives at half past nine o'clock in the morning and proceeds to Manchester ; it returns at four in the afternoon and departs for London.

The *Birmingham and Sheffield Mail* arrives from Birmingham at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, and proceeds to Sheffield ; and from Sheffield at nineteen minutes before eleven in the morning.

The *Gig Mail* from Nottingham arrives at nine and departs at eleven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at four o'clock and departs at seven o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Horse Mail* to Belper, Wirksworth, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Bakewell and Stony Middleton, arrives at nine o'clock, and departs at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The *Times* from Derby to London departs at a quarter before six o'clock in the morning, and arrives at ten o'clock in the evening.

The *Bruce*, from London to Manchester, by Buxton, arrives at a quarter past ten o'clock in the forenoon, and from Manchester to London at seven o'clock in the evening, and only stops while the horses are changed.

The *Peveler*, from London to Manchester, by Buxton, runs at the same time as the *Bruce*.

The *Telegraph*, from London to Manchester, by Ashbourn, Leek and Macclesfield, arrives at a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning, changes horses, and proceeds onwards ; and from Manchester to London at a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

The *Defiance*, from London to Manchester, by Ashbourn, &c. arrives at a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning, changes horses, and proceeds onwards ; and from Manchester to London, at a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

The *Lord Nelson*, from Nottingham to Manchester, by Buxton, arrives at half past seven o'clock in the morning ; and from Manchester to Nottingham, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Lady Nelson*, from Nottingham to Buxton, by Matlock, arrives at twelve o'clock ; and from Buxton to Nottingham, at twelve o'clock.

The *Amity*, from Birmingham to Sheffield, by Alfreton, arrives at half past eleven o'clock ; and from Sheffield to Birmingham, by Burton, at half past ten o'clock in the morning.

The *Telegraph*, from Birmingham to Sheffield, by Belper, and from Sheffield to Birmingham, by Burton, arrives at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Defiance*, from Birmingham to Sheffield, arrives at one o'clock in the afternoon ; and from Sheffield to Birmingham, by Ashby, at the same time.

The *Hero*, from Derby to Newcastle, by Uttoxeter and the Potteries, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, departs at ten o'clock in the morning and arrives on the following days at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Defiance* leaves Derby for Nottingham at eleven o'clock every morning, except Sundays, on which it leaves at eight o'clock, and arrives at a quarter before five o'clock in the evening.

The *Times* leaves Derby for Nottingham, Newark and Lincoln at a quarter before seven in the morning, every day, except Sundays, and arrives in Derby at one o'clock.

The *Sovereign*, from Derby to Nottingham, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrives in Derby at a quarter before nine in the morning.

The *Hark Forward*, to Nottingham, leaves Derby at a quarter before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and returns to Derby in the evening.

The *Champion*, to Nottingham, leaves Derby at a quarter past three o'clock in the forenoon, and returns to Derby on the following morning.

The *Wonder*, from Derby to Nottingham, leaves Derby at seven o'clock in the morning, and returns in the afternoon.

Flys or one-horse chaises have been introduced into the borough very recently. They are kept by Mr. Hoare, at the King's Head Inn, Mr. W. W. Wallis, Mail Office, Mr. Price, at the White Lion Inn, Mr. Charles Holmes, Coach maker, Mr. Barrowclough, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Swindell.

The *Posting Houses* are the King's Head Inn, Corn-market, Bell Inn, Sadler-gate, New Inn and Royal Mail Office, King-street. Besides these posting houses there are many excellent Inns for the accommodation of the market people, commercial travellers and strangers, in almost every street in the borough. The most central are the Royal Oak, Market-place; the Tiger, the Red Lion, and the White Lion, Corn-market; the Talbot, Iron-gate; the Three Tuns and others, in Sadler-gate; the Shakspeare, Bold lane; the King's Arms and County Tavern, St. Mary's-gate; the Bull's Head, Dolphin, and others, Queen-street; the Fox and Owl, Bridge-gate; the Duke of Devonshire, Goodwin-street; the Castle and Falcon, and others, Morledge, the Nag's Head, Swan, and others, St. Peter's-street.

The fairs either granted or confirmed by king James's charter, were, Friday in Easter week, May 4th, Thursday before Midsummer, and September 26th, each fair being for two days. The charter of Charles II. grants or confirms seven fairs: viz. Friday after the Epiphany; Friday in Easter week; Friday after St. Philip and St. James; Friday in Whitsun week; Friday before the nativity of John the Baptist; St. James's day, and Friday before September 29th, most of them being for two days. In 1732, the corporation had a grant of two new fairs, one for three days, beginning September 16th, the other for two days, beginning on the festival of St. Paul. In 1734, the corporation appointed an annual meeting for the sale of latter made cheese to continue three days, beginning on the 12th of March, altered four years afterwards to the 21st of March, and two following days.

The fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, cheese and pedlery are generally well attended. They are held on Monday after January 25th for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and pedlery; on the 21st and 22nd days of March, for cheese; on Friday in Easter week, on Friday after May-day, on Friday in Whitsun week, and on the 25th of July, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and pedlery; on the last Tuesday in August, a market for cheese; on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of September, for cheese, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and pedlery; and on the 10th of October, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

The markets are well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, &c. They are held on Wednesday for butter and vegetables; on Friday, the principal, for butter, eggs, butchers' meat, vegetables, corn, earthenware, &c.; and on Saturday, for butchers' meat and vegetables. A market for cattle, sheep and pigs is held at the Smithfield in the Morledge, every other Tuesday.

The Post-Office, Queen-street, is kept by Thomas Parker Bainbrigge, esq. The Market-place, in our opinion, would be more central and more convenient for the inhabitants of the borough, and for strangers. The following table will show the arrival of the mails and the post-office regulations.

<i>Mails.</i>	<i>Arrival.</i>	<i>Letters ready for delivery.</i>	<i>Box closed.</i>	<i>Mail departs.</i>
<i>London</i>	{ 30 min. past 9 morn. } { Mondays at 9 morn. }	10 morning.....	30 min. past 3 aft....	30 min. past 4 aftern.
<i>Manchester and</i> } <i>Liverpool</i>	4 afternoon.....	15 min. to 5 afternoon	9 morning	30 min. past 9.
<i>Birmingham</i>	20 min. past 10 morning	11 morning.....	30 min. past 10 m...	20 min. past 11.
<i>Sheffield,</i> } <i>Leeds,</i> } <i>Wakefield,</i> } <i>Chesterfield &</i> } <i>Alfreton</i>	11 morning.....	30 min. past 11	10 morning.....	25 min. before 11.
<i>Nottingham and</i> } <i>Lincoln</i>	{ 9 morning	30 min. past 9 morn...	15 min. before 11 ..	15 min. past 11.
<i>Bakewell,</i> } <i>Wirksworth,</i> } <i>Belper,</i> } <i>Chapel,</i> } <i>Buxton and</i> } <i>Tideswell</i>	{ 4 afternoon	30 min. past 4 aftern.	45 min. past 6 aftern.	7 evening.
	9 morning	30 min. past 9 morn.	15 min. before 11 m.	30 min. past 11 m.

Letters for the south and south-east of England, by the London Mail.

west and south-west of England, by the Birmingham Mail.

north-west of England,

Glasgow and south-west of Scotland, } by the Manchester Mail.

Dublin and north of Ireland,

north-east of England,

Edinburgh and south-east of Scotland, } by the Nottingham and Yorkshire Mail.

We have no account on which we can confide respecting the first banking establishment in Derby. The Jews and Italian goldsmiths were the first bankers in England, and there is a tradition that a Jew kept a bank here as late as 1750, and that he was supplanted by a speculating Company who established banks at Bristol, Derby and other places. We believe, however, that Messrs. Crompton, through whose hands the principal trade of the borough seems to have been conducted, more than a century, were the first regular bankers of the place. The present banking firms are, Messrs. Crompton, Newton and Co. at the Old Bank, in the Irongate, who draw on Messrs. Lees, Brassey, Farr and Co. London; Messrs. Walter, William and Samuel Evans, St. Mary's-gate, who draw on Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Co. London; and Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. Rotten-row, who draw on Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, London.

The Savings' bank was opened in 1818, and there were, in 1831, the undernamed deposits: viz.

	£.	£.	s.	d.
1035 depositors not exceeding	20	.	8124	7 7
652 ditto ditto	50	.	20233	17 6
288 ditto ditto	100	.	19865	5 1½
90 ditto ditto	150	.	11029	2 8½
58 ditto ditto	200	.	9579	3 10½
49 ditto upwards of	200	.	12942	9 9
15 Charitable Societies	.	.	465	9 2½
46 Friendly Societies	.	.	6005	10 0
Surplus fund Account	.	.	535	1 6
			<u>£38780</u>	<u>7 3</u>

Derby ranks high for possessing men of great talent in the different professions. We have, as *Physicians*, Forester, Bent, Fox and Baker.

Surgeons. Haden, Godwin, Wright, Hill, Fox, Bennet, Bainbrigge, Gisborne, Borough, Harwood, Huggins, Hoare, Johnson, Jones, Allbutt and Webster.

Dentist. Murphy.

Lawyers. *Mouseley† and Barber,† Jessopp,† Simpson† and Frear,† Radford† and Buckston, Curzon,† Moss and Bainbrigge, Mozley, (Coroner for the Appletree hundred) Sale, (Coroner for the Repton and Gresley hundred) Whiston, sen. Whiston, jun. (Coroner for the Morleston and Litchurch hundred) Balguy, (Town Clerk and Coroner for the Borough) Horrocks, Greaves, Green, Flack, Wheeldon, Flewker, Massey, Smith and Spencer, Dewe, Birch, Campion and Williamson.

Artists. Oakley, Moore, Chinn and Webster.

Surveyors. Bromley, Lamb, Sherringham, and Smith.

Among the other branches of trade we may mention the engine boiler manufactory of Mr. John Harrison, the colour mills of Messrs. Pegg and Walker, Mooney, Challinor, Mason, Dalton, and Brookhouse; and the circular saw mills, introduced here by Mr. William Mosedale.

Derby being situate in the centre of the kingdom, with water conveyance to every part, good coal in the immediate neighbourhood, and two copious streams flowing through it, renders it extremely favourable for the institution and carrying on of manufactures which require the aid of water or steam power. These advantages have caused many capitalists to establish various works in the town and its vicinity. Their success has also been greatly promoted by the judicious application of machinery; and mills of the most improved construction have been erected for a variety of

* Those marked thus † have served the office of under-sheriff.

purposes. Owing to the variety of the manufactures carried on here, the inhabitants seldom experience those serious changes caused by the failure or temporary depression of any one in particular, which is so frequently felt in those towns where the manufacture is confined to one.

Having already noticed the principal branches of trade and manufactures, carried on within the borough, in our Chapter on the Trade and Commerce of the County, inserted in the first volume, it will only be necessary to repeat what are now the principal manufactures carried on within the borough, and what have been the leading branches from the earliest times.

In 1199, in the reign of king John, an exclusive privilege was granted to the burgesses of Derby to dye cloth. This business continued to be the staple manufacture of the borough for some centuries; for we find three fulling mills are mentioned in queen Mary's grant to the burgesses of Derby.

The manufacture and dyeing of wool flourished until the introduction of the silk mill, by that ingenious mechanic, John Lombe, in 1717. Indeed, it appears that long after the silk mill was introduced, the woolcombers were numerous; for, in 1749, we find the woolcombers, who walked in procession to All Saints' church, on the celebration of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, formed a considerable body. In 1780, Messrs. Barber erected a machine to spin wool for the manufacture of carpets. The only wool staplers now in the borough are Messrs. Hind and Cooper.

About two centuries ago, according to Camden, the chief trade consisted in malting and brewing ale; which he speaks of as being in great request, and much celebrated in London, to which city large quantities were sent.

Fuller, in his usual quaint style, remarks, "to make malt for drink was indeed a master-piece. How much of philosophy concurred to the first kiln of malt! And before it was turned on the floor, how often was it tossed in the brain of the first inventor thereof! First to give it a new growth more than the earth had bestowed thereon. Swelling it with water to make it last the longer by breaking it, and taste the sweeter by corrupting it. Secondly, by making it to pass the fire, the grain (by art fermented) acquiring a lusciousness (which by nature it had not) whereby it doth both strengthen and sweeten the water wherein it is boiled." And he adds, "never was the wine of Falernum better known to the Romans, than the Canary of Derby to the English."

Ale was much used as a beverage by the Anglo Saxons. In the Saxon Dialogues, preserved in the Cotton library, in the British Museum, a boy is asked what he drank: he replies, "*Ale* if I have it, *water* if I have it not." Ale was sold in houses of entertainment, for a priest was forbidden to eat or drink at *Cape-ale-thetum*, a place for selling ale.

In 1712, Mr. Woolley says that the chief trade consisted in malting, and that large quantities of malt were sent into Cheshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire, by which many persons raised good estates; and mentions also the trade of a baker; this town supplying most of the Peak country with bread of hard corn.

The same author tells us that Derby was famous for very good ale, which the brewers sent to London and other parts, to great advantage. There are at the present time several malting establishments, none of which are very extensive, and three wholesale breweries. The baking business is chiefly confined to the borough. A considerable quantity of grain, sent from hence to the northern division of the county, passes through the hands of factors.

The silk mill, being the first and largest of its kind ever erected in England, brought Derby into particular notice. This original mill is designated THE SILK MILL, to denote its pre-eminence. Its history is remarkable, as it displays the power of genius and the astonishing influence which the enterprises of a single individual has on the commerce of a country. The Italians long enjoyed the exclusive privilege of the art of silk throwing, and the merchants of other nations were dependent on that people for their participation in that lucrative article of trade, until Lombe brought it into this country.



This mill stands on an island in the Derwent, upon large piles of oak, doubly banked, and covered with stone work; on which are turned thirteen stone arches, that sustain the walls. The whole length of the building is 110 feet, the breadth 39 feet, and the height 55 feet 6 inches. The mill is five stories high besides the underworks, and there are eight rooms lighted by four hundred and sixty-eight windows. Mr. Lombe expended upwards of £30,000. in erecting and fitting up this mill.

All the operations are performed here, from winding the raw silk, to organzining or preparing it for the weavers. The raw silk is chiefly brought in skeins or hanks, from China or Piedmont.* That produced in the former country is perfectly white, but the produce of the latter is of a light yellow colour. The skein is first placed on an hexagonal wheel, or swift, and the filaments which compose it are regularly wound off upon a small cylindrical block of wood, or bobbin. To wind a single skein is the work of five or six days, though the machine is kept in motion ten hours a day, so astonishingly fine are the filaments of which it is formed. In this part of the process many children are employed, whose nimble fingers are kept in continual exercise by tying the threads that break, and removing the burs and uneven parts, some of which are the cases that the silkworm fabricates for its own grave, or rather for its dormitory while nature prepares it for a new mode of existence. The silk thus wound upon the bobbins, is afterwards twisted by other parts of the machinery, and is then sent to the doublers, who are chiefly women, stationed in a detached building, which stands on the same island on piles like the silk mill, and though not half so broad, is nearly 30 feet longer. Here four, seven, or ten, of the threads are united into one, according to the uses for which they are designed; the fine kind going to the stocking weaver, the other to the manufacturer of piece goods, &c.

The machinery is dispersed through five rooms, occupying the five stories. This is all put in motion by the water-wheel, which is 23 feet in diameter, and situate on the west side of the building. The elaborate machinery consists of many thousand reel bobbins, star-wheels, reels, and spindles; but an adequate idea of the complicated assemblage of wheels and movements cannot be conveyed by words; to be distinctly conceived it must be seen; and even then con-

* It was not till the year 555, that two Greek monks, returning from the Indies to Constantinople, brought with them a number of silkworms, with instructions for hatching their eggs, rearing and feeding the worms, drawing out the silk, &c. upon which manufactures were set up at Athens, Thebes, and Corinth. In the twelfth century, Roger, king of Sicily, established a manufactory at Palermo, and another in Calabria, having brought workmen from the cities of Greece, which he had conquered in his expedition to the Holy Land; and by degrees the rest of Italy as well as Spain, learned the art from the Sicilians and Calabrians. In the reign of Henry the Second, the French began to imitate their neighbours with good success; and James the First was very desirous of having mulberry trees planted, and silkworms propagated in his British dominions, where, from various experiments, it appears they will thrive and work as well as in any other part of Europe.

siderably more time is requisite to obtain a knowledge of its parts, and of their dependence on each other than is generally allotted to the casual visitant. All is whirling and in motion, and appears as if directed and animated by some invisible power; yet mutually dependent as every part is, any one of them may be stopped and separated at pleasure. This arises from every movement being performed by two wheels, one of which is turned by the other; but when separated, the latter preserves its rotary motion, while the other stops, as the impelling power no longer operates.

In 1717, the manufacture of silk was established here by that ingenious but ill-fated mechanic, John Lombe.* It is now decidedly the most important branch of trade carried on in the town. There are besides the original mill twelve others, giving employment to upwards of two thousand persons in the spinning department. The principal silk throwsters are, Mr. William Taylor, the original mill; Messrs. Ambrose Moore and Co. the depot mill; Messrs. Bridgett and Co. Bridge-street mill; Messrs. Wright and Baker, and Mr. Samuel Job Wright, Friar-gate mills; Mr. Booth, Wardwick mill; Mrs. Sarah Davenport, Green-lane mill; Mr. Robert Ward, Full-street mill; Mr. John Rawlins, Nuns-green mill; Mr. William Adcock, Queen-street mill.

The other branches of the silk trade are weaving piece goods such as sarcenets, gros-de-Naples and other rich silks which are manufactured here equal to any in the kingdom, by Messrs. Wilson, Moore and Co. Mr. Bridgett, and Mr. Robinson. The weaving of silk ferrets, galloons, doubles, &c. was introduced into Derby by Mr. James Peet, and the present manufacturers are, Messrs. Peet and Mr. Ralph Frost.

Silk hosiery is not the least important branch of the silk trade. There are many excellent mechanics connected with this branch, and the manufacturers are men of capital. The principal manufacturers are Mr. Samuel Fox, jun. Mr. John Byng, Messrs. Peet, Mr. Thomas Bowmer, Mr. Robert Longdon, Mr. Joseph Moorley, Messrs. Symons, and Mr. Samuel Holmes. Some of these gentlemen also manufacture cotton hose.

In 1750, Mr. Abijah Mellor established the jewellery business in Derby. There are now two respectable establishments carried on here by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Severne. The articles manufactured here have long been highly esteemed for superiority of workmanship and ingenuity.

The porcelain manufactory, situate on the Nottingham road, occupies an area equal to 6000 square yards, and affords sufficient room for the employment of four hundred workmen. The front extends 170 feet. This business was established in Derby, in 1750, by Mr. Duesbury. Since his decease considerable improvements have been effected through the judicious method employed in preparing the paste, and in increasing the beauty of the decorations. The porcelain manufactured here being superior to any other for the finish and taste of the execution, has obtained great

* Mr. Lombe procured, in 1718, a patent from the crown, to secure the profits during fourteen years. But he had not pursued this lucrative commerce more than three or four years, when the Italians, who felt the effects of the theft from their want of trade, determined his destruction, and hoped that of his works would follow.

An artful woman came over in the character of a friend, associated with the parties, and assisted in the business. She attempted to gain both the Italians, and succeeded with one. By these two, slow poison was supposed, and perhaps justly, to have been administered to John Lombe, who lingered two or three years in agonies, and departed. The Italian escaped to his own country; and the woman was questioned, but nothing transpired except what strengthened suspicion.

Grand funerals were the fashion at this time, and Mr. Lombe's was, perhaps, the most superb ever known in Derby. A man of a peaceable deportment, who had brought a beneficial manufactory into the place, employed the poor at advanced wages, could not fail meeting with respect, and his melancholy end with pity. Exclusive of the gentlemen who attended, all the people concerned in the works were invited. The procession marched in pairs, and extended the length of Full-street, the Market-place and Iron-gate; so that when the corpse entered All Saints', at St. Mary's-gate, the last couple left the house of the deceased, at the corner of Silkmill-lane. Besides a row of flambeaux on each side the procession, one person in every fourth couple carried a branch, with four candles, weighing a pound.

Though the unhappy victim died at the early age of twenty-nine, and by a cruel death, yet the priest who preached his funeral sermon took for his text, "He is brought to his grave as a shock of corn in its season."—There is, however, a remark in favour of this ill-chosen text: the good never quit the world *out* of season.

Mr. Lombe dying a bachelor, his property fell into the hands of his brother William, who enjoyed, or rather possessed the works but a short time; for, being of a melancholy turn, he shot himself. This superb erection then became the property of his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe.

celebrity. The works have long been carried on by Mr. Robert Bloor with much spirit and credit. This gentleman has erected a steam engine, added new glaze and biscuit kilns, and made other improvements to accelerate the production, and increase the durability and beauty of the ware. Many magnificent services have been sent from this factory to ornament the palaces of princes, and the mansions of the nobility. The white ware or biscuit figures peculiar to this manufactory, are equal in delicacy to any others of a similar kind manufactured in Europe. The stranger who visits this establishment will receive the most polite attention, and great gratification in inspecting the variety and beauty of the articles manufactured.

The manufacture of white and red lead, we believe, was first introduced into Derby by Messrs. Walker. These gentlemen carry on an extensive trade in those articles. The Messrs. Cox, Messrs. Goodale, and Mr. Holbrook, have also extensive lead works.

The shot tower, a round building 180 feet high, stands on the Liversage charity land, in the Morledge. It was erected by Messrs. Cox and Poyser in 1809, at a great cost. On the 13th of April, 1824, it was much injured by fire. The lead is melted at the top, and poured into a pan perforated with holes, through which the lead descends into a cistern of water at the bottom, which makes it perfectly round. These gentlemen also manufacture lead pipes, sheet lead, &c.

In 1734, the slitting, rolling and battering mills were erected on the Derwent, in the Morledge, to prepare iron for various uses, and for smelting, rolling and preparing copper for sheathing the navy. These mills belonged to the late Thomas Evans, esq. who successfully worked them many years. These works are now carried on by Messrs. Bingham and Co.

In 1758, the celebrated Jedediah Strutt produced his machine for weaving ribbed stockings, which is still termed the Derby rib machine. Mr. Strutt, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Woollat, carried on an extensive business in hosiery until his death, and his sons still continue the business.

In 1774, the Messrs. Strutt and Needham, in conjunction with Sir Richard Arkwright, established the first manufactory for weaving calicoes. The same gentlemen erected two mills on the Arkwright principle for spinning cotton.

The largest cotton mill in Derby, and the first fire proof mill erected in England, was built by the Messrs. Strutt, in 1793. This mill is six stories high, 115 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The floors are constructed on brick arches and paved with brick, by which means it is rendered absolutely indestructible by fire. These gentlemen were extensive manufacturers of cotton thread, hosiery, figured waistcoat pieces, and numerous other articles, for many years, which contributed to the extension of this branch of business in a very eminent degree. This mill is now occupied for different purposes. Mr. John Baker has a mill for doubling cotton.

The manufacture of clocks and watches is an old trade in Derby. The celebrated family of Whitehurst has carried on an extensive business more than a century. Their turret and other clocks and watches are held in high estimation. These have been sent to various parts of the kingdom; and Mr. John Whitehurst, jun. has recently been putting up clocks at Manchester, Oldham, and other places in Lancashire. Mr. Thomas Cooper carried on an extensive wholesale trade in watches for many years, and the Messrs. Brookhouse, and Mr. Tunnicliff, manufacture excellent time-pieces, watches and other articles.

Among the numerous branches of trade carried on in Derby, the iron trade is not the least important. It combines strength, safety, utility and beauty. Iron foundries have been established in Derby nearly half a century. The late Mr. Thomas Wheeldon, who carried on the business many years, brought the cast iron trade to great perfection, first at the St. Peter's-street foundry, and afterwards at the Derwent foundry. The latter is now ably conducted by his son-in-law, Mr. William Gibson. In 1818, Messrs. Weatherhead, Glover and Co. established the Britannia foundry, in Duke-street, near St. Mary's bridge. At this foundry castings have been produced of superior workmanship and design to any heretofore made in the kingdom. The beautiful cast iron gothic windows of St. John's church, and of many other churches contributed to by the commissioners, under government, for erecting churches in various parts of the country, are sufficient testimonies of the superiority of the productions of this foundry. The elegant vases, and

particularly the cast iron temple, for the Earl of Shrewsbury's gardens, at Alton Towers, have been highly appreciated. Messrs. Falkner and Peach have a small foundry on the Chester road.

The marble works are situate in St. Helen's-street, on a piece of land which formerly belonged to the monastery, dedicated to St. Helen. Mr. Brown, the proprietor, has erected some very spacious workshops, and a steam engine of six horse power, to give motion to the ingenious machinery employed in the manufacture of the elegant articles in which he deals. The machinery is of very ingenious construction for sawing and polishing marble and other purposes. On the vibratory poles to which the cranks are fixed, are sliding boxes, containing sets of saws, which are nothing more than thin plates of soft iron, that drop as they cut the marble. These are supplied with sand and water; and being moveable with screws, may be arranged at different distances, so that the slabs may be cut of any thickness. A set of saws consist of a different number of plates, so that the block to which they are applied, may be separated at one process into as many slabs as may be thought necessary. The slabs thus sawn are taken to the polishing bed, which has four wheels that move on a gangway with a very slow motion, given to it by a worm and crank. One of the slabs being fixed on this bed, another is fastened above it to an arm attached to a vibrating pole, that works with a quick motion in a transverse direction. The slabs thus moving in contact with each other, and being supplied with sand and water, soon acquire a level surface, when finer materials are employed to increase their smoothness, and give them a high and beautiful polish. Thus the productions of the county are wrought into the most beautiful chimney-pieces, monuments, columns and other ornaments.

Spar manufactories. The principal of these is also at the top of St. Helen's-street, carried on by Mr. Joseph Hall, who has always a large assortment of fluor spar, or blue john, and gypsum ornaments, such as urns, vases, columns, obelisks, &c. &c. of every variety and of exquisite beauty. The stranger cannot pass a shop where these elegant ornaments are displayed without having his eye arrested, and his mind delighted. Here he sees captivating nature improved by art. Collections of the mineral productions of this county are made up by Mr. Hall, and may be obtained here. The other manufacturers are, Shepherdson, Spinks, Green, &c.

When the *blue john* is to be made into a vase, or any other ornamental form that renders the use of the lathe necessary, it is first passed through the fire, then carved with a mallet and chisel into a rude resemblance of the object intended to be produced, and being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or chock, is screwed upon the lathe, a slow motion is then given to the work; and a bar of steel, about two feet long, and half an inch square, properly tempered, and pointed at each end, is applied to the fluor, on which water is continually dropping, to keep the tool cold, to preserve it from friction, and enable it more readily to reduce the substance on which it acts. As the surface becomes smoother, the tool is applied with more freedom, and the motion of the lathe accelerated, till the fluor has assumed its destined form. When the turning is completed, pieces of grit stone, of different degrees of fineness, are applied with water to bring the article to a proper ground for polishing with fine emery, tripoli and putty, or calx of tin. These means are continued till the fluor is incapable of receiving a higher degree of polish; which is known when water thrown on it will no longer increase its lustre.

The advantage of the lathe set in motion by water or steam power over those worked by the foot, is said to be far superior in forming hollow vases, or articles of equal delicacy.

Lace manufactories. The largest of this description is the one in Castle-street, belonging to Messrs. Boden and Morley. It is a handsome structure, containing two hundred and ninety-eight windows, and occupying an area of 2124 square yards. The principal building is 56 yards long. It is fitted up with 150 machines worked by steam power, and contains an engine of twenty horse power, planing engine, casting, fitting-up and winding rooms, smiths' shops, and every convenience for such an establishment. This is not only considered the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom, but the most complete as regards the machinery, which has been principally constructed under the direction of Mr. Morley. It would be a difficult task to give a correct idea of the numerous and complicated movements of the beautiful machinery here

employed. The next manufactory of importance of this description, is that of Mr. John Johnson, in Albion-street. There are also several smaller manufacturers.

The manufacture of the beautiful fabric called bobbin net-lace has been introduced into Derby within the last ten years. Nottingham and Loughborough were some years the chief marts for it. Very extraordinary profits were obtained on its first introduction. This induced numbers who could raise a little capital to embark in it. The great demand for machines caused them to rise five or six times above their real value. Many tradesmen, who had been travelling steadily on in the old beaten tract, fancied they saw golden days at hand. The bobbin net machine was to be the means of realizing to the possessor a rapid and splendid fortune. In the brilliant prospect the speculative mind became dazzled, and the head giddy, with the thought of purchasing estates, building mansions, and driving four in hand. The picture was too glowing to be real. The scene, alas! soon changed; many soon found they had speculated their all, and that all had surreptitiously sunk into oblivion. Others withdrew from the trade at an immense sacrifice. Lace manufactories and machinery became a drug in the market. A machine, which had originally cost from £600. to £800. might be purchased for £100. The article manufactured fell in proportion, and the trade became vested among capitalists and the most eminent mechanics.

Roman cement was first manufactured in Derby by Mr. John Brookhouse, who in conjunction with his brother, has for many years carried on an extensive business in that article and plaster. Great praise is due to Mr. John Brookhouse for discovering and producing to the country such a useful composition for buildings and ornamental work. The Messrs. Brookhouse are also eminent plasterers, and their superiority in that department is to be seen in many noblemen and gentlemen's mansions in this and other counties.

Many hundred tons of ground plaster are annually sent to London and different parts of the kingdom from the mills of Messrs. Brookhouse and Mr. Frost.

In 1806, the manufacture of tapes and smallware goods was introduced into Derby by Messrs. Riley, Hackett and Co. and these gentlemen still carry on the business.

Printing and publishing establishments. The art of printing has been known and practised in Derby as long probably as in any other provincial town of the same extent. We do not, however know, that there is any copy of a work printed in Derby previous to the newspapers published by Hodgkinson at the commencement of the last century. The business of printing as wholesale publishers was introduced into Derby by Henry Mozley, esq. in 1815. The business is now carried on with great spirit and respectability by Messrs. Mozley and Sons, who employ many persons in the various departments, and it is the largest establishment of the kind out of London. A similar business is carried on by Mr. Thomas Richardson. The other printing offices are those of Messrs. Wilkins and Son, Drewry, Pikes, Bemrose, Storer, Chadfield and Horsley.

We have already noticed the engine and lathe factory of Messrs. Fox and Sons, and the engine boiler manufactory of Mr. Harrison. The stranger who has a taste for examining excellent workmanship and ingenuity would be much gratified by going through Messrs. Fox and Sons' factory.

There are several dyeing establishments; the most complete and extensive are those belonging to Mr. Thomas Tunaley, sen. and jun. and Mr. Robert Ward.

Mr. Hutton, after having described the leading manufactures in Derby, concludes with this remark: "Derby appears to have crept* silently through ages without much connexion with commerce, except what arose from her own tailors, hatters, weavers, and shoemakers, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the frame, the river, the silk-mill, the porcelain, &c. awakened her drowsy talents to riches, increase and notice. The man who has known her three-score years can easily discover an improvement in her external buildings, and the extension of her borders. He may as easily prophesy, that like an infant whose powers are equal to its magnitude, it can stand upon its own basis, and will rise more rapidly towards maturity." Mr. Hut-

* This worthy old historian of his native town seems to have forgotten the dyers and bleachers of the days of king John, and that Derby was the staple town for wool in the reign of Edward III. to say nothing of its trade in malt and ale in the fifteenth century.

ton's prophecy was correct. Derby has trebled her inhabitants since he made the observation, and her manufactures have gradually increased.

Derby races were formerly held on Sinfen moor, and obtained great celebrity. They are now held in a large field called the Siddalls, belonging to the corporation, situate on the south-west bank of the Derwent. In which a handsome and commodious stand has been erected for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry. There is no king's plate, which is to be regretted. The Duke of Devonshire is the greatest supporter. His Grace gives sixty guineas, to be run for by maiden horses, two mile-heats; and a stake of twenty-five guineas, for one heat of about a mile and a half: a subscription gold cup, value one hundred guineas, for horses of all ages, three miles—these are run on the first day. The second day's races are, the noblemen and gentlemen's subscription plate of sixty guineas, for horses of all ages, three mile-heats; a sweepstakes of twenty guineas each, for two year olds, half a mile; and a sweepstakes of five guineas each, for three year old colts, a mile and a half, and sometimes a hunters' stake is run for. The races are generally held about the latter end of July.

Assembly Room.—The Old Assembly-room in Full-street, was opened in the year 1714, and there are accounts of the expenditure to the year 1751, of which we subjoin some extracts. These consist of an entry of the receipts and expenditure in the year 1721, by which our readers may compare these amusements at that period with the expenses of the present period. During the greatest part of the above mentioned period of thirty-seven years, the assemblies were conducted by the following Lady patronesses; viz. Mrs. Pole, Lady Pye, Mrs. Coke, Mrs. Wilmot, Lady Atkins, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Mundy, Lady Every, and Mrs. Mundy, of Allestree. These ladies appear to have taken the quarters in turns, and to have kept and passed their accounts with great regularity. Under their patronage the assemblies were well attended, and the funds gradually increased. But, from 1741 to 1752, Mrs. Barnes was the sole Lady patroness, and during those eleven years, she appears to have exhausted the funds, keeping her accounts very irregularly and never passing them. In 1752, she resigned her patronage, and made the following curious entry in the account-book, which shows how pointedly the distinctions of society were maintained at that time:—"August 4th. Delivered up the assembly-room, to the Right Honourable the Countess of Ferrers,* who did me the great honour of accepting it. *I told her that Trade never mixed with us Ladys.* A. Barnes."

Mrs. Goodwin's quarter.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1721.	£.	s. d.	1721.	£.	s. d.
Nov. 14, Received of Mrs. Bate, being the balance of the account . . .	128	1 6	Paid to the musick at five times . . .	2	10 0
Received of Mr. Brockwell, being a year's rent of the assembly-room, due Midsummer-day last† . . .	2	0 0	Paid to the porter at five times . . .	0	5 0
Received for forty-four tickets . . .	5	10 0	Given to a posture master . . .	0	5 0
			Given to Mrs. Mawkes' maid . . .	0	2 0
			Paid for candles and cotton . . .	1	3 6
			Paid Mr. Wells for making this account . . .	0	2 0
			Paid for oil for the lamps . . .	0	1 6
				4	9 0
			Remains due to balance . . .	131	2 6
Total	£135	11 6		£135	11 6

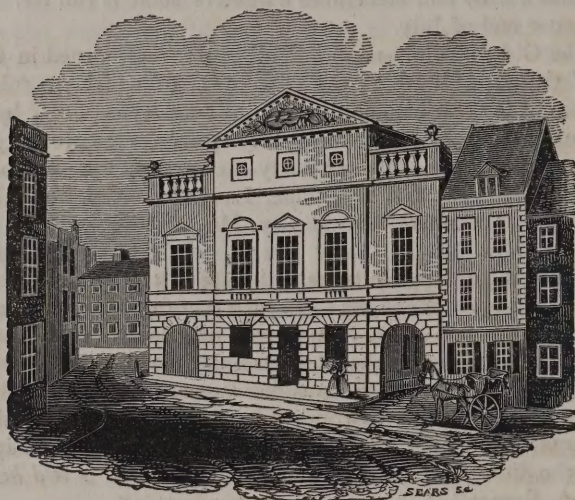
Balance of this account delivered to Mrs. Fitzherbert, £131. 2s. 6d. Derby, 24th January, 1722. R. Fitzherbert.

* The Lady of Laurence Earl Ferrers, who, in 1760, suffered for the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward. She was the youngest daughter of Sir William Meredith, and married the Earl in 1752, whose cruel usage of this lady, remarkable for the mildness of her disposition and engaging sweetness of manners, obliged her to apply to parliament for redress; and accordingly an act was passed about the year 1757 or 8, by which they were separated.

† It appears that the Old Assembly-room was rented by the Lady patronesses, and by them let out occasionally to dancing masters and others for public exhibitions.

Mrs. Bate's quarter.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1721.		£. s. d.	1721.		£. s. d.
Received of Mr. Heathcote, jun. the balance of Lady Atkins's account of what was received at the race in 1719		5 10 4	Paid for the race		10 10 0
Oct. 17, Received		10 12 6	Paid for a purse to put the guineas in for the race		0 10 6
— 18, Received		5 0 0	Paid for the music at twice		1 10 0
			Paid a man for playing on the lute		0 5 0
			Paid the porter at twice		0 2 0
			Paid for candles for both nights		0 18 8
			Balance of this account		7 6 8
		<u>£21 2 10</u>			<u>£21 2 10</u>



The new Assembly Room, situate on the east side of the Market-place, is elegant. It is built of stone in the style of architecture generally termed Roman, on a rusticated basement. It was built, by subscription, between the years 1763 and 1774. The dancing room is 30 feet high, 68 feet long, 32 feet wide, and contains an elegant loft for the musicians. It is fitted up with splendid chandeliers and sconces, which together with rich drapery adapt it for the reception of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. On one side is a card room with a coved roof, supported by pillars, and below are the tea rooms. The property is in the hands of trustees. The land on which the New Assembly room stands was purchased from — Hodgkinson, of Little Chester, and his wife, 4th June, 1718, by Thomas Chambers, of London, merchant, for £150.: these premises consisted of a messuage or dwelling house, divided into several tenements, bought by — Hodgkinson from Thomas Street, in 1672, release for one year, witnessed by Arthur Dakeyne and Richard Dakeyne, for the sum of £54. The Duke of Devonshire purchased the above premises for £400. and presented them to the Committee appointed to build the New Assembly-room.

We whose names are under-written do agree to give the several sums affixed to them towards building an Assembly-room at Derby, and that the majority of those subscribing thirty pounds shall have the direction and execution of the plan.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Duke of Devonshire for himself and brothers	400	0	0	E. Turner	2	2	0	George Morewood	21	0	0
Henry Harpur	200	0	0	Joseph Greaves	10	10	0	Henry Coape	21	0	0
— Ferrers	52	10	0	Thomas Bainbrigge	10	10	0	J. Gisborne	40	0	0
— Vernon	100	0	0	The Corporation	30	0	0	Samuel Crompton	30	0	0
Robert Burdett	50	0	0	Sir Robert Wilmot	25	0	0	T. Rivett	10	10	0
William Fitzherbert	100	0	0	Duke of Norfolk	100	0	0	W. Cotton	10	10	0
Wenman Coke	30	0	0	Mr. Edward Mundy	21	0	0	J. Every	21	0	0
Hugo Meynell	30	0	0	John Lowe	21	0	0	Godfrey Clarke	100	0	0
Henry Hunloke	50	0	0	Richard Fitzherbert	10	15	0	Leonard Fosbrooke	21	0	0
P. Gell	21	0	0	Robert Mead Wilmot	10	15	0	James Shuttleworth	20	0	0
Richard Beresford	10	10	0	G. Pole	30	0	0	R. B. Hodgkinson	30	0	0
F. Mundy	21	0	0	Christopher Orton	30	0	0	Samuel Shore	21	0	0
				Wint. Mortimer	10	10	0	Robert Newton	20	0	0

Subscription for finishing the Assembly-Room, begun Derby Races, 5th September, 1770.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Duke of Devonshire	100	0	0	Mr. Thornhill	20	0	0	Mr. Parker Coke	5	5	0
Lord George Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Holden	20	0	0	Major-General Gisborne	5	5	0
Lord Frederick Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Sitwell	20	0	0	Rt. Hon. Lord Scarsdale	100	0	0
Lord John Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Burdett	20	0	0	Sir Henry Hunloke	20	0	0
Lord Richard Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Cavendish	20	0	0	Colonel Pole	20	0	0
Lord Geo. Cavendish, jun.	20	0	0	Mr. Fosbrooke	10	0	0	Mr. Hurt	30	0	0
Mr. Clarke	20	0	0	Mr. Beresford	10	0	0	Mr. Morewood	20	0	0
Mr. Coke	20	0	0	Colonel Gladwin	5	5	0	Mr. Clarke, sen.	52	10	0
Mr. Mundy	20	0	0	Mr. Bakewell	5	5	0	Mr. Brown, of Poston	20	0	0
Mr. Gell	20	0	0	Mr. Grey	10	10	0	Lord Chief Justice Wilmot	20	0	0
Mr. Mortimer	20	0	0	Mr. Wilmot	10	0	0				

The new Assembly-room is also appropriated to the use of the Derby Choral Society, for the performance of their annual series of concerts, consisting of four in each year, with occasionally a supernumerary one. These performances are respectably conducted, and have conducted much to the cultivation and improvement of the musical taste of the neighbourhood.

This Society was established in 1817, and was for several years conducted under the direction of Mr. Alcock. It has now increased to the number of sixty members. The present leader and conductor is Mr. Gover, under whose judicious direction the combined talents of the society have progressed rapidly, and have been rendered available in a great degree to the furtherance of the charitable institutions of the neighbourhood.

The patrons are, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lord Cavendish, M. P. the Hon. Admiral Curzon, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curzon, Sir Charles Henry Colville, Edward Strutt, esq. M. P. Francis Mundy, esq. E. S. Chandos Pole, esq. Jesse Watts Russell, esq. and the Rev. Charles Stead Hope.

Theatre.—The history of theatricals in Derby resembles that of every provincial town. There was formerly no regular theatre, and itinerant performers occasionally exhibited dramatic pieces in private rooms,* or in the barns of inns. The back of the Old George Inn, between the Iron and the Sadler gates, was the principal site of these exhibitions, until the theatre was built in Bold lane, in 1773, by Mr. Whiteley. Mr. Manly, with a very good company of performers, who are frequently aided by the most popular actors and actresses of the London stage, attends here at regulated seasons, of which the principal consists of six weeks from the Friday after Easter-day; and a short period at the races. He has been manager for thirty years, and holds a long

* The following play bill, or rather advertisement in the *British Spy*, or *Derby Postman*, of March 21, 1727, will amuse our readers.

By desire of several Ladies; at Mr. Futter's Dancing Room, on Tuesday next will be acted the late new comedy, called, *The Provoked Husband*, or a *Journey to London*. The part of Lord Townley by *Mr. Roberts*. Mr. Manly, *Mr. Williams*. Sir Francis Wronghead, *Mr. Westcomb*. Squire Richard, *Mr. Bullock*. John Moody, *Mr. Wilcocks*. Count Basset, *Mr. Bar*. Lady Townley, *Mrs. Roberts*. Lady Grace, *Mrs. Smithies*. Lady Wronghead, *Mrs. Pinkethman*. Miss Jenny, *Miss Mary Smithies*. Myrtilla, *Miss Sally Smithies*. Mrs. Motherly, *Mr. Green*. Being the last night of playing in town.

N. B. For the benefit of *Mr. and Mrs. Roberts*, on Saturday next (the 23rd of this instant March) will be acted a play, called *Tamerlane*, or the *Fall of Bajazet*. By particular desire, to begin at 5 o'clock.

lease of the theatre under the descendants of Mr. Whiteley. The theatre, we are informed, was erected in six weeks. It will hold about £90.

There are two subscription bowling greens, one on the Nottingham road, kept by Mr. Thomas Tatlow, and one in St. Peter's-street, kept by Mr. Brown. These are attended by the respectable tradesmen of the borough.

The game of foot-ball we have noticed in the seventh chapter of the first volume.

The Philosophical Society, in St. Helen's-street, was established in February, 1783, by the following gentlemen, who met for that purpose at the house of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, in Full-street: Dr. Darwin, Mr. French, Mr. Sneyd, Dr. Beridge, Dr. Pigot, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Leaper, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Strutt. The present Society consists of twenty-nine resident and seventeen non-resident members. Dr. Forester is the president. In 1815, the total number of volumes was 1486, and the members of the society thirty-nine. The building in St. Helen's-street contains a capital library, with mathematical and philosophical apparatus, specimens of fossils, &c.

The Permanent Library, established on the premises of Messrs. Wilkins and Son, Queen-street, in 1811, contains a large collection of popular works. It is in the hands of a society, of which the number of members, in 1832, were eighty-four. The shares in this literary establishment are sold at four guineas, and the annual subscription is one guinea.

The *Mechanics' Institution*, established in August, 1825, commenced its operations with the most favourable prospects of success. The two first courses of lectures, were delivered to the members, on the sciences of Chemistry and Anatomy, by Mr. Douglas Fox, surgeon, in a manner well adapted to the understandings of his audience, who, by the strong interest they manifested, afforded a striking proof of the immediate benefit of the institution, and excited a gratifying anticipation of its future advantages.

The following remarks by Mr. Noble, the editor of this work, are prefixed to an interesting report of Mr. Fox's introductory lecture: "We know," says a contemporary writer, "of no way in which greater good can be done, than by removing ignorance, in which most of the evils of life have their origin. We believe that this is a truth which is almost universally admitted; and the only question will be, What is the nature of the knowledge that ought to be imparted? First, we would ask the question, What is the nature of the knowledge that ought to be denied? Here the proof of the negation lies most decidedly with the objector. He that would limit human acquirements takes upon himself a most serious responsibility; he that asserts for himself, or his class, a monopoly of any species of information is called upon to make his and their title good upon the most incontrovertible evidence, or he stands forward in a position very little to be envied. It is with a perfect conviction that all the branches of knowledge are dependent on and illustrative of each other, that we rejoice to find no limit or peculiar direction attempted to be given to the acquirements now offered to the operative manufacturers at the *Mechanics' Institutions*, either here, in Derby, or elsewhere. It is for such institutions to be general; individuals will afterwards select and pursue the objects of their particular choice. That every person who enters an institution will receive information, there can be no doubt; and whether or not that information tend directly or only indirectly, to aid him in the pursuits to which he may be by study engaged, or by choice devoted, still who will say, when he quits its hall, he has not a more enlarged view of the pursuits of his fellow men, and therefore of the general bearings and interests of society? Our labour and daily tasks are frequently, and will be, as they ought to be, generally the primary objects of our study; but he must have a very narrow capacity himself, or a very indifferent acquaintance with human nature, who supposes that the mind of man can be bound down to the contemplation of its daily tasks. It is the perpetual anxiety to relieve ourselves from the tedium of one narrow track of impressions that produces more than half the miseries of society. We are not so much exhausted as we are satiated by the monotony of ideas when we have lain down our tools, or withdrawn our long continued attention from our appointed duties. We look for a new train of ideas, a new channel of thought; we look, in a word, for the relief of change; and it is from a want of that information which might enable us to participate

in the knowledge that elevates and enlarges the understanding, that we are induced to fly to relaxations that degrade us, and to the communication of the lowest animal ideas ; which low ideas finding us incompetent to enter into more ennobling discussions, take possession of all the remaining faculties of our heads and our hearts. Hence it is that the plan of the Mechanics' Institutions ought to be acted upon as extensively as possible ; it is by such a plan that men acquire enlarged views of society, relinquish their unfounded prejudices, and learn to respect themselves, even when they most closely investigate the propositions and opinions of one another. Men thus instructed, easily comprehend each other, and the relaxations of conversation, instead of abasing the soul, become, indeed, a feast of reason."

The first newspaper published in Derby, we have reason to believe was the *British Spy*, or *Derby Postman*. This publication made its appearance in 1726: it was published on a halfpenny stamped paper, by S. Hodgkinson, and the price was 2d. or 2s. per quarter. This paper soon ceased after the appearance of the *Mercury*, which was first published on Thursday, the 23rd of March, 1732, by Mr. Samuel Drewry, in the Market-place, at 2d. each paper, or 2s. per quarter. This continued to be the only paper published in the county, with some slight exceptions, until 1823. Prior to which there had been several unavailing attempts to establish a second newspaper in Derby. The last was by Mr. Harrison, brother to the celebrated singer. The *Reporter* commenced on the 1st of January, 1823. It was at its publication edited by Mr. Noble, and has been spiritedly conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Walter Pike. This paper is published on the Thursday, and the proprietors have an increasing demand for it. The *Mercury*, which has been established a century, takes the lead in the extent of circulation and in the number of advertisements. It is published by Mr. Drewry, on the Wednesday.

In the Appendix to the first volume will be found a list of the magistrates for three hundred and twenty years, and of the representatives of the borough for five hundred and thirty-eight years. It is curious to observe the rude state of letters which those lists exhibit. There seems no fixed principles in the use of the alphabet ; for a man seldom spelt his name twice alike, nor is it a wonder we see confusion in those early documents, as but few of the principal inhabitants were capable of using the pen. A gradual improvement may easily be traced. We also observe the fluctuation of parliaments. In some years three or four was held, and then again thirteen or fourteen years elapsed without any.

From the earliest times Derby was a prescriptive borough, under the government of bailiffs. According to the charter of James the First, it was incorporated by the name and style of Mayor and Burgesses. In 26 Edward I. it returned burgesses to parliament, and has continued so to do to the present time. By the charter of Charles II. (1680) the representatives for the borough were to be chosen by the corporation, free men and sworn burgesses, the mayor being the returning officer. The burgesses were then estimated at 655. In 1791, Mr. Hutton states their number at about 900.

But few contested elections have taken place within the last one hundred and fifty years. In 1700, the contest was between Sir Richard (quere Charles) Pye and Sir John Harpur, the number of voters that polled were 537 ; but as Sir Richard Pye was 137 votes a head, the contest was given up. In 1701, January 3, Thomas Stanhope, esq. petitioned against the return of Lord James Cavendish, by means of illegal practices on the part of the mayor of the borough. There was no determination on this petition. In 1710, three gentlemen contested for the honour of serving as representatives ; viz. Lord James Cavendish, John Harpur, esq. (high sheriff of the county) and Sir Richard Levinge ; the two latter were returned: Lord James Cavendish petitioned against their return, but, on the 19th of February, 1711, he withdrew his petition. In 1714, the most violent contest ever known in the borough took place. The opponents were Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. and Edward Mundy, esq. the late members, against Lord James Cavendish and Sir William Stanhope. The opposition rose to such violence that even the highways, hedges and sinks of obscurity were ransacked for electors. The number polled was 862. The two former gentlemen having lost the election, petitioned against the return of Lord James Cavendish and Sir William Stanhope, but they afterwards withdrew their petition. In May,

1734, the contest was between Lord James Cavendish, Charles Stanhope, William Curzon and Richard Harpur, esquires. Lord James polled 295 votes, Stanhope 285, Curzon 222, and Harpur 188. In 1742, a severe contest took place between Lord Duncannon (the Devonshire interest) and German Pole, esq. At this election 646 burgesses polled. Lord Duncannon, at the time Mr. Pole relinquished, headed the pole 46 votes. Mr. Pole petitioned against the return of Lord Duncannon, but afterwards withdrew his petition. In 1747, another contest took place between Lord Duncannon, John Stanhope, and German Pole, esquires. The two former gentlemen polled 400 votes each, and the latter 251. In 1748, the borough was contested by Thomas Rivett and Thomas Stanhope, esquires. At this election 643 burgesses polled, and Mr. Rivett was the successful candidate. In 1774, a severe contest occurred between Lord Frederick Cavendish, John Gisborne, and Daniel Parker Coke, esquires. The two former gentlemen were returned. Mr. Coke and several of the electors petitioned against the return of Mr. Gisborne's election, and the committee declared that Mr. Coke was duly elected. The present members are, the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, a colonel in the army, silver stick and equerry to his majesty William IV.; and Edward Strutt, esq.

The Act for reforming the representation of the people in the House of Commons, which received the royal assent on Thursday, June 7, 1832, extends the elective franchise to householders, at £10. a year rent, throughout the borough. The number of electors for the borough members will therefore be about 1500.



The burgesses held the town in fee-farm before the year 1204, when king John granted them the same privileges which the burgesses of Nottingham enjoyed; and confirmed their mercatorial guild, on condition of which they were to pay an increase on the old rent of £10. per annum. The borough was then governed by a provost, whom the charter gives them power to elect and remove at pleasure. Henry III. granted as a privilege to the burgesses, in 1261, that no Jew should reside in Derby. It appears that among the privileges which the burgesses of Derby claimed

and were allowed in 1330, were four weekly markets, to be held on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and from Thursday eve to Friday eve; a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun eve, and another for seventeen days, commencing eight days before the festival of St. James. Richard III. granted the burgesses power to choose a bailiff, to have a jail, &c.

Queen Elizabeth first granted the burgesses the privilege of two bailiffs. James I. in 1611, granted them a charter, by which their corporation was made to consist of two bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses, with a recorder, chamberlain, and other officers. Among the privileges granted by James the First's charter, was, that no stranger should carry on trade in the town, except at the markets and fairs. In 1629, Charles I. granted the burgesses a new charter.

The government of the town continues to be conducted under the charter obtained from Charles II. in the year 1680. A translation of this charter is printed in the Appendix to the first volume. The body corporate consists of ten aldermen, including the mayor; fourteen brethren, out of which the aldermen are chosen; fourteen capital burgesses, or common councilmen, who rise into brethren; a high steward, a recorder, a town clerk, and six constables, the last are appointed annually. The four senior aldermen are perpetual magistrates; the mayor is also vested with the same powers during his mayoralty and the year following. The corporation appoint the keeper of the borough jail, pindar, town crier and other officers. They are empowered to hold a court of record and quarterly and petty sessions: the former are regularly advertised, and the latter are held by the magistrates acting for the borough, every Monday and Friday, at the town hall. The following were the officers of the corporation, under the charter, in the year 1832.

High Steward.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Recorder.
John Balguy, esq.

Aldermen.
Rev. Charles Stead Hope, magistrate,
Richard Leaper, esq. magistrate,
John Drewry, sen. esq.

Mr. Thomas Haden, surgeon,
John Bell Crompton, esq. magistrate,
William Leaper Newton, esq. magistrate,
Charles Matthew Lowe, esq. mayor,
Mr. John Chatterton,
Mr. John Drewry, jun. treasurer,
Mr. Douglas Fox, surgeon.

Brothers.

John Hill, sen. esq.
 Robert Hope, esq.
 Walter Evans, esq.
 William Jeffery Lockett, esq.
 Mr. John Byng, hosier,
 Mr. Samuel Fox, jun. hosier,
 Mr. John Bingham,
 Mr. Francis Severne, jeweller,
 Rev. C. R. Hope, chaplain,
 R. F. Forester, M. D.
 Edward Strutt, esq. M. P.
 Mr. John Hill, jun. surgeon,

Capital Burgesses.

Mr. James Simmonds,
 William Evans, esq. M. P.
 Mr. Samuel Job Wright,
 Mr. John Gamble,
 Mr. Thomas Wright,
 Mr. William Shaw, jun.
 Mr. Thomas Boden,
 Mr. R. W. Haden,
 Joseph Strutt, esq.
 Rev. R. M. Hope.
Town Clerk.
 Bryan Thomas Balguy, esq.

The corporation estate was granted in 1553, by queen Mary, who, in consideration of £266. assigned to the corporation fifty-four separate estates, which had belonged to the abbey of Darley, to the college of All Saints', the guild of the Holy Trinity, the chantry of St. Mary in All Saints' college, and the free chapel of St. James. These estates consisted of about eighty-six houses, chiefly in Derby, and about 216 acres of land in and near the town; divers tithes of hay, corn, wool, lamb, &c. St. Mary's mill, three fulling mills, and one water mill, called the Derwent mills; the free chapel of St. James with all the lands, the advowson of the churches of All Saints', St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, in Derby, and the manor and advowson of Heath: all which said messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, &c. were of the clear yearly value of £77. 2s. 7d. Out of the issues of these estates the corporation were to pay, every Michaelmas, into the exchequer the fee-farm rent of £41. 14s. 11d.; and the further sums of 1s. yearly to Thomas Warde and his heirs; 10d. to the chamberlains; 1s. to the churchwardens of All Saints'; £13. 6s. 8d. to two priests for performing duty in All Saints'; £6. 13s. 4d. to the minister of St. Alkmund's; and the sum of £1. 13s. 4d. to the bailiffs for collecting the rents. The grant ordains that a free school for ever shall be maintained by the said corporation; to the master and usher £13. 6s. 8d. to be paid quarterly by equal portions every year. (See copy of the grant, page 15, in the Appendix to the first volume.) The corporation estate has been continually wasting, and, as Mr. Hutton justly observes, it would be difficult for the most penetrating eye to find out the fifty-seven estates. For what trust, adds Mr. Hutton, can withstand fifty-seven temptations! In 1791, Mr. Hutton estimated the corporation estates at £2000. a year. Since his time much valuable land and premises have been disposed of; viz. the Bradshaw Hayes, about 14 acres, at £200. per acre, and much land for building purposes; the proceeds of which is probably invested in the funds. The following document shows the rental of the corporation estate in 1806.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Little Chester farm	William Soar	145	0	0		Brought over	1256	6	4
Ditto . .	John Haslam	142	0	0	House, St. Peter's par.	Joseph Holmes	0	15	0
Ditto . .	Thomas Haslam	137	0	0	Ditto, Cockpit-hill	— Gaskin	0	10	0
House and close	Thos. Evans, esq.	5	9	0	Ditto, ditto .	— Stone	0	10	6
Close . .	Thomas Crayne	15	0	0	Ditto, ditto .	John Sowter			
Ditto . .	Mr. Kean	7	17	6	County jail	William Eaton	0	5	0
Ditto . .	William Harrison	3	3	0	House, St. Peter's par.	Thomas Mousley	0	1	0
Rowditch farm	Rebecca Wallis	200	0	0	House, Burton turnp.	William Thompson	0	1	0
Cowsley close	Henry Browne	30	0	0	Ditto, Wardwick	Mr. Fowler	0	1	0
Cowsley lea	John Rowbottom	7	0	0	Shop, Butcher row	John Yeomans	0	2	6
Scattergood close, now	} James Robertshaw	33	0	0	Ditto, ditto .		0	2	6
called Talbot meadow					Ditto, ditto .	William Mather	0	13	4
Littleover, Ockbrook	} Richd. Leaper, esq.	12	12	0	House, Mary's bridge	T. Evans, esq.	0	4	0
Holme Days close					Ditto, Holmes	John Roberts	0	5	0
Silk mills	Lamech Swift	150	0	0	Ditto, ditto .	— Roe	0	2	6
Old silk mill	Radford and Co.	100	0	0	Ditto, St. Mary's bridge	late — Goodman	0	2	6
Water rents	T. Evans, esq.	3	0	0	Do. St. Werburgh's pa.	— Smith	0	1	0
St. Michael's mills	Denstone and Co.	202	0	0	Tithes . .	Rev. T. Gisborne	0	10	0
House and shops	Broughton W.	15	0	0	<i>Chief rents, for</i>				
House, King's-street	William Shaw	8	10	0	Needham's pingle		0	0	4
Ditto, St. Mary's-gate	Hudson & Radford	12	3	10	Part of a lane in Full-st.	— Cox	0	0	4
Ditto, ditto	D. Collumbell	12	0	0	Large's charity	Mr. Harrison, agent	0	19	4
Ditto, ditto	Ditto	14	0	0		to Trust			
Ditto, Cockpit-hill	late S. Oldham	0	3	0	Land or house beyond	S. Fox, esq.	0	4	0
Shop, ditto	— Simpson	0	3	0	the Derwent	Ditto	0	0	6
Cottage, Little Chester	— Gadsby	1	0	0	Folly close end	D. P. Coke, esq.	0	6	8
Stable, Cockpit-hill	Thomas Turner	0	5	0	Conduit close	Overseers of St. Peter's	0	10	0
Carried forward		1256	6	4	Carried forward		1262	14	4

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
May-day to Candlemas-day, for which they pay 25s. each	31	5	0	ty-six cows belonging to burgesses, from Old May-day to Candlemas-day, for which they pay 26s. each; and if any burgess turns in two cows, he pays 52s. for the second cow	72	16	0
The Chequer Closes, about 30½ acres, which generally pastures twenty-five cows and horses, at 26s. each	32	10	0	The Rowditch farm, consisting of 120 a. 3 r. 11 p. in the township of Markeaton, viz. 78 a. 3 r. 1 p. in the occupation of Samuel Poyser	270	0	0
The aftermath of the Old Meadows, 32 acres, in St. Alkmund's parish, and the Siddals, 36 acres, in St. Peter's parish. The burgesses are entitled to turn in cattle, horses and sheep from Midsummer-day to Lamas or Candlemas-day, free of any charge except 3d. a week to the tenters				And 42 a. 0 r. 10 p. in the occupation of Mrs. Kent	154	7	6
The New Pastures, in St. Alkmund's parish, about 46 acres, which generally pastures fif-				The Foulbrook farm, 21 acres, in the township of Littleover, occupied by Charles Greatorex	70	0	0
				About 5 acres of land in the township of Littleover, in the occupation of C. M. Lowe, esq.			

Charities under the management of the Corporation.

Botham William ..	gave £100. to Corporation	{ £20. each, to be lent to 5 poor men for six years, to be employed in clothing only }	Will, 7th Feb. 1603.
Crowshaw Richard...	gave £200. to Corporation	{ £20. each, to be lent to 10 poor burgesses for three years without interest }	Deed, 27th July, 1630.
Sale Rev. William ...	gave £20. to Corporation	{ to be lent to four poor artificers for four years }	Will, 14th July, 1588.
Walton Rev. John ...	gave £100.	{ to be lent to 10 poor tradesmen within the borough for four years }	Will, 19th May, 1603.
Ash Francis	{ gave to the Goldsmith's Company certain messuages in London, out of which to pay to the parish of St. Werburgh }	{ 10 0 0 Vicar..... 3 0 0 Poor 7 0 0 put out one appren. }	{ Will, June 19, 1657.
Devonshire Countess of	{ £100. Interest £420. to be laid out in lands. Int. }	{ 6 0 0 Poor App. children, Derby and Edensor }	{ Will, 1674.
Glossop Anthony.....	.....	1 10 0 Poor of Derby	
Kilby Richard .....	.....	1 0 0 Poor of All Saints	Will, July 14, 1619.
Osborne Edward.....	Rent charge	2 10 0 Poor of Derby	
Walton Jane.....	£40.	3 0 0 Ditto	
Walthall William	{ £100. to be lent out in sums of } { £25. for five years. Interest }	{ 4 0 0 Ditto..... }	{ Will, July 16, 1603.

The applications of the respective portions will be stated under the head of each parish.

	All Saints.	St. Alkmund.	St. Michael.	St. Peter.	St. Werburgh.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Devonshire Countess of...	2 0 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	6 0 0
Glossop Anthony.....	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 10 0
Kilby Richard	1 0 0					1 0 0
Osborne Edward	1 0 0	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 10 0
Walton Jane	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
Walthall William	1 12 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 16 0	0 16 0	4 0 0
	7 18 0	2 5 4	1 2 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	18 0 0

Crowshaw Richard...	£1250	20 0 0	Lecture every Friday at All Saints' church	Will, 26th April, 1631.
		15 0 0	Seven poor inhabitants of Derby.	
		28 0 0	Eight ditto of Markeaton and Mackworth.	
		63 0 0		

In respect to these charities, founded by Mr. Crowshaw's will, the corporation, who are owners of the farm, in the parish of Mackworth, called Rowditches, including Horse close, and of Botham's close, situate at Little Chester, near Derby, which premises are let at rents considerably more than sufficient to satisfy the yearly sum of £63. charged thereon by the deed of 1698, make the following payments:

	£.	s.	d.
To a clergyman, appointed by the corporation, for reading a lecture every Friday at All Saints' church	20	0	0
For seven sixpenny loaves, distributed every Sunday at All Saints' church	9	2	0
For a distribution every Sunday of 3d. each to the seven poor persons who receive the bread	4	11	0
To the parish clerk of All Saints	1	7	0
For bread, distributed to the poor of Mackworth and Markeaton	£35	0	0
For a distribution of 6d. each to eight poor persons receiving the bread at those places	17	6	8
To the parish clerk of Mackworth	10	8	0
	0	5	4
	£63	0	0

Sir Thomas White's Charity.—The borough of Derby is entitled to a portion of Sir Thomas White's charity, founded in 1566; in respect of which, sums are paid by the corporation of Bristol to various cities and towns, to be employed in loans to poor men.

Sir Thomas White, *knt.* late alderman of London, gave towards the maintenance of the clothing trade in the borough, every four and twentieth year, £100. £200. whereof are already received, and upon Bartholomew's day, 1644, there is another £100. to be received in Merchant Taylors' hall, in London; every of which £100. received and to be received is to be lent to four several persons, viz: £25. apiece for ten years, upon good security, and to be used in the clothing trade; and so from ten years to ten years for ever; and £4. with every hundred is also allowed their deducting the charges. According to this upwards of £1000. has been received for the above purposes by the corporation of Derby.



The *Free Grammar School*, in St. Peter's church-yard, is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments of the kind in the kingdom.

Queen Mary, by charter, bearing date 21st May, in the first year of her reign (1554) gave and granted to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Derby, and their successors, for ever, divers messuages, lands, &c. in that town and elsewhere in the county of Derby, subject to certain yearly payments therein mentioned; and her majesty ordained and granted that thenceforward there should be one free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the said town of Derby, to be for ever supported by the bailiffs and burgesses of that town, and that the said bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors, out of the revenues of the premises thereby granted, should yearly, for ever, pay to the master and under master, for the time being, of such free grammar school, £13. 6s. 8d.

In 1638, king Charles the First granted a new charter to the Corporation of Derby, by the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby.

The grammar school, which adjoins to St. Peter's church-yard, in Derby, consists of a large room below, and some smaller rooms above. The building is kept in repair by the corporation.

The Rev. James Bligh, the present master of this school, was appointed to that situation by the

corporation in 1793, with a yearly salary of £40. payable out of their revenues. Until the year 1813, there was also an usher of this school, with a yearly salary of £20. paid by the corporation, but the person who held that office, having died in that year, and the number of boys being so very small, no successor was appointed.

It has been considered by the corporation that all the payments made by them beyond the annual sum of £13. 6s. 8d. directed by the charter, have been voluntary on their part. It appears, however, that Jane Walton, by her will, bearing date 23rd November, 1605, and proved in the consistory court of Lichfield in the following year, gave £40. to the bailiffs and common council of Derby, to be employed by them to the best relief of the head schoolmaster and usher, teaching in the free school at Derby, so as the stock might continue for that use for ever. A small part, therefore, of the salaries of the master and usher was referable to the interest of this legacy.

She also gave the sum of £100. to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of such scholars as should come from Derby school, and be admitted of that house.

In addition to the above, an annual sum of £20. is paid by the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, towards the support of this school, in respect of Francis Ash's charity.

All the sons of the burgesses of Derby are considered as being entitled to gratuitous instruction in the classics at this school. In 1826, there were only two boys in the school, both sons of burgesses.

This school appears to have been formerly in considerable repute both for boarders and day scholars, and it is to be regretted (to whatever cause it may be attributable) that the number of scholars is now so small, and that so little advantage is derived from the establishment.

The master and usher are joint lecturers, on Crowshaw's foundation, at All Saints', for which purpose he left £10. to each. The Rev. James Bligh now receives both salaries.

Anthony Blackwall, author of the *Sacred Classics*, was head master of this school. And since his time, the school has been held in great estimation. While the Rev. Thomas Manlove was head master, the principal part of the sons of the nobility and gentry around Derby received their education at this school. Here Flamsteed, the astronomer, received the early part of his education.

If the funds belonging to this school were properly investigated, they would be found sufficient to pay the masters such salaries as would enable them to provide Latin, English grammar and accounts for all the burgesses' sons in Derby. It is a matter of surprise that the burgesses, who are all interested in this school, do not cite the corporation to show what proportion of their property is applicable to this school, and also petition to have the system altered, so as to make it more generally useful to their sons, by introducing into it English grammar, writing and accounts.

Style of the Court.—Borough of Derby. The court of record of our sovereign Lord the King, of his borough of Derby, in the county of Derby, held at the borough of Derby aforesaid, in the guild hall there, the 25th day of April, in the 3rd year of the reign of his present majesty King William the Fourth, over Great Britain, and so forth, before Charles Matthew Lowe, esq. mayor, John Balguy, the younger, esq. recorder, the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, last precedent mayor, and Bryan Thomas Balguy, esq. town clerk, of the said borough, by virtue of letters patent, of divers progenitors of our said Lord the King, Kings and Queens of England, and according to the liberties and privileges of the said borough.*

The Corporation is empowered by the Charter to hold a court of record within the borough on Tuesday in every second week throughout the year, for debts and trespass to any amount, before the mayor, recorder, last precedent mayor and town clerk, for the time being, or two or more of them. The mayor and burgesses of the borough, and their successors, to have the return of all writs, precepts, &c.

The mayor is also escheator and clerk of the market, and by the said charter he is empowered to take such reasonable toll for beast, cattle and other things in the fairs and markets sold and

* It will be understood that this *style*, taken from a legal document of the current year, 1832, will be varied according to the name of the mayor, the recorder, &c. &c.

bought as they have heretofore lawfully had and received. The mayor and burgesses of the borough are exempt from being empannelled on juries at the assizes. They are also empowered to keep two court leets, and six yearly fairs, and to take toll, but pay none through the whole kingdom, remitting one half to the duchy of Lancaster.

In 1825, an Act was obtained for paving and lighting the town. By this Act the Commissioners were allowed to borrow the sum of £20,000. at 4 per cent. to be laid out in improving and lighting the town. During the last seven years the average expense charged upon the inhabitants is as follows:

An Abstract of the Borough Rate for one Year, ending Michaelmas, 1824.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To cash received from the five parishes	761	7	6	By disbursements	399	9	8
To balance due to the borough at Michaelmas, 1823	309	12	1	By balance due to the borough	671	9	11
	£1070	19	7		£1070	19	7

The total Expenditure from April, 1825, to March, 1831.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Total expenditure from 30th April, 1825, to 21st March, 1826	4803	2	10	Out of which £3471. 9s. 10d. was paid on account of the new Guild hall.			
Ditto from 31st March, 1826, to 31st March, 1827	6522	6	2½	Total expenditure from 31st March, 1829, to 31st March, 1830	7045	17	3
Ditto from 31st March, 1827, to 31st March, 1828	15076	13	0	Out of which £3159. 16s. 9d. was paid on account of the new Guild hall.			
Out of which sum the Commissioners paid for the purchase of property £5553. 11s. 3d.				Total expenditure from 31st March, 1830, to 31st March, 1831	5283	14	6½
Total expenditure from 31st March, 1828, to 31st March, 1829	8329	2	7½	Out of which £393. 4s. 4d. was paid on account of the new Guild hall.			

Abstract of the Account of Receipts and Expenditure from 31st March, 1830, to 1st April, 1831.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
On account of assessments	3788	13	3	Amount of Town hall extra building account	220	14	2
From the trustees of the London and Brasington road	210	0	0	Weatherhead and Co. Town hall account	153	15	1
From ditto, interest of £1000.	50	0	0	Mr. John Mason's ditto	18	14	6
For materials furnished by the commissioners	167	11	6	Materials for foot pavements	107	5	5
From Mr. Smith for land on the Osmaston road	71	3	2	Labour to ditto	123	13	11
From Mr. Warren for ditto	54	2	0	Materials for carriage roads	155	11	11
Rent of new Assembly-room during the erection of the new Guild hall	15	15	0	Labour to ditto	111	5	3½
Penalties	5	18	0	Carriage and freight of stone	52	11	0
Interest on the new Guild hall account	1	0	1	Street lamps and repairs	145	0	9
				Watch account	374	0	5½
				Building and repairs	31	12	0
				Wharf rent	12	0	0
				Rent of stone-yards, &c.	31	0	0
				Surveyors' miscellaneous expenses	6	16	10½
				Cleansing and watering the streets, and carting materials	425	0	0
				Ditto, balance for the year ending 25th March, 1830	50	0	0
				Lighting with gas from 16th August, 1829, to 31st May, 1830	564	17	2
				Ditto with oiliant oil, the present year	188	16	5
				Ditto with common oil, including £52. 0s. 2d. balance last year	154	8	0
				Salaries for the present year	235	0	0
				Ditto, arrears of former years	131	13	4
				William Marshman for his services	40	0	0
				Interest on commissioners' bonds	917	9	2
				Bankers' interest and commission	208	4	1
				Transferred to the sinking fund account	500	0	0
				Printing and stationery	59	8	3
				Sundry expenses	42	14	2
				For land on Osmaston road	222	2	0
				Total expenditure	5283	14	6½
				Amount of balance from last account	3382	18	2½
				Cheques included in the above	152	3	8
To balance due to treasurer	4150	6	1		£8514	2	1
	£8514	2	1				

The Gas Company was established in 1826; they have erected two gasometers at great cost, and have distributed lines of piping and lights throughout the borough. Some time ago much dissatisfaction was expressed at the high charges of the Company, and several large consumers in consequence put up apparatus to supply themselves, which induced the Company to reduce the price of gas.

The town of Derby is rapidly becoming distinguished among the provincial capitals of the kingdom for improvements, which blend the two characteristics of perfection—elegance and utility. The streets, particularly the main thoroughfares, are gradually being divested of obstructions, and with the approaches to the borough in every direction, have undergone the process which gives smoothness and safety to the carriage ways. In public buildings, Derby probably surpasses every county town of similar extent. We cannot look around us without discovering proofs that the Improvement Bill obtained about seven years ago, has been acted upon with energy, taste and judgment, and that the commissioners merit the thanks of the community for the spirit, intelligence and prudence with which they have employed the parliamentary powers intrusted to them.

The Market-place is about 110 yards by 55. The increased population of the borough and the number of country people who regularly attend on the principal market-day, caused the Market-place to be exceedingly crowded and inconvenient. This induced the Corporation to purchase premises and to build a new market on the south side of, and communicating with, the old market. The new market, consisting of one hundred shops for butchers, &c. a butter market, and a covered space for fruit and vegetable stalls, &c. occupies a space of ground at the back of the town hall, between the corn market and the Morledge, and communicating with both.

Explanation of the Plan of the new Market and Guild Hall.

- No. 1. represents the ground plan of the Town Hall.
 A is the arched entrance under the portico, leading through the building to the old Market-place.
 B—the passage from the old to the new Market-place: with a colonnade on each side.
 C—the Police office.
 D—the Magistrates' room.
 E—the Court of Requests.
 F—the Watch-house, beside which are two lock-up rooms.
 No. 2. represents the upper floor.
 G—the Front, with Ionic columns fluted and surmounted with an elegant pediment.
 H—the Court of Sessions, an elegant room, 57 ft. 4 in. by 34 ft. 8 in.
 J—the Court Lobby, 10 ft. 3 in. in width, and on the other side the court are the back stairs, the Magistrates' Retiring room, &c.
 K—the Witnesses Waiting room.
 L—the Grand Jury room.
 M—the Public Reading room.
 N—the Savings' Bank, with stair-case, landing-place, and passages.

The new Market-place occupies the ground at the back of the Town Hall, between the Corn-market and the Morledge; and is represented by the remaining part of the plan.

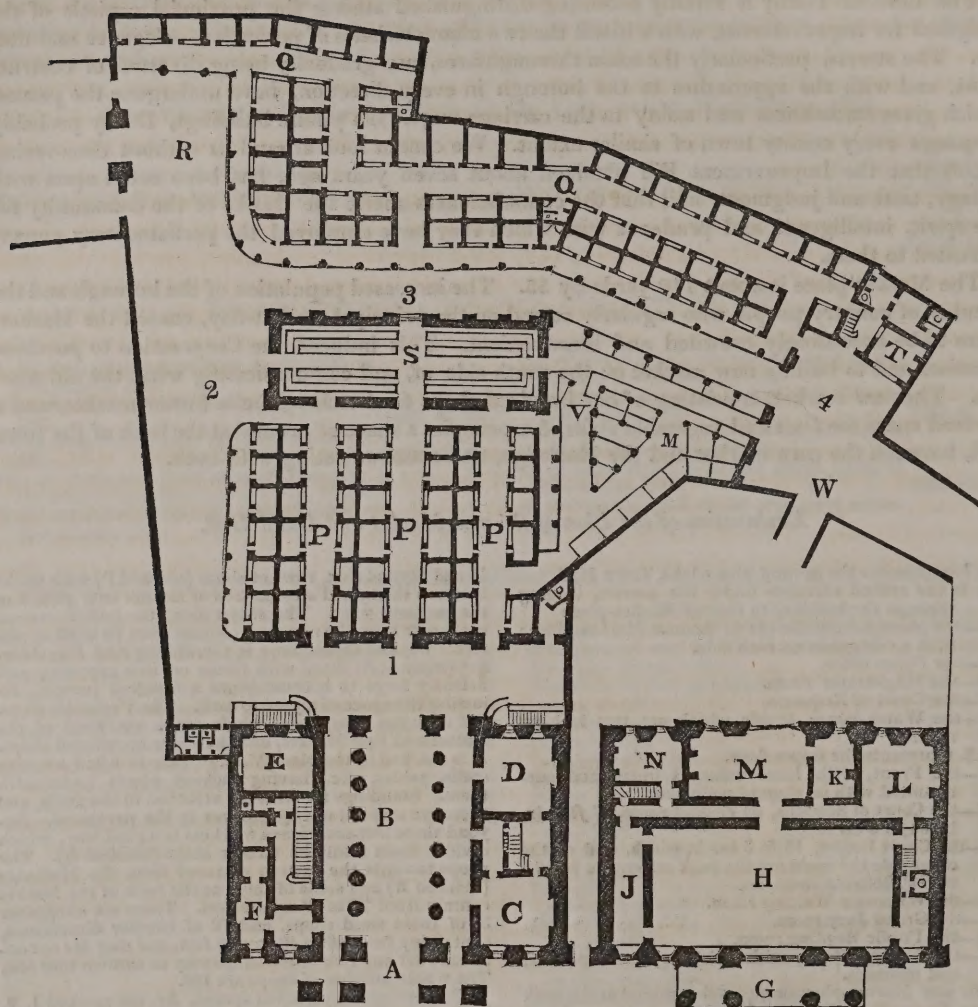
Immediately behind the Hall is an open space (marked

I) and beyond that, rows of shops (marked P) with walks between them, and a colonnade of slender iron pillars to the east and west. The shops along the middle avenue are larger than the rest, and contain from 70 to 80 square feet. Beyond these shops is the *Butter and Egg Market* (marked S) fitted with forms on iron supports, sufficiently large to accommodate a hundred persons, allowing the space of a yard to each. The *Vegetable Market* occupies nearly the whole space westward of the Butter and Egg Market, and the above mentioned shops. It is marked in the plan (V.M.) This is fitted up with stalls, tables, &c. having lock-up places underneath them. Standings for fruit are attached to the stalls, and these are marked out by grooves in the pavement. Beyond these last-mentioned markets is a road way, which divides them from the farther shops (marked Q). The shops towards the eastern entrance from the Morledge (marked R) and some of those at the back of the Market contain from 70 to 80 square feet. There are altogether 30 of these sized shops, and 70 of smaller dimensions, containing from 40 to 50 square feet, and they are so contrived that any two of the shops may be thrown into one. The whole number of shops are 100.

The carriage ways, open spaces, &c. are marked 1, 2, 3, 4. The whole are well lighted, ventilated and drained.

T is the Superintendant's House.

W—the entrance into the Market by the Tiger Inn.

The Plan of the new Market and Guild Hall.

New Town or Guild Hall.—This building, of which a correct representation is given in the annexed plate, is in the Grecian style of architecture. Its principal feature is a portico, which projects the clear width of the footpath, having four columns of the Ionic order, about 27 feet in height, and finished by a pediment. This, with the two wings formed by pilasters, is elevated on a basement, the height of the ground story. In this basement, under the centre of the three openings formed by the columns of the portico, is a lofty archway for carriages, communicating between the old and new market places; and under each of the side openings, one for foot passengers. The great room or Court of Sessions, to which belong the five centre front windows,

and which have plain molded pannels over them, is 58 feet long and 35 feet wide. It communicates on the right with the Magistrates' retiring-room, Jury-room and private staircase, and on the left with the public staircase and lobby. There are besides on this floor, two small rooms, and one for witnesses attending the sessions.

The accommodations on the ground floor are, on the right of the archways, a police-office, magistrates' room and a retiring room; and on the left, the court of requests, watch-house, and savings' bank. Underneath the whole are arched vaults, which are approached by steps from the new Market-place. The back elevation is lower by the height of one common story, than the front, and though destitute of either columns or pilasters, yet has cornices, architraves and a pediment in the same general style of architecture. This building cost upwards of £7000. The architect was Matthew Haberson, esq.; the contractors, Messrs. Bridgard, and the clerk of the works, Mr. Mason.

Derby has had a succession of guild halls for many centuries. Mr. Hutton describes two which stood on the same site in the market-place; the latter of which has recently been taken down. The most ancient, says Hutton, seemed to have stood more than two hundred years; it was wood and plaster; the roof was tiled, in the form of a large old fashioned span: it had two stories; the lower was called the town prison, and was divided into cells, as all prisons ought, that two rogues may not communicate their vices; the upper was a large room for corporation use, to which the company ascended by a steep flight of wooden stairs projecting into the market-place, covered also with a roof of tiles. The hall, the stairs, the conduit, and the cross, then in being, nearly choked up the little market-place.

In 1730, this venerable building was taken down, and the late town hall erected, which, says Mr. Hutton, is an honour, a beauty and a use. The guild hall, recently removed out of the market-place, owing to the situation on which it was built, as Mr. Hutton justly observes, was a disgusting beauty. Why the late town hall was not built where the present one now stands, was owing to the extravagant price required from the corporation by the owner of the property, who knew the corporation could go to no other market. They offered an extravagant price, and the seller asked one more extravagant. Astonished at the enormous sum, the corporation refused to purchase and began to build, when he sunk his price to theirs, but it was too late. Thus a lasting benefit was sacrificed for a present profit! What a pity the corporation did not suffer themselves to be bit by extortion, rather than have placed the fabric where it stood, to the detriment of the market people, for a century.

Prisons.—Mr. Hutton says, "four prisons in so small a place as Derby, would induce the stranger to suppose it a place of rascals! but to the honour of the inhabitants, they are often empty. A slender prison indicates that the arts of governing are understood. Rogues are more frequently made by defective government in others, than in themselves. A wise legislator will rather nip an evil in the bud, than suffer it to grow into magnitude. If idleness is the nurse of crimes, employment must have the contrary effect. A proper regulation of diet, solitude and work, will effect the cure of a culprit when nothing else will."

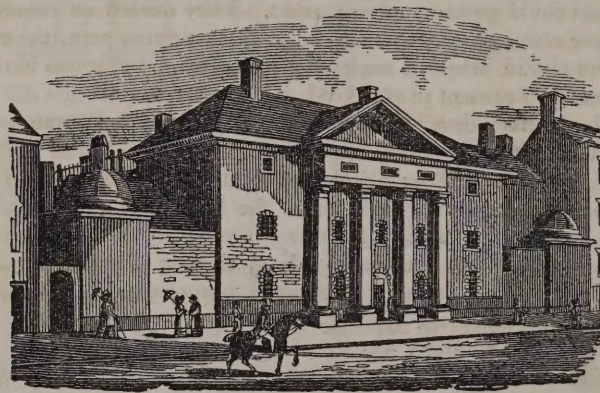
Two of these prisons were jails, and two houses of correction; one of each for the use of the town, under the jurisdiction of the mayor; the others for the county, under the sheriff. "If they excite that terror in the mind which is productive of innocence, they answer a valuable purpose."

Mr. Hutton relates the following circumstance: "A man whom I personally knew, rather defective in his intellects, played upon a rusty fiddle from house to house for a livelihood: but, as the law prohibits the use of the fiddle-stick on Sunday, he solicited charity at the church-door: the officer seized him, and shut him up in a garret, in the house of correction, joining the county-hall. But he, like a true-born Englishman, impatient of confinement, attempted to jump out of the window; when, repenting one moment too late, he hung, for another moment, by a tile, when I saw both fall together into the county hall yard. Thus in ten minutes he found and left the prison empty. A crowd, full of compassion, instantly surrounded him, and blamed the officer for the seizure, who had certainly done no more than his duty; for a common beggar ought never to be suffered in the streets: if he is able to work, let him be constrained; if not, let the commu-

nity support him. If the officer committed an error, it was in neglecting to bar his window ; but he never suspected a man who had lost his liberty without being criminal, would take a three-story leap to recover it. The unhappy man received an injury in his back, and afterwards became crooked."

Exclusive of these two houses of correction for small offenders, there was the town prison ; this was under the town hall. After that was destroyed, a small erection was added to the county prison, at the Jail brook, which bore that name. "Here," says Hutton, "in 1731, I saw the jailer himself, John Greatrex, confined a prisoner for playing at foot-ball, a sport which the mayor, Isaac Borrow, was determined to suppress. But the man who had often confined others, could not brook confinement himself ; he declared, in anger, 'the prison should not hold him one night.' He fulfilled his declaration ; for he broke it, and fled before morning." This place of confinement stood on Nuns'-green.

"It is an old remark, that 'the present generation are wiser than the last ;' this is verified in the chief prison, or jail, at Derby. Our ancestors erected one in a river, exposed to damp and filth, as if they meant to drown the culprit before they hanged him. A worse situation could not have been chosen : it extended across the corn-market, one of the principal streets, or, as if to hide the brook, or bind the flood. The wretched inhabitant was open to the public, and they to him. A vile arch admitted the horse passenger, and a viler the foot ; inconvenient to both, hurtful to the stranger, dangerous to the inmate ; a reflection upon the place, without one benefit as a counterbalance. But their wiser successors destroyed this ancient reproach, of some centuries standing ; and erected an elegant prison upon Nuns'-green, in 1736. Here the culprit enjoys light, air and water, which ought never to be denied even the offender. The town has the credit of a handsome and suitable edifice ; the Duke of Devonshire the pleasure of contributing £400. towards the erection ; and the traveller is delighted with the object."*



The present borough jail and house of correction is situate in the Friar-gate. It was used as the county prison until 1825, when it was purchased by the corporation for about £3000. It is a plain brick building. The front is from an excellent design, displaying solidity and strength, without that affectation of incongruous ornament so frequently exhibited in modern buildings of a similar character, the pediment is supported by four columns of the Doric order.

The area of this prison, including the governor's house, and other buildings which occupy the whole of the front, is 126 feet by 121 feet. The ground behind these buildings is divided into

* It is very probable that the old prison to which Mr. Hutton alludes, as above described, was the one erected by order of an Act of Parliament, passed 23rd Henry VIII. Previous to the passing of this Act the prison for felons for the counties of Derby and Nottingham, was at Nottingham.

two parts, one of which is appropriated solely to felons, and the other to debtors and house of correction prisoners, a small part being walled off for a yard for the females. The felons have but one day room, and seven night cells 7 feet by 7 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet 3 inches high. Young and old, untried and convicted, capital and petty offenders, sick and healthy, associate together throughout the day, and have the means of conversing during the night. The cells are ventilated by apertures over the doors in a passage into which they open. It was frequently necessary, during the occupancy of it by the prisoners for the county, and for a long time previous to the assizes and sessions, to lock up four, five or six in each cell. The prison was originally designed for twenty-one criminals. A return was made to the secretary of state in 1820, when it appears, in the year 1817 there were sixty-eight; in 1818, sixty-three, and in 1819, sixty-nine for felonies and misdemeanours, had been confined in it. The debtors and house of correction prisoners occupied the other side of the ground behind the front building, with the exception of the females' yard. They had the same airing yard. The house of correction prisoners had two small sleeping rooms, one of which was very damp, sometimes occupied by upwards of twenty persons. The females had four rooms, each 12 feet by 12 feet, and 9 feet high, and a yard 23 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. There are now five airing yards for men and two for women, each having a day-room. There are nineteen separate sleeping cells for the male prisoners, and the females have two sleeping rooms to each yard. This jail will contain ninety prisoners. These alterations, with the addition of a tread-mill for the punishment of those sentenced to hard labour, have been made by the corporation. The number of persons committed to this jail in 1829 was 241, in 1830, 276, and in 1831, 281. The greatest number at any one time during 1829 was 42, in 1830, 37, and in 1831, 40. Mr. John Roberts is the jailer.

The late town prison was situate in the Willow-row. It was a small inconvenient building. It consisted of the jailer's house in the front, and two small yards behind. The largest, occupied by the male prisoners of all descriptions, was 30 feet by 18 feet; and the smallest, occupied by the female prisoners, was 18 feet by 15 feet. In the first yard, on the ground floor, were two cells, which would hold about ten persons, and up stairs three small rooms for debtors. In the second yard there was one cell, not fit to hold more than three persons, and a small room above for women. There was no chaplain nor any divine service performed in the prison, nor rules for its government, nor employment of any kind.

The following is the number of convicts transported from the borough jail during the last six years: in 1827, three males; in 1828, ten males and one female; in 1829, ten males and three females; in 1830, ten males and one female; in 1831, two males and two females; and in 1832, seven males and one female.

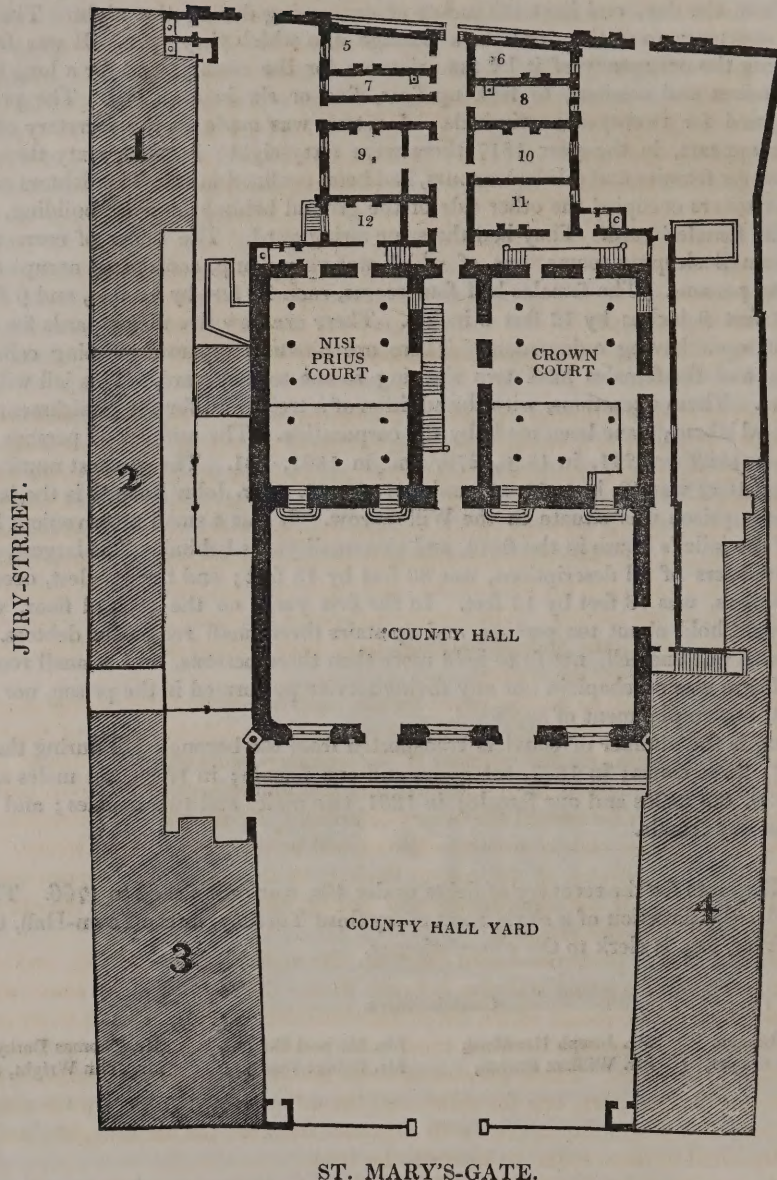
A Court of Requests for the recovery of debts under 40s. was established in 1766. The Commissioners, under the direction of a clerk, meet every third Tuesday, at the Town-Hall, to decide cases. John Frear, esq. is clerk to the commissioners.

Commissioners.

Mr. Ralph Lomax,	Mr. Joseph Handford,	Mr. Michael Hallam,	Mr. Thomas Darby,
Mr. Joseph Cooper,	Mr. William Barton,	Mr. Robert Ward,	Mr. John Wright, &c. &c.

The Plan of the new County Courts.

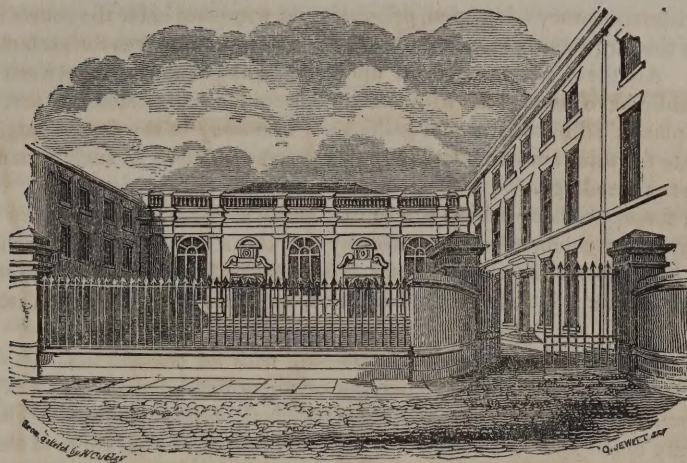
WALKER LANE.



ST. MARY'S-GATE.

Explanation of the Plan of the new County Courts.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. The new Stables | 5. Witnesses' Room | 9. Clerk of Indictments' Office |
| 2. Wine Vaults | 6. Witnesses' Room | 10. Retiring Jury Room (Nisi Prius Court) |
| 3. The County Tavern | 7. Female Prisoners' Room | 11. Retiring Jury Room (Crown Court) |
| 4. The Judges Lodgings | 8. Male Prisoners' Room | 12. Judges' Room. |



The County Hall or Court of Justice, situate at the bottom of St. Mary's-gate, was erected of freestone in 1660.* It stands in a recess, as public buildings should do, and has a walk of flag stones in front. The court yard was once graced with an avenue of trees leading to the entrance. Mr. Hutton describes it as being handsome and convenient, long the pride of the midland circuit, longer the dread of the criminal and the client, but the delight of the lawyer. Were two evils cured (he adds) we should yet behold an accomplished piece of architecture: remove one house towards the east, and it would open the whole front; and eight vases placed upon the summit would relieve the heavy effect of the cornice. The former suggestion has been complied with, and, on the east side of the court yard, the Judges' lodgings have been erected and furnished, at an expense of nearly £16,000. paid by the county.

The new county hall, though an edifice raised for the legal business of the county magistrates and the judges at assizes, may justly be regarded as one of the public buildings of the town in which it stands. It was opened for the business of the summer assizes on the 11th of August, 1829. The courts and accommodations of this structure are eminently commodious, and afford a fresh testimony of what may be termed the beauty of utility. By the plan and references to it, the general arrangement of the various accommodations will be understood with facility.

County Courts.—The magistrates of the county having, in the year 1824, determined upon erecting new county courts, for the administration of justice, the garden behind the old county hall has been appropriated for this purpose.

The plan fixed upon was to place the crown court on the right beyond the hall, and the *nisi prius* on the left, and to have a grand staircase between them. Beyond these the whole width of the hall is occupied by a set of rooms which cover the remaining space of ground as far as Walker lane. They have a wide passage between them, and consist of a Jury-room and rooms for witnesses engaged in each court. There are also an office for the clerk of indictments, a judge's room, and two rooms for prisoners, one for males and the other for females. On the side next Jury-street is a yard, into which the caravan with prisoners from the jail are brought; and from which they are deposited in these rooms to be ready for trial.

The two courts are about 50 feet by 30 each, and have a gallery round three sides. The judges enter them by a private passage from their lodgings; which lodgings are very commodious, and form one side of the open court in St. Mary's-gate. The magistrates enter by doors

* Mr. Hutton informs us that the masonry was executed by one ——— Reeve, who saved nothing by the undertaking, as he drank the profits as they sprung up; and the carpentry by Roger Morledge, father of him who attempted to curb the Derwent, who was said to have acquired as much as erected his house at the bottom of St. Helen's-walk, since the residence of his family.

formed in the panneling of the wainscot back, at the sides of the bench of the judge in each court. The barristers, attorneys, jurymen, prisoners and witnesses enter the courts by various doors which open into the large staircase, so that there are separate entrances for each class and description of persons. All these entrances open upon the principal staircase between the two courts, to which the public have no access, with the exception of such persons as are, by the general rules of similar places, admitted into the galleries. The body of the public enter from the great hall, and the seats for their accommodation in each court are raised in such a manner as to afford a full view of the proceedings.

The rooms in the upper floor behind the courts, and which are approached by the grand staircase, are the grand jury room, which is 30 feet by 20; this adjoins the crown court, into the gallery of which it has a door of communication. There is a retiring room attached to the grand jury room, and similar accommodations for the barristers, solicitors and witnesses in attendance in both courts.

The courts themselves are ample and commodious, with an elegant neatness suitable to their purpose. The gallery is supported by columns of an oriental form, with leafy capitals; and columns of a similar form, but lighter and more enriched, sustain the roof. These columns are handsome, and are much admired. The bench for the judges in each court is elevated, and consists of an arm chair covered with deep purple chamois, and fitted with the metallic spring cushions of Mr. Wigston. Over each bench is a sounding board, on which is affixed the county Arms carved in oak, with the addition, in the crown court, of the Royal Arms, which are carved by a very ingenious young artist. Beneath the bench in each court, is the table for the counsel, around which the learned gentlemen of the bar take their seats; and immediately behind them are ample accommodations for the solicitors. On the left hand of the judge are the seats for the jury, with the witness box; and on the opposite side there is an enclosed bench appropriated to the use of the reporters for the press, which is in itself a testimony of the increasing liberality and attention to public information which characterize the present period.

The ventilation of the courts, and the warming of them by means of heated air have been objects of particular attention. The ventilation consists of cold-air passages below, which open into cavities in the thickness of the walls. These air-passages, passing through the floors of the galleries, are in communication with open wire-work, with which the front of the galleries is pannelled. By this method there is an area of upwards of sixty square feet, for the constant admission of pure air from without. This mode of admitting cold air in the front of the galleries, through the medium of wire-work, prevents any of the inconveniences resulting from currents or draughts, which are so frequently attended with injurious effects in crowded rooms. To preserve a change and a constant succession of this large quantity of pure air, an outlet of similar capacity, is provided in the pannels of the ceiling. The windows of the lantern lights may also be opened with facility whenever such an accommodation is found requisite. Two strong brass wires in each court, which descend from each ceiling, and are fastened to two of the columns, form the extended rods of a machine, by each of which one-half of the ceiling pannels may be opened to any required width. The simple machinery by which this is effected is placed above the timbers of the ceiling. George Benson Strutt, esq. had the chief direction of the ventilation.

The courts are well lighted; the lantern being constructed with double panes of glass, the one clear and the other ground. Each court is capable of accommodating about five hundred persons, including all parties. On Wednesday, the 12th of August, 1829, the weather being sultry and the courts crowded, an opportunity was afforded of deciding upon the merits of the ventilation, and it appeared admirably to effect the purpose of its construction. With regard to the warming, there is a cockle under each court, and, in general, the hot air is admitted through the same openings that are used for ventilation in summer, which is rendered much more effective by the entire walls of the courts being battened. To Godfrey Meynell, esq. and Matthew Habershon, esq. architect, is to be attributed the credit of the general design, which is entitled to the highest commendations; and to Mr. Patterson is due the praise of having executed the whole in such a style of superior workmanship, as has met with the approbation, not only of the architect, but of

the whole committee, and of every person connected with it. It must also be observed that the works were in hand no longer than about fifteen months, a circumstance entitled to the particular attention of the public. Much praise is due to Mr. Wight, the clerk of the works, who superintended the whole.

The approbation of Lord Tenterden and Sir William Alexander, together with that of the high-sheriff, the grand jury, and the gentlemen of the special jury, was repeatedly expressed; nor was that of the gentlemen of the bar less decided. Some slight alterations were suggested, and these have been attended to. It was justly remarked that there is no echo in either of these courts; and this circumstance was particularly noticed by Lord Tenterden, who was pleased to observe that in the courts of Lincoln, which are in many respects the best in the kingdom, the echo is intolerable and occasions great inconvenience, and he was much gratified in finding so very detrimental an effect happily obviated in these courts.

The style of the building is that which has been termed Roman, and was generally adopted by the architects of the seventeenth century. It is more in accordance with the present front than the Grecian now so extensively used.—The interior of the old hall has been newly roofed, and is fitted up and finished in character with the rest of the building. A balcony or gallery, four feet wide, along the whole length of the hall on the side next the courts, communicates by means of doors with the galleries within. This gallery constitutes a convenient elevated place, for ladies and others to witness the proceedings at public meetings that may be held on various occasions in the hall. In the summer of 1831, this hall was handsomely fitted up for the performance of the evening concerts at the Musical Festival of that year. The original contract was £12,183. 4s. 3d. The new courts and alterations cost £18,939. 8s. 11d.

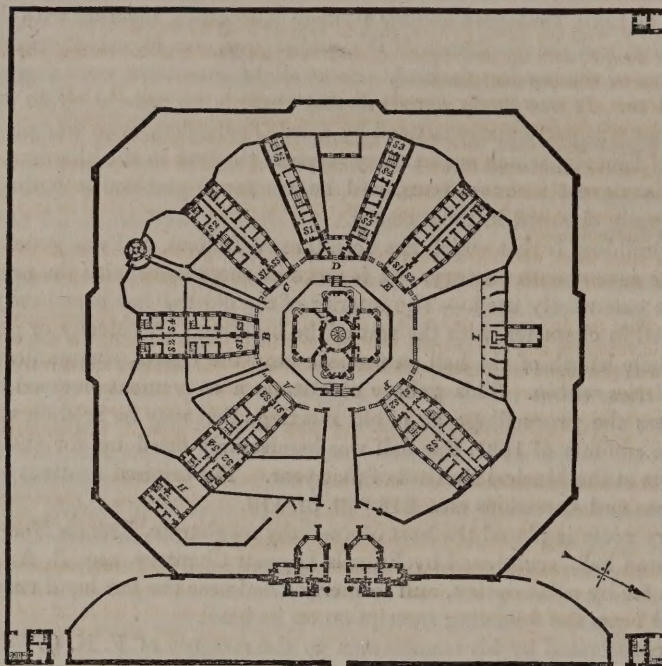
In the grand jury room is placed the bust of a worthy magistrate, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, esq. late of Markeaton hall, sculptured by Francis Leggett Chantrey, esq. R. A. This bust and pedestal were paid for by subscription, and formerly stood near the left hand entrance of the old hall. The pedestal bears the following inscription on its base:

“This effigy is consecrated by his countrymen to the memory of F. N. C. Mundy, esq. who having modestly declined their unanimous offer to elect him their representative in parliament, continued to preside on the bench of Justice in this hall during a period of nearly fifty years with a clearness of judgment, and an integrity of decision well worthy of being gratefully and honourably recorded. This excellent man, admired for the elegance of his literary productions, beloved for the gentleness of his manners, revered for his public and private virtues, lived happily at his paternal seat at Markeaton, to the age of 76 years. May his example excite emulation.”

A county court, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff, is held in the county hall for the recovery of debts under £2.

The commissioners for the relief of insolvent debtors also hold their courts in this hall.

The county magistrates attend at the county hall every Friday to transact business.

Plan of the new County Prison.

At the General Quarter Sessions for the County of Derby, held at Chesterfield, 10th July, 1827, before Philip Gell, esq. (Chairman) Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, knt. Joshua Jebb, Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, Edward Miller Mundy, Godfrey Meynell, John Bell Crompton, Robert Arkwright, Gilbert Crompton, William Evans, William Ashby, William John Bagshawe, Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, George Benson Strutt, and James Holworthy, esqrs. Justices ;

The Court having received and taken into consideration the Report of the Committee of Justices, to whom the appropriation of the New Prison of Derby was referred, proceeded in pursuance of the Act of the 4th of George IV. c. 64, to ascertain, and declare to what classes of prisoners the said prisons shall be applicable, and made the following orders thereon, viz. :

That the several wards or divisions of the said prisons, shall be marked, and distinguished by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, and the sections or compartments of each ward, and the airing grounds attached thereto, shall be numbered progressively, beginning with each ward with the number or figure 1.

Common Gaol for Male Prisoners.—That the whole of the wards A and B, and the sections or compartments 1 and 2 of the ward C, and the section or compartment 3 of the ward F, shall be the common County Gaol, and, with the airing grounds attached to the same wards and sections or compartments, shall be appropriated for eleven classes of male prisoners.

That section 2 of ward A, and section 3 of ward F, with the airing grounds, shall be the debtors' prison.

That sections 1 and 3 of ward A, and sections 1 and 3 of ward B, with the airing grounds, shall be appropriated for untried felon prisoners.

That section 4 of ward A, and section 2 of ward B, with the airing grounds, shall be appropriated for untried prisoners, charged with misdemeanors.

That section 4 of ward B, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for prisoners convicted of assaults or other misdemeanors.

That section 2 of ward C, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for prisoners committed for want of sureties.

And that section 1 of ward C, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated, as the visiting justices, in the intervals between the General Quarter Sessions, shall direct.

House of Correction for Male Prisoners.—That the whole of ward E, section 3 of ward C, and sections 1 and 2 of ward F, shall be a House of Correction, and with the airing grounds, be appropriated for five classes of male prisoners.

That section 3 of ward C, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for convicted felon prisoners.

That sections 1 and 2 of ward E, with the airing grounds, shall be appropriated to prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

That section 1 of ward F, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for vagrants.

And that section 2 of ward F, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated, as the visiting justices, in the intervals between the General Quarter Sessions shall direct.

Common Gaol and House of Correction for Female Prisoners.—That the ward D shall be the common County Gaol and House of Correction for female prisoners, and with the airing grounds, be appropriated for five classes.

That sections 1 and 2 of the same ward, shall be the common Gaol, and sections 3 and 4, the House of Correction.

Gaol.—That section 2 of the same ward D, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for debtors.

That section 1 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for untried felon prisoners.

House of Correction.—That section 3 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for untried prisoners charged with misdemeanors.

That section 4 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for convicted felons.

And that section 5 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for persons convicted of misdemeanors.

Entrance Lodges.—That the day rooms, and cells in the entrance lodges, shall be appropriated, those in the lodge on the right side, to the reception and safe custody of male, and those in the lodge on the left side, to the reception and safe custody of female prisoners, until they have been examined by the surgeon, and it is thought proper to take them into the Gaol, or House of Correction, and dispose of them, according to the classes to which they may belong.

Solitary Prison.—That the solitary cells in ward G, shall be appropriated for refractory prisoners.

Infirmary.—That the ward H shall be the Infirmary, and with the airing ground, be appropriated to sick or diseased prisoners.

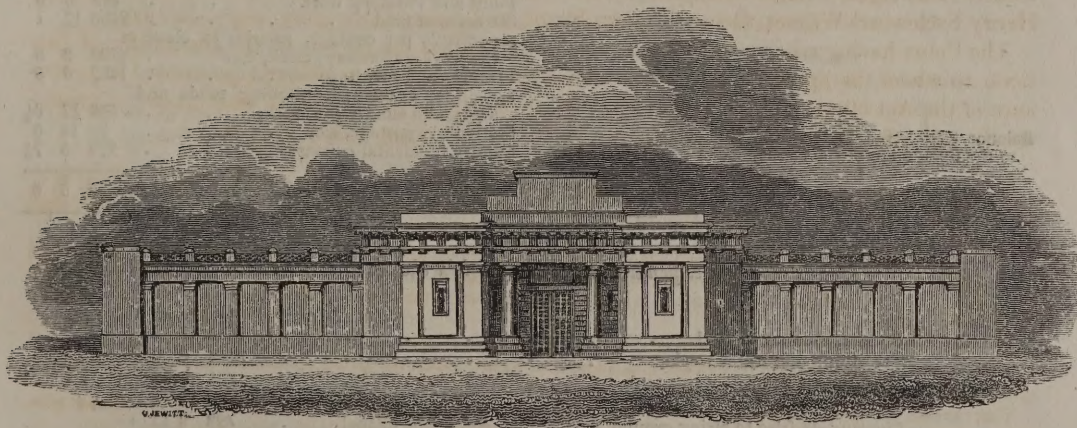
Tread Mill.—That the building marked I shall be appropriated for the tread mill.

Chapel.—That the building, forming the uppermost story in the Governor's house, in the centre of the prison, and accessible by bridges from every ward, shall be appropriated for the chapel, and that such chapel, and the infirmary or sick wards, shall be common both to the Gaol and House of Correction.

That Mr. Richard Eaton, the keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction, shall take possession of the building in the new prison intended for the residence of himself and his wife, the matron, their family and servants, and that the prisoners of every description, shall be removed from the present County Gaol, and House of Correction, into the new prisons, as soon as possible, according to the classification above made, and under the direction of the visiting Justices.

SIGNED,
PHILIP GELL,
CHAIRMAN.

Elevation of the Entrance front.



The new county prison is situate between the Uttoxeter road and that part of the town of Derby called Kensington. Six acres of land belonging to Large's Hospital, have been exchanged by the Trustees for 36 acres of land in the parish of Sandiacre, belonging to the County. The six acres was valued at £2400. The plans and designs of Mr. Francis Goodwin were approved

by the committee at the Epiphany Sessions, on the 16th of January, 1823, and on the 12th of February, the committee contracted with Mr. Goodwin to be their architect, who estimated the expense of the proposed erections at £37,403. exclusive of the purchase money for the land, the tread-mill, and the furniture of the cells and lodges.

The committee submitted the plan to the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and at their suggestion and recommendation the architect introduced various alterations, which increased the number of cells to 161, several of which are calculated to contain three prisoners each. This amended and enlarged plan the court approved and adopted, and the architect delivered a new estimate, which amounted to £46,208. 5s. 4d. exclusive of the purchase of land. The present jail, erected upon this plan, is capable of containing 315 prisoners.

It was determined by the court, to borrow the money in bonds of £100. each, under the Act of 24th George III. c. 54, and to raise annually, by the county rate, the interest and such further sum as will be requisite to discharge the debt within fourteen years.

To the members of the committee the highest praise is due for their unremitted personal attention to the important duties of their appointment, and their valuable services to the county.

The members of the committee were the Right Hon. Lord George Charles Venables Vernon, Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart. Edward Miller Mundy, esq. Godfrey Meynell, esq. and W. D. Lowe, esq.

These gentlemen made a highly satisfactory report of their proceedings at the Easter Sessions, in 1828, which report, after giving a plain statement of the expense of the structure, showed that the strictest economy had been observed, and at the same time held out the expectation of a speedy liquidation of the debt thus incurred by the county. The report also speaks in justly deserved terms of the excellent arrangements, and the complete adaptation of the several parts to the purposes for which the whole is designed. The following items are given in the report.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
The Committee received from the county treasurer	5205	7 0	Excavating ground for foundations and sewers	245	11 0
from loan on county bonds	15000	0 0	Stone and Masons' work	20621	16 3½
from loan from the exchequer	40000	0 0	Bricks and Bricklayers' work	14319	18 4½
proceeds of the sale of the late ——— Udall's premises	750	0 0	Plasterers' work	425	12 7½
profits on exchequer bills	3401	13 5	Timber, with Carpenters' and Joiners' work	6077	19 4
	64367	6 10	Iron, ironmongery and iron work	7852	17 7
			Lead and Plumbers' work	3565	16 1
			Slates and slating	661	5 0
			Paint and Painters' work	413	5 0
			Six acres of land	2458	17 1
			Architect's per centage, salaries to clerk of the works, secretary, clerk, &c.	4707	9 8
			Fixtures and furniture	1037	0 5
			Levelling, gravelling, pitching roads and areas, and sundry job work	639	17 0½
Balance transferred to the fund applicable to the repayment of the county loan	1032	1 4	Stationery, postage, &c.	35	14 5
	£63335	5 6	Sundry incidental expenses	272	5 7½
			Total expenditure	£63335	5 6

Heads of extra expenditure not included in the Architect's estimate.

	£.	s. d.
Purchase money of land	2458	17 1
Tread-mill and water works	2743	0 6
Wash-house and soft water tank	201	9 11
Work shops	80	11 5
Chevaux-de-frise to airing ground, iron railing, &c. in the chapel	423	0 11
Turnkeys' lodges, boundary fence and wing walls	2162	19 0
Iron posts and chains for fence in front of prison	183	10 11
Levelling, gravelling, pitching of road and area, job work by labourers and team work	639	17 0½
Fixtures and furniture	1037	0 5
Salaries, architect's per centage, &c.	4707	9 8
Carried forward	14637	16 10½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	14637	16	10½
Eight martello towers	1540	0	0
Chevaux-de-frise over the walls front of the prison and stoves	196	5	5
Stationery, &c.	35	14	5
Incidental expenses	272	5	7½
Excess above the estimate	2181	3	3
Total expenditure on works, &c. not included in the architect's estimate	£18863	5	7

By payment to the undermentioned individuals of the following aggregate amounts respectively, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
To Ault John, Derby, for timber	40	17	6
— Britain Gabriel, Butterley Park, for stone	6502	2	0
— Buxton Samuel, Manchester, for masonry, bricklayers, plasterers, and wood work	22959	17	0
— Butterley Company, Butterley, for castings	309	8	10
— Bache Charles, West Bromwich, for wrought iron	131	3	10
— Brown Messrs. Sheffield, for slating	695	6	0
— Birch R. W. Derby, clerk to the Committee	465	5	0
— Bagshaw Samuel, Newcastle, for paving bricks	128	13	0
— Bates Henry, Derby, for masons' work	561	0	0
— Brown Richard, Derby, for chimney pieces	23	2	0
— Chatterton John, for plumbing and glazing	1653	16	0
— Cholerton John, Derby, for carpenter and joiners' work	95	10	0
— Cooper Joseph, Derby, for carpenters' work	100	11	0
— Cooper Thomas, Derby, for masonry, &c.	1540	0	0
— Cox, Poyser and Co. Derby, for lead and glass	1912	0	1
— Creswell John, Derby, porter	1	0	0
— Cubitt William,, engineer, for tread mill	176	3	0
— Fletcher John, Derby, for giving up possession of land	2	10	0
— Goodwin Francis, London, architect	3749	10	4
— Harpur John, Derby, for bricks	1349	7	0
— Harpur Joseph, Derby, for bricks	260	14	0
— Harrison John, Derby, for iron work	196	5	5
— Holmes Joseph, Derby, for bricks	1633	7	9
— Handbury, Barker and Co. Ashover, for stone and carriage	114	4	0
— Hunt Joseph, Duffield, for stone and carriage	310	2	0
— Jackson John, Mountsorrel, for paving stone	61	13	9
— Johnson Anthony, Derby, for stone and carriage	222	4	0
— Johnson and White Messrs. West Bromwich, for wrought iron	551	13	0
— Kent Anne, Derby, for team work	23	1	0
— Keeling John, Derby, for timber	134	7	9
— Lees Richard, Wolverhampton, for locks	18	13	0
— Mason John, Derby, for labourers' wages, implements, materials, coals, gravel, and incidental expenses	1018	10	9
— Mason John, Derby, salary	100	0	0
— Mason John, Derby, for superintending the martello towers	73	0	0
— Medhurst George,, for locks	25	0	0
— Moore Robert, Derby, for bricklayers and plasterers' work	333	18	0
— Moore Henry, Derby, for engraving	2	2	0
— Penn John, Greenwich, for tread-mill machinery	1071	18	0
— Pickford, Poulson and Co. Newcastle, for paving stone and carriage	1158	6	0
— Pitman Joseph and Son, Derby, for painting	413	5	0
— Richardson and Co. Derby, for stationery	4	15	6
— Saint John, Derby, for timber	13	1	0
— Shenton Edward, Derby, for slating	55	19	0
— Slater Samuel, Derby, for bricks	17	11	0
— Smith Samuel, Derby, for wrought-iron work	2993	1	5
— Thraves John, Sandiacre, for land	2458	17	1
— Walker George, Derby, for gravel, &c.	19	12	0
— Walker and Yates, Great Bridge, for iron posts	78	8	0
— Walton Robert, Wolverhampton, for locks	52	2	0
— Weatherhead, Glover and Co. Derby, for castings	3295	18	11
— Weatherhead John and Samuel, Derby, for ironmongery	284	7	0
— Welch Henry, Derby, for bricks	5770	8	7
— Whitehurst John, Derby, for clock	55	2	0
— Wilson Joseph, Derby, for valuing	0	15	0
	£65227	4	6

The committee acknowledged that to their clerk, Mr. Birch, they were wholly and exclusively indebted for the explicit and satisfactory presentment they had been enabled to lay before the court. And that to his unremitted exertions, and ability in the close examination and checking of the accounts in the progress of the works, he had in each department detected and corrected several errors, to the great and manifest benefit of the county.

The committee expressed their obligations to Mr. Mason in their report in the following words: "The committee feel that they would not act with justice towards Mr. Mason, the clerk of the works, if they omit to declare to the court their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of every part of his duty. They feel that it would be wrong to be silent upon an occasion, where his activity, skill and fidelity have been so beneficial to the interests of the county, which, in an undertaking of such a nature and extent, are peculiarly exposed to injury."

"The county, it is hoped, will derive the benefits of a prison which has been pronounced by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline to be the best plan and construction in the kingdom."

Since the riots in October, 1831, eight martello towers have been designed by Mr. Mason, and built by Mr. Thomas Cooper, at the cost of £1540. These are furnished with fire arms.

The boundary walls round the new prison enclose three acres of ground. The plan is upon the radiating principle, and consists of one hundred and sixty-one cells, having twenty-one wards for the classification of prisoners. The gateway is a bold and commanding edifice, exhibiting the strength of character of which the Doric order is capable. The governor's house stands in the centre, and overlooks the whole. It is one of the completest prisons in England. The Rev. George Pickering is the chaplain to the jail.

The commitments for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offences, were, in 1828, 463; in 1829, 614; in 1830, 503; and in 1831, 566. The number for debt in 1827 were 44; in 1828, 37; in 1829, 50; in 1830, 47; and in 1831, 53.

The convicts sent from the above prison from 1815 to 1832 are as under: transported for life, 144; for fourteen years, 65; and for seven years, 202.

Mr. Richard Eaton has been many years governor of the county prison. He has filled the situation with the highest credit to himself; and has at all times given the utmost satisfaction to the magistracy of the county. His kind and humane attention to the prisoners under his care, his firmness and resolution in the discharge of his duty, render him universally respected in the responsible office he has so long and so satisfactorily held.

Ancient buildings in Derby.—*The Castle.* There is great uncertainty respecting both the position and origin of Derby castle, of which not a vestige can be traced with accuracy. The names of Castle-fields and Castle-street are the only indications of its site, and from them, Mr. Gibson, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, published about the close of the seventeenth century, concluded, that "on the south-east corner of the town stood formerly a castle; though there have been no remains of it, within the memory of man." At a much later period, Mr. Hutton, in his curious researches, believed that he had discovered the foundation walls of the castle in an orchard on the summit of Cock-pit-hill. He says, "one of the mounds, eighty yards long, runs parallel with the houses on Cock-pit-hill, perhaps one hundred yards behind them; also parallel with those in St. Peter's parish, but twice the distance." He adds, "this place of security then stood out of the town in an open field, no houses were near it. It was guarded by the Derwent on one side, and on the other ran the London road. This, I apprehend, was the chief approach, because the passage afterwards bore the name of Castle-street. From thence also the fields towards the east, now Mr. Borrow's park, acquired the name of Castle-fields." Since the days of Mr. Hutton, and indeed since the year 1815, almost the whole of Castle-fields and the space between Cock-pit-hill and St. Peter's-street have been covered with new buildings, but we have not heard of any further vestiges of the castle being discovered; while in cutting down the hill on the west of St. Peter's-street, at the back of the Osmaston road, fragments of armour, heads of spears, and several skeletons were met with. Such an elevated and commanding situation so near

the ancient road to Repton, formerly the capital of Mercia, would more probably be chosen for a military fortress than Cock-pit-hill, while the street and fields are as much in the neighbourhood of the one position as the other. There can be little doubt that the castle was in possession of the Danes when the town was delivered from the sway of those barbarians by Æthelfleda, as we have already mentioned in our General History; and we think that the castle stood south-west of St. Peter's church, nearly upon the road leading to Repton, long before the London road was made. Mr. Gibson, the editor of Camden, speaks of a *gate* or *via* leading "*west* from St. Peter's church, in ancient deeds bearing the name of Castle-gate." This *gate* must have passed close to the site of the house belonging now to Dr. Forester, to the road leading to the royal residence at Repton; on which road there would necessarily be an entrance of the royal castle.

"Derby! the pride of Derwent's western bank,
Where undulating hills their verdant slopes,
Luxuriant, spread; with lucid brooks between,
Flowing through wood and coppice. Southward stood
The castle with extensive walls and towers,
And lofty battlements o'er moat and mound,
Which from the rapid river's parted stream,
—(There, where it breaks in isles the subject mead)—
Extended and embraced the western heights."

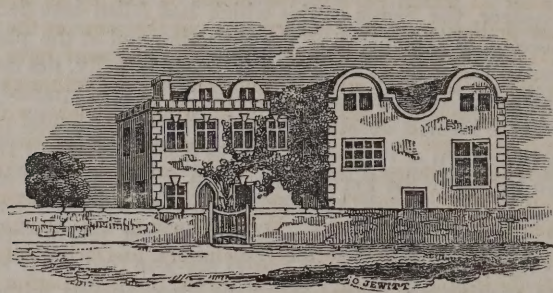
Æthelfleda, a Poem.

Under William the Conqueror, the Saxon castles which had fallen into decay were repaired, and many new ones were erected by command of the sovereign and at the pleasure of his Norman barons. At such a period the castle of Derby would, undoubtedly, not be wholly neglected, although we do not meet with any direct mention of it during those distracted periods under the Plantagenets, when every castle seemed occasionally to be the seat of feudal power and warfare. Whether it was retained by the crown or bestowed upon the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, is uncertain, but we think that it did not belong to the Ferrers, for when the latter Earls of that family fortified their castles in this neighbourhood at the time of the baronial wars in the reigns of John and Henry III. we find the castles of Duffield and Harestan mentioned, but no intimation of any castle at Derby. Harestan, Bolsover and the Peak castles are also frequently spoken of as royal fortresses at the same period, held by the most trusty of the king's friends, without any notice of a castle here which might be supposed to be of considerable importance. If any thing is to be gathered from this total want of information relative to Derby castle, it is that the inhabitants of this town were left more to the peaceable pursuits of their industry than those of other places of similar importance. On the confiscation of the estates of the last Earl Ferrers, his rights in Derby as well as his other property were conferred on the youngest son of Henry III. named Edmund Crouchback, but the Rev. Mr. Simpson is wrong with respect to a grant of Derby castle. In the petitions and suit at law with which the unhappy and imprudent Earl endeavoured to retain his claims, there is no mention of Derby castle. It was, probably, at that period, in ruins, if not entirely dilapidated. Nearly sixty years afterwards, when Edward II. attended the expedition of his favourite, Hugh le Spenser, the younger, in pursuit of his cousin Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Derby, and in this town received the submission of Robert de Holand,* the traitorous secretary of the noble Earl, there is no mention of a castle here, which, had it been in a habitable condition, would undoubtedly have been the royal residence.

Monasteries.—Of the ancient monastic establishments in the borough, there seem to have been six. The priory of St. James, which was situate on the Markeaton brook, at St. James's lane, was originally a small cell or chapel of Cluniac monks attached to the abbey of Bermondsey, near London. This chapel was founded in the Saxon era, and dedicated to St. James. Waltheof, the unfortu-

* There is a strange historical error in Pilkington, Simpson and other writers concerning this Robert de Holand. They state him to have been descended from Joan, the daughter of Prince Edmund of Woodstock, the youngest brother of Edward II. The second son of De Holand married this Joan, who was called the Fair Maid of Kent, and in her widowhood she was married to the Black Prince, and became the mother of Richard II.

nate nobleman whom the Conqueror caused to be beheaded, and who is said to have been the first who suffered from that mode of execution, gave this chapel or church to the Bermondsey friars. In the time of Henry III. this priory was protected as a poor hospital, and in that of his successor it is mentioned as alien, by the name of "Prioratus Sancti Jacobi de Derby de Aldenna." It is stated by Hutton, that, during the wars carried on between Henry V. and the king of France, the subjection of the English Cluniac monks to the abbey of Clugni, in that kingdom, was broken, and that the Cluniac monks of Derby were attached to the abbey of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. There is much confusion in these accounts. We find it mentioned by Prynne that the following entry stands in the records of the monastery of Lylleshull, in Salop—"Hospitali Sancti Jacobi apud Derby pro terris in Blackfordby ijs"—to the hospital of St. James at Derby, for lands in Blackfordby, 2s. Before the Reformation, the corporation of the borough paid to the monks of this priory two pounds of wax annually, for the privilege of passing over St. James's bridge. This fact serves to prove the antiquity of that thoroughfare. The present bridge is of modern structure. The priory stood nearly upon the site of the King's Head Inn, and in digging the foundation of the buildings in that neighbourhood, a stone coffin was discovered several years ago, containing a body of prodigious size. There can be little reason to doubt that this priory and its possessions are meant, in the grant subsequent to the Reformation to the Corporation of Derby, by the name of the "Free Chapel of St. James, with all the lands, &c. thereto belonging."



The abbey of St. Helen was founded by Robert de Ferrariis, second Earl of Derby, in the reign of king Henry II. and endowed with rents chiefly derived from recent grants from the crown. In the deed of endowment he says, "I have founded a house of religion at Derby, on the royal dues (*in fisco regio*) by the consent and confirmation of king Stephen, and by the consent of king Henry, and I have placed an abbot and canons in it." He goes on to state that he endows the abbey first with the church of Oakerthorpe and Crich and with a tenth of his rents in Derby, with a third part of the meadow land on each side of the Oddebroc, which he and his father held by hereditary right as heirs of Stephen, Count de Blois, afterwards king; and six *solidate* of land at Osmanston, and the oratory with burial ground; and six acres at Hordwica and at Aldwerke; with a grant in perpetuity of as much wood as a cart can bring from the woods of Duffield and Chaddesden.

Shortly afterwards, Hugh, dean of Derby, with the consent of his son Henry (or according to Speed, one Hugh Dean or Dene, a blacksmith, of Derby) gave to Albinus, at that time abbot, and to the canons of St. Helen's, all the lands he then held in Little Derby, for the purpose of building thereon a church and monastery. He bestowed upon them also, the church of St. Peter, in Derby, with its appurtenances.

On the confiscation of the property of the Earls of Derby, towards the termination of the reign of Henry III. the advowson of the churches held by this monastery was claimed as an escheat to the crown. But in consequence of the grant of Hugh of Derby, the monks of St. Helen's had removed to Little Derby or Darley, leaving only an oratory at their former place of residence. Some time before the year 1261, the priest Nicholas established an hospital at the oratory, consist-

ing of certain poor brethren and sisters, governed by a warden and master.* In the *taxatio* of pope Nicholas, made in the year 1291, we find that the master of St. Helen's held houses in Derby of the annual rental of £1. 6s. 8d. He also held 120 acres of arable land, valued at £4. yearly, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow land, worth annually 7s. besides a capital messuage (probably the religious house itself) estimated to be worth 4s. per annum. The whole amount of these assessments is £4. 17s. 8d. of which the papal see claimed the tithe or 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

At the beginning of the last century, when Mr. Woolley wrote the manuscript to which we have already referred, the religious house of St. Helen's had been converted into dwelling houses and good orchards, and an alley or footway called St. Helen's lane, in the middle of the street called St. Helen's. The Rev. Robert Simpson is of opinion that the house was not in existence at the time of the Reformation. In 1544, William Berners died seised of a messuage in Derby, called St. Helen's; and in 1585, Sir Godfrey Foljambe also possessed a house in Derby of that name. The ancient site of this monastery is now occupied by the marble and spar works of Mr. Hall. Human bones, with a great quantity of skulls and several skeletons have been discovered in lowering the ground. Some of the skeletons were enclosed in flag-stones placed close together without cement. This spot was undoubtedly the cemetery of the monastery.

There was a hospital for leprous persons in Derby, as early as the reign of Henry II. called the *Maison de Dieu*, or House of God. Its site is uncertain. There was also an old hospital of royal foundation, consisting of a master (whose place was in the gift of the crown) and several leperous brethren, the master of which paid to the abbot of Darley an annual rent of 5s. 6d. Whether the religious house dedicated to St. Leonard was not the same as the *Maison de Dieu* is useless to enquire. Mr. Davies says, that "if there were two, one *must* have stood at the Newlands, and the other at St. Mary's bridge," and Mr. Simpson, on the authority of Hutton, asserts that "the place where this house stood is ascertained by an adjoining close, which bears the name of Abbey barns." We are much more inclined to credit the manuscript of Mr. Woolley, by which "St. Leonard's, formerly a religious house," is placed on the elevation above the Osmaston road; and this is confirmed by popular tradition, which has given to one of the streets recently built in that neighbourhood, the name of Leonard-street. With respect to the Newlands and the Abbey barns, Mr. Woolley expressly says, that they formerly belonged to Darley abbey.

The nunnery of St. Mary de Pratis, or King's Mead, was of the benedictine order, and the district west of the town, still called Nun's-Green, points out its situation. The meadows in this neighbourhood, on the north bank of the Markeaton or Odde-brook, appear to have been known as the King's mead, in former times. This nunnery was founded by the abbot of Darley about the year 1160. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The abbot of Darley obtained from Walter Durdent, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the superintendence of this nunnery and the consecration of the Virgins. Henry III. ordered five pounds to be paid every year by the bailiffs of Nottingham, out of the fee-farm rent of that place, to this convent, in order to procure the prayers of the prioress and her nuns for the soul of his father, king John. In the reign of Edward I. this convent derived annually from sundry tenants in Derby, fourteen pounds, and six marks of silver for the rent of three water mills upon the Odde-brook, and possessed the manors of Aldewerk, Normanton, Botterleg and Wytunton. The land on which the nunnery was founded, with its garden and curtilage was valued at twenty shillings per annum: and there were also, four carucates of land, comprising sixty acres. In the reign of Edward III. the abbess of St. Mary of Derby paid £30. for license to acquire possession of ten messuages, one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and ten solidated rents with their appurtenances in Derby. The charters of Henry IV. confirm to the abbess and nuns, the payment of one hundred shillings from

* The Rev. Robert Simpson adds, "in 1271 the master of this hospital is accused of encroaching. 'Juratores dicunt quod magister domus Sancte Helene fecit quoddam fossatum nimis prope viam regiam in longitudine centum pedum et in latitudine duorum pedum.' But this passage is omitted in the Latin of the original roll, as given by him at page 42, although in his translation we find. Also the master of the house of St. Helen's has made a certain ditch too near the highway, in length one hundred feet, and in breadth two feet."

the town of Nottingham, and grant to them, twenty-seven acres of land with tenements in the Peak forest, together with common pasture in the same forest.

It appears from the Records of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, that in the reign of Henry VI. Isabella de Stanley was prioress of St. Mary's convent in Derby. Against this lady, who was nearly related to the nobleman who espoused the mother of Henry VII. a bill in chancery was filed by the abbot of Burton. The complainant alleged that for twenty-one years, she had refused to pay certain rents which he demanded as due to him, and that when his bailiff went to distrain, she declared, with great malice, "Wenes these churles to overlede me, or sue the law agayne me? They shall not be so hardy, but they shall avye upon their bodies, and be nailed with arrowes: for I am a gentlewoman, comen of the greatest of the Lancashire and Cheshire; and that they shall know right well." In the time of Henry VIII. Derby nunnery was in debt twenty marks. The revenues at the Dissolution were valued according to Dugdale at £18. 6s. 2d. clear, and £21. 18s. 8d. in toto.

Mr. Hutton informs us that this religious house of St. Mary originally stood "one hundred yards north-west of St. Mary's mill (Nuns' mill) and twenty north of the bed of the old brook. The meadow bearing the name of the Nuns' close, contains eight or nine acres, and is full of the vestiges of that religious foundation." The dress of this order was a long black gown which reached to the feet, with sleeves that would admit the body; a close cap covered the whole head, except the lower part of the face; it was bound under the chin, and descended upon the breast like a band. Over the head hung a black cloth, of the same materials as the gown, pending below the shoulders. Exclusive of this they wore a cowl.

The site of this house was granted by Henry VIII. in 1541, to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, in the following year, sold it to Thomas Sutton. In 14 Elizabeth, Alan Sutton died and left to his son Thomas the site of the priory of St. Mary de Pratis (formerly the nuns of St. Austin) King's meadow, Nuns' close and St. Mary's close. These lands afterwards became the property of Sir Simon Degge. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. owned the site of the nunnery, part of which property he has sold, and several new streets have been erected thereon.

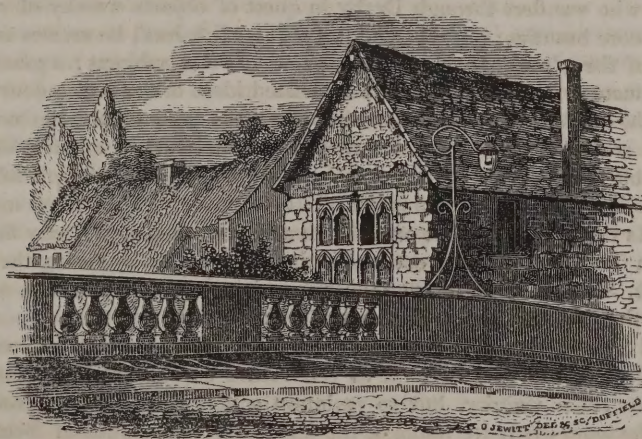
1825, March 2. "As some workmen were employed in laying out the ground for a street in a field called the Nuns, which has been lately sold by Mr. Mundy as building land, they struck their tools upon a stone coffin. It was not more than two feet below the surface of the ground, and on being opened it was found to contain human bones, which were evidently the skeleton of a female of rather small dimensions. The sinking of the earth had broken this ancient receptacle of what had formerly life, and thought, and beauty, and we regret that no pains were taken to preserve it in the state in which the workmen found it. It was about five feet long, and was lying in a direction due east and west. Several fragments of human bones were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the coffin, and at a little distance were subsequently discovered the remains of a tessellated pavement. This interesting relic was formed of many coloured tiles, and was about nine feet in length by four in width. The tiles were three inches square, and a part was surrounded by what appeared to be the foundation stones of side and end walls. Several fragments dug up in the vicinity had the appearance of arch stones, as if they had been employed in constructing the door way to the small room, of which the pavement formed the floor. It is therefore probable that this small area had been a bath, but whether it is of Roman or Saxon antiquity is doubtful. Probably the former has the best claim to it, but the stone coffin is more likely to have been of a much later date. The field where it was found is beyond the boundary of what was formerly called the Nuns' Green, and as there is no doubt that a religious house existed in ancient times somewhere in that neighbourhood, it is not improbable that the operations of the labourers may bring to light other relics which may illustrate something more of its history. We hope that the present proprietor of the lands will take proper care to preserve any curiosities which may be found in the subsequent excavations."*

The *Dominican* or *Black Friars*. This convent was founded on or before the year 1292, and

* Derby Mercury.

dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 21 Edward I. a meadow containing three roods and a half, situate in Derby, was granted to them by Andrew le Jorene, as appears from the following note: "Non est ad damnum si Rex concedat Magistro Andrea le Jorene licentiam dandi Fratribus de Derby j pratum contin' iij rodas et dimid' in Derby." In 12 Edward II. a patent was obtained for purchasing ten acres of land for the purpose of enlarging this priory. In 15 Edward III. nine cottages, eight acres of land, one meadow and one croft, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, belonged to this house. The friars' preachers paid to the abbot of Darley annually xlvjs. viijd. The revenues of this house were estimated at the time of its suppression at £18. 16s. 2d. clear yearly income. Laurence Fickner, who was then prior, with five friars, surrendered this convent, January 3rd, 1539. In 1543, the site was granted to John Hinde, and in the course of a few years passed in succession to the families of Sharpe, Statham, and Bainbrigge. William Bainbrigge, esq. was possessed of it in 1562.—Speed's map represents the site of this convent as detached from other buildings, at the skirts of the town, surrounded by an enclosure. About the year 1730, the site was purchased by one of the Crompton family, at which time there was a building consisting of three dwellings about the middle part of the close behind Mr. Crompton's (now Mr. Mozley's) house. This building was supposed to have been part of the priory. It is conjectured that in the situation of Mr. Mozley's garden there was a place of worship and burial ground. Certain it is that human bones have been found in the neighbourhood of the house; and that when it was built the foundations were laid with stones collected from the priory. The Rev. Mr. Cantrell, the minister of St. Alkmund's, writing in the month of August, 1760, says, "The friary is lately taken down, and a new house and outward houses are now erected there by Mr. Crompton, who purchased the situation." The site of the friary belonged afterwards to the family of Dalton, then to the late Michael Henley, esq. and is now the property and residence of Henry Mozley, esq.

The habit of this order was a white robe, which hung to the feet; an apron of the same, a few inches shorter, girt round the waist; a black gown which descended to the bottom of the apron; a short black cloak with a hood; a fillet of hair surrounded the head, the crown being shorn and always naked, except the monk chose to put up his hood.



St. Mary's Chapel.—The remains of this chapel ranks amongst the most ancient buildings now extant. It stands upon the verge of the river, formed a part of the old bridge, and was interwoven in such a manner with it, as to leave little doubt of its having been erected at the same

time. There appears to have been a church in Derby dedicated to the Virgin Mary in very early times, and we think it is not hazarding a very erroneous opinion to pronounce this the same church as was given to the Abbey of Burton, by William the Conqueror.

In the reign of Charles II. the Presbyterians made use of this chapel, and about a century ago it was converted into small dwellings. The only remains now in existence are a door case and two window frames, which formed part of the habitation of the late Mr. Thomas Eaton, surgeon.

The following item from a paper in All Saints' parish chest is given in the Rev. Robert Simpson's History of Derby :

"Item as concerning the tythe of certein lande in the saide towne of Derby called the Church lande there, and the Chappell on the bridge there, the said Arbitrators haveinge hearde the evidences and proofs on both p'ts fullye and at large, doe arbitrate, decree, and adiudge that the saide Willim Buckley by virtue of any letters patents or grant thereof to him or to any other p'son or p'sons heretofore made, hath not any good or sufficient title unto the same or to anye p'te or p'cell thereof, but that the said Baillies and Burgesses ought quietlie and peaceable to have and enjoy the same to them and their successors, as they have held and enjoyed the same by the space of six or sevenscore yeares last past as by good and sufficient proofes and evidences hath been manifested and proved before the said Arbitrators. And therefore the said Arbitrators doe arbitrate, adiudge, &c."

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

"Majestic Pile! whose towered summit stands
Far eminent above all else that rise
In Derby's peopled vale; through many an age,
With changing form, but renovated strength,
Thou hast maintained thy native site; and still,
(If unprophetic hopes fulfilment gain)
Shall other centuries depart and leave
Thee Sovereign of the scene!"

Edwards's All Saints' Church.

"The stranger, who wanders through Derby in quest of objects worthy of remark, will find some defects, and more beauties: but when he arrives at All Saints', he arrives at the chief excellence—the pride of the place. It stands as a prince among subjects; a giant among dwarfs. Viewed at any distance, or in any attitude, the associated ideas of taste, grandeur and beauty, fascinate the mind; the eye is captivated and continually turns to its object, but never tires. Some pride, more sense, and still more judgment must have combined in our forefathers in the construction of this noble tower: they wrought, and we enjoy the credit of their labour.

"A church in Derby, where the stone is not of a loose texture, will endure much more than a thousand years. As time has worn out one church and one steeple, we may fairly suppose this was erected early in the Saxon government, and is the oldest in Derby, being the only one known to have been rebuilt, St. Werburgh's excepted; nor is it to be much doubted, as this spot is the most inviting, that the Britons had a temple here." (*Hutton.*)

The tower of All Saints' is very justly the boast of Derby: It may be said, according to an observation of Mr. Hutton, not only to rank as "a Prince among subjects" compared with the buildings in its immediate vicinity, but to maintain a very conspicuous place among similar buildings, taking the more extensive range of the kingdom. The tower of Boston church alone is of a greater height: this however was built one hundred and fifty or two hundred years previous, and has an octagonal lanthorn or louvre at the top, to the summit of which from the ground, is said to be 300 feet. With the heights of those few other celebrated towers of parochial churches to which it alone can be compared, it bears the following proportion:

All Saints', Derby.....	174 feet.
Taunton, Somersetshire	153
Doncaster, Yorkshire	152
Wrexham, Denbighshire	132
St. Stephen's, Bristol	124
Magdalene Tower, Oxford	122

A similar parallel cannot, with equal propriety, be drawn with the heights of cathedral churches, as their construction is of a different nature; having as their highest part the central tower, which rises from the roof, and not, as in most of the instances above given, in one direct elevation from the ground. As it may, however, assist in giving a more correct idea of the relative altitude of All Saints', we shall just name, that with the exception of those which have spires, the following alone are higher: Lincoln, 288 feet; Canterbury, 235; York, 234; Gloucester, 225; Durham, 214; Ely, 210, and Worcester, 196: whilst Bath, which is 162 feet; Wells, 160; Peterborough, 150; Winchester, 133; Exeter, 130; Carlisle, 128; Chester, 127, and Bristol, 127, are lower.

But, prominent as it thus stands in its dimensions, it is to the beauty of the outline and proportion, to the purity of its style, and to the chasteness and elegance of its enrichments, that its chief claim for admiration rests, and which will ever cause it to be looked upon with pleasure, and continue to make it a most distinguished object. A general description will serve to illustrate each of these particulars, and confirm its superior claim to the attention of all lovers of gothic architecture.

With regard to its *outline*, the angle buttresses rising with a bold projection from the ground, form in their gradual ascent to the top, by means of slopes, gables, niches, &c. what is termed the logarithmic curve, in other words, the line or natural sweep made by the trunk of trees. These lose themselves in the four square turrets that rise above the roof, and which are crowned by pinnacles and crockets, and each by a gilt vane. The top of the tower is finished by open battlements with a small centre turret between each.

Its general *proportion*, compared with the churches before named, has a rather more solid appearance, being only about four and a half diameters in height, whilst some of those are four and three quarters, and five diameters.

The body of the tower is divided into three stories, of nearly equal heights, by two beautiful lines of octangular and circular tracery, with shields and small battlements above. The lower story on two sides is quite plain, and in the front it has the entrance door with a niche on each side, and a line of circular tracery and shields above, on which rests a window with four divisions. Each of the four sides of the second story consists of beautiful tracery, having the general feature of a window, but a very small part of which is pierced for light. The upper division forms the belfry, each side of which has a window with three mullions in two heights, filled in with sound boarding, and having surrounding tracery similar to the story below. The battlements above, as well as the buttresses, are also richly pannelled with tracery. The whole is in a tolerable good state of preservation, except the doorway, the niches and enrichments of which are a good deal defaced; and it is to be feared, that unless they are speedily restored, sufficient traces of what they were, will not remain to a future generation.

The style is a remarkably chaste specimen of what is generally termed, the Florid, or highly decorated Gothic, or, according to a designation preferred by others, the Gothic of the fifteenth century. The more particular date of its erection, is the latter end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, or the former part of Henry the Eighth, and hence it may be considered as one of the last specimens of this then matured species of architecture in the kingdom; for after this period a complete stop was put to the erection of ecclesiastical edifices, the art of building in this style was lost, and the Italian mode was gradually introduced.

From an inscription of "young men and maidens" which still remains on a fascia running round three sides of the tower, it is supposed by some that it was erected to that height by the

contributions of young people of both sexes. By others this is supposed to be merely part of a quotation from the bible; and this latter opinion is most probably correct, as there are to be found partial scriptural inscriptions on other churches of about the same age.

The ancient body of the church was of Gothic architecture, and we regret that we have not been able to discover any description or print of a building that was probably in some measure adapted to this beautiful tower. In the old view of Derby, now in the possession of Mr. Harwood, of St. Peter's-street, the eastern gable of the church body partially appears. It is double, and each part seems to have contained a large gothic window differing from the other in its style of ornament and form. This indicates that one part of the body of the church was more ancient than the other. From such a document it would be presumptuous in us to pretend to surmise any detail of the structure.

The modern body attached to this fine relic of gothic proportions is in the style of the Roman doric, and although it must be admitted to be an elegant and chaste design, it is lamentably incongruous with the tower. It was the design of the classical Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's church, London, and the Radcliffe library, Oxford. It is built of beautiful freestone, the produce of the neighbourhood, in the years 1723, 1724 and 1725, and is 130 feet long by 83 feet wide. The present church was opened for public worship November 25th, 1725, when a sermon was preached by Dr. Hutchinson, at that time minister, from *Psalm cxxii.* 1. "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." The expenses of the erection of this fabric were principally defrayed by voluntary contributions, which were raised by the Doctor, who not only subscribed £40. but being a man of genteel address, charged himself with raising the whole money, and executing a masterly work without a shilling expense to his parish. It is said he was complete master of the art of begging. The people to whom he applied were not able to keep their money; it passed from their pockets to his own as if by magic. Wherever he could recollect a person likely to contribute to this desirable work, he made no scruple to visit him at his own expense. He took a journey to London to solicit the benefaction of Thomas Chambers, esq. ancestor of the earl of Exeter, who gave him £100. If a stranger passed through Derby, the doctor's bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. His anxiety was urgent, and his powers so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. When the waits fiddled at his door for a Christmas-box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea. He procured five hundred and eighty-nine subscribers, who gave the sum of £3249. 11s. 6d. But it appears he could procure a man's name by his eloquence easier than his money; for fifty-two of the subscribers never paid their sums, amounting to £137. 16s. 6d. The remaining £3111. 15s. being defective, he procured a brief, which added £598. 5s. 6d. more. Still, though assiduity was not wanting, money was; he therefore sold six burying places in the vault for six guineas; and twelve of the principal seats in the church, by inch of candle, for £475. 13s. which were purchased as freeholds by the first inhabitants.

"Pride influences our actions; nor will it bear contradiction. As the doctor raised the money, he justly expected to have the disposal; but the parishioners considered themselves neglected, and repeatedly thwarted his measures, till, provoked by reiterated insults, he threw up the management, and left them in a labyrinth of their own creating. The result was, a considerable expense upon themselves. Some things he intended, were never finished, and some never begun."*

* The Doctor having occasion to go to town, deputed the Rev. H. Cantrell, then vicar of St. Alkmund's, to the care of his parochial duties during his absence, but on the 1st and 2nd Sundays of the Doctor's absence, Mr. Bagnold, then mayor, with a part of the body corporate, with their mace, &c. attended divine service, and ordered two other clergymen of the town, the Rev. William Chambers, and the Rev. Joshua Winter, to take possession of the pulpit and reading desk, and to perform the duties of the day. Mr. Cantrell, who was in attendance, remonstrated against their proceedings, and produced his authority for that purpose, not only by the Doctor's own letter, but also a letter from his diocesan. These disputes grew warm, and Mr. Bagnold was accused of using improper language and behaviour in so sacred a place, for which he was afterwards prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court. Such, however, was the ingratitude and ill treatment which the Doctor received from many of his parishioners, that he was at length compelled to relinquish that church, the erection of which had cost him such unwearied exertions, and to take up his residence for the remainder of his life in London.

1735. "In this year the steeple of All Saints' was within a few minutes of being consumed by fire. This was occasioned by a plumber, who, going to close some leaks in the leaden roof, made a fire on the top of the steeple, upon a hearth of loose bricks, which he carelessly left unextinguished. Some days elapsed before a smoke was observed issuing from the battlements, and it was some time before any one would venture upon the dangerous, but necessary business of exploring it. At last, however, this was done; the aspect was dreadful; the roof was melted, the sleepers burnt, and the main beam consumed to the very edge of the wall which supported it."

The steeple contains a good set of ten bells and chimes. This church has, in all probability, been twice rebuilt since its original foundation. In ancient writings it is called All Hallows; a name which it still retains in the dialect of the common people.

The church of All Saints was formerly collegiate; and had seven, and at one time, eight prebendaries. It is generally supposed the prebendaries of this church resided in the house still designated "The College," and which is situate on the north side of the church. To this college formerly belonged two acres and a half of land, lying in Bridge-croft, in Derby; all manner of tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes whatever within the town and fields of Quorndon; tithes of the same articles in Little Eaton; one messuage, with lands, meadows, and pastures appertaining to it; a barn with lands, meadows and pastures; lands and hereditaments called "The two small Prebends," a messuage and tenement, and one close of land with the appurtenances, all situate in Little Chester; together with all manner of tithes within the liberty. The revenues of this college were estimated, in 1547, at £39. 12s. yearly income. The college house, which had been the habitation of the canons, passed into lay hands soon after the Reformation. It was some time in the possession of the Allestree family, who sold it to the Goodwins; it is now by descent from the latter the property of the Assignees of the late Mrs. Hatrel, sister to the late Daniel Parker Coke, esq.

There was in this church also the chantry of our Lady, and the guild of the Holy Trinity. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted one of the prebends of All Saints', called The Stone-house Prebend, and two small prebends, with several lands, tithes, &c. which had belonged to this college, and certain premises belonging to St. Mary's chantry and Trinity guild, to the Corporation. Directing at the same time, that the bailiff and burgesses should pay £13. 6s. 8d. to two priests, celebrating divine service, and having the cure of souls of the parish church of All Saints. There is now only one vicarage in the gift of the Corporation, who pay the incumbent a stipend of £80. per annum. Archdeacon Walton, who died in 1603, gave £6. per annum towards augmenting the incumbent's stipend. The Rev. Charles Stead Hope is the present incumbent. Hutton says the living is a curacy worth £130.

The interior of the church is particularly light, elegant and spacious: the roof is supported by five columns on each side: the windows are large and handsome; and the symmetry and harmonious proportions of the building have a very pleasing effect. At the west end is a spacious organ gallery furnished with an excellent organ. The gallery is wainscotted and of exceeding good workmanship. The east end is separated from that part of the structure appropriated to public worship by a rich open screen work of iron, fabricated by Bakewell, at an expense of £500. The portion thus cut off from the body of the church is divided into three parts. On the north side is the vestry and the east entrance into the church. Here the corporation meet for the purpose of choosing the mayor; here also the parish meetings are held. The centre part forms a very excellent chancel. The communion-table, altarpiece, and pavement within the communion rails, are of beautiful Derbyshire marble. Over the window is a painting by *Rawlinson*, representing the appearance of the tomb after our Saviour's resurrection, the attendant angel, the visit of the pious women, and the sleeping guards, which he presented to the Corporation. Underneath the chancel is a spacious vault, called the Town Vault, in which many families have their places of interment, a small acknowledgment being paid to the corporation for this privilege. The southern side is the dormitory, and contains the monuments of the Cavendish family. Underneath this is a spacious vault, in which many of that noble family are interred. In this dormitory is a monument nearly 12 feet high, which stands near the centre, and was erected to the memory of William, Earl of

Devonshire, who died on the 20th of June, 1628 ; and Christian, his Countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland. Each side of the monument is open ; and in the middle, under a dome, are whole length figures, in white marble, of the Earl and his Lady, standing upright. The angles on the outside are ornamented with busts of their four children ; William, the eldest, successor to the Earl ; Charles, lieutenant-general of horse in the civil wars ; Henry, who died young ; and Anne, married to Robert, Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick.

The Countess was much celebrated by the wits of her day, to whom she was a great patroness ; she was buried with great funeral solemnity on the 18th of February, 1674-5 ; and at the same time were deposited in the vault, pursuant to her express desire, the bones of her beloved son, the brave Colonel Charles Cavendish, a most distinguished officer in the royal army, who was slain near Gainsborough, in the month of July, 1643, and had been interred at Newark. All the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, of the Cavendish family, lie buried in the vault at Derby, except the first Earl (who was interred at Edensor) with their ladies, besides many of the younger branches of this noble family. Henry Cavendish, grandson of the third Duke of Devonshire (one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age, of whom it has been said, that since the death of Sir Isaac Newton, England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish) was interred in the family vault at Derby, in the month of March, 1810. In this vault also lie the remains of the brave Earl of Northampton, who was killed at the battle of Hopton heath, near Stafford, March 19, 1643.

On the south side of this repository is a splendid mural monument, to the memory of the celebrated Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, which was erected during her life time, and under her own inspection. In a recess in the lower part is the figure of the Countess, arrayed in the habit of the times, with her head reclined on a cushion, and her hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer. Beneath is the following inscription :

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in All Saints' Church.

P. M.

Elizabethæ Johannis Hardwick de Hardwick, in agro Derb. armigeri, filiæ ; fratricque Johanni tandem cohæredi, primo Roberto Barley de Barley, in dicto com. Derb. armig. nuptæ : postea Will. Cavendish de Chatsworth equ. aur. (Thesaurario Cameræ regibus Henrico Octavo, Edoardo Sexto, ac Mariæ Reginaë ; quibus etiam fuit à secretioribus consiliis :) Deinde Will. St. Low militi, Regii satelliti capitaneo : ac ultimo prænobili Georgio Comiti Salopiæ, desponsatæ. Per quem Will. Cavendish prolem solummodo habuit : Filios tres, scilicet. Henricum Cavendish de Tutbury in agro Staff. armig. (qui Graciam, dicti Georgii Comitis Salopiæ filiam, in uxorem duxit) sine prole legitimâ defunctum : Willielmum, in Baronem Cavendish de Hardwick, nec non in Comitem Devonix, per serenissimum nuper Regem Jacobum evectum, et Carolum Cavendish de Welbeck, equ. aur. patrem honoratissimi Will. Cavendish de Batneo militis, Baronis Ogle jure materno ; et in Vicecomitem Mansfield, Comitem, Marchionem et Ducem de Novo-castro super Tinam, et Comitem de Ogle merito creati. Totidemq. filias ; scilicet Franciscam Henrico Pierpont, equ. aurato, Elizabetham, Carolo Stuarto Lenoxiæ Comiti, et Mariam Gilberto Comiti Salopiæ enuptas. Hæc inclitissima Elizabetha Salopiæ Comitissa, Ædium de Chatsworth, Hardwick et Oldcotes, magnificentia clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam xiii. die mensis Februarii, Anno ab incarnatione Domini 1607, ac circa annum ætatis suæ LXXXVII. finivit ; et gloriosam expectans Resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata.

Of which the following is a translation :

To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John

Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esq. ; and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married first to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the said county of Derby, esq. ; afterwards to William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also privy counsellor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Lo, captain of the royal guard. Her last husband was the most noble George, (Talbot) Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely, Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq. ; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue ; William, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Earl of Devonshire, by his late majesty King James ; and Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, knt. father of the most honourable William Cavendish, Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle, by right of his mother, and on account of his merit created Viscount Mansfield ; Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; and Earl Ogle, of Ogle. She had also the same number of daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint ; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox ; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This most illustrious Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwicke, and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the 13th day of February, in the year 1607, and about the 87th year of her age,* and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath.

ARMS. Hardwick impaling—*Azure*, on a saltire, engrailed, nine annulets, a crescent for difference."

* If Collins be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to Robert Barley, who died in 1533, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage had not been of twelve months' continuance. *Lysons*, page 116.

A quartered coat, viz.

- 1—*Gules*, a Lion rampant, *Or*, within a bordure, engrailed, of the second.
- 2—*Azure*, a Lion rampant, within a bordure, *Or*.
- 3—Bendy of 8, *Azure* and *Gules*.
- 4—*Gules*, three garbs within a double treasury, *Or*, cotized of the second.
- 5—Barry of ten pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, an orle of martlets, *Gules*, 3, 2, 2, 1.
- 6—*Or*, three inescutcheons vaire, charged with three barrulets, *Gules*.
- 7—*Azure*, two Lions passant, in pale, *Gules*.
- 8—*Gules*, a saltire and crescent, *Argent*, on saltire a , *Gules*.
- 9—..... bend, between six martlets, *Gules*.
- 10—..... Lion rampant, *Gules*.
- 11—*Or*, a frette, *Gules*.
- 12—*Or*, three chevrons, *Gules*, impaling Hardwick and the following coat quarterly, *Argent*, a fesse and three mullets in chief, *Sable*.*

A mural monument by Rysbach, with a bust of the Countess and a female figure on a sarcophagus.

To the memory of Caroline, Countess of Besborough, in Ireland, and Baroness Ponsonby, in England. She was eldest daughter of William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire. In July, 1739, she married, at Chatsworth, William Ponsonby, eldest son of Brabazon, late Earl of Besborough, by whom she had eleven children, viz. five sons and six daughters. Only three of them (whom God preserve) are now living; Catherine, married to Aubrey Beauclerk, only son of Vere, Lord Vere, Baron of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex; Charlotte, married to William, Earl Fitzwilliam, of Milton, in the county of Northampton; and Frederick, commonly called Lord Viscount Duncannon. She died on Sunday the twentieth of January, 1760, in the forty-first year of her age.—This monument is only to be considered as an endeavour to preserve the memory of a departed friend, and as an instance of true affection, and tribute paid by her most afflicted husband, William, Earl of Besborough.

ARMS. Ponsonby impaling Cavendish.

On a neat monument by Nollekins, with a bust of the Earl.

In memory of William Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, a Peer and privy Counsellor of Great Britain and Ireland. He was born in 1704, and died in 1793. He was beloved and respected by all. In liberality and charity he was surpassed by none. In 1739 he married Caroline, daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had Catherine, married to Aubrey, Duke of St. Albans; Charlotte, married to William, Earl Fitzwilliam; and Frederick, who succeeded him.

ARMS. 1 and 4, *G.* chevron int. three combs, *A.* Ponsonby. 2 and 3, *A.* fesse engrailed, *S.* in base a lion passant gardant.

impaling—*S.* three stags' heads cabossed, *A.* Cavendish.

MOTTO. "Pro Rege. Lege. Grege."

Upon the face of the loft at the west end of the church in black letters.

This frame and seat was erected at the proper cost and charge of Thomas Sutton, of King's Mead, near Derby, esq. in the year 1614, and beautified in the year 1693.

Below is an impaled Coat, a quartered Coat, and a Crest.

First is—*Gules*, a lion rampant, *Or*—impaling *Or*, a lion rampant, *Sable*, armed and langued, *A.*

Second—*Gules*, a lion rampant, *Or*—quartering.

1st—*A.* a chevron between three bugles, *Sable*.

2nd—*A.* a chevron between three cross crosslets, *Sable*.

3rd—*A.* a chief, *Gules*.

CREST. Upon a wreath is a talbot passant, *Argent*.

Upon the face of a loft on the north side.

Mr. Paul Ballidon, of this town of Derby, merchant, gave this loft in the year of our Lord God, 1636.

Above in a shield painted in a pane of wainscot.

Barry nebule of six pieces, *A.* and *Az.* upon a chief quartered *G.* and *O.* in 1st and 4th quarters—a lion passant gardant; in 2nd and 3rd quarters, 2 roses counter-changed of the colour and metall.

In another pane.

A. Upon two bars (seemingly *Vert*) six cross crosslets, *Or.* Ballidon.

Tablets on south wall.

To perpetuate the memory of a man whose virtues were revered by all who knew him, this monument is erected by Anna Maria, the widow of the late Thomas Rivett, esq. in testimony of her true affection, and from a full sense of the excellence of his heart, who died in the year 1763, and rests in the chancel of this church, with a joyful hope of a blessed resurrection. Four of his children, Elizabeth Carnac, Frances Ravenscroft, Peter Sibley Rivett, and James Rivett Carnac, have alas! followed him to the grave.

Cold death o'ertook them in their blooming years,

And left a wretched mother unavailing tears.

ARMS. *Argent*, three bars, *Sable*, in chief as many trevets of the last. Rivett.

On an escutcheon of pretence, *Ermine*, a Griffin sejant, between three crescents, *Gules*.

John Bromley, died 16th February, 1804, aged 71.

Elizabeth, his widow, died 29th May, 1807, aged 76.

John, their son, died 6th August, 1816, aged 52.

Thomas Swanwick, died on the 15th of March, 1814, in the 59th year of his age, having fulfilled the important duties of schoolmaster, with credit and respect 32 years. The gratitude and esteem of his pupils have erected this tribute to his memory.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Hadley, esq. who died April 22, 1830, aged 67. In the same vault are deposited the remains of his father and mother, William Phillips Hadley, and Ursula, his wife.

Near this place lies the body of Robert, only child of Robert and Sarah Matlock, who was born October 26th, 1726, and departed this life October 25th, 1730.

Underneath this tablet lies interred the body of Robert C. Gordon, esq. eldest son of Sir William Gordon, of Embo, bart. He was Major of the 85th regiment, by whom (under the command of his friend, Major Purves) he was buried with military honours, died 28th of November 1797, aged 25.

ARMS. *A.* chevron int. three spread eagles, *Gules*, Gordon. Over all on an escutcheon of pretence, a lion rampant and border engrailed, *Sable*.

In a vault underneath (the ground being purchased of this parish for the use of their family) lyeth the bodies of John Osborne, esq. of Derby, and Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of William Sacheverell, of Morley, in the county of Derby, esq. by Mary Staunton, his first wife. He departed this life the 5th of April, 1730, aged 77; she, May 19, 1737, aged 70. They had issue Mary, John, William, Elizabeth and Joyce.

ARMS. *Or*, on a bend, int. two wolves' heads erased, *Sable*, three dolphins embowed, of the first, Osborne impaling. *Argent*, a saltier, *Azure*, charged with five waterbougts, *Or*, Sacheverell.

In memory of Mrs. Joyce Osborne, daughter of John Osborne, esq. by Elizabeth, the daughter of William Sacheverell, esq. by Mary Staunton, died 1st January, 1775, aged 75 years. This monument was erected by Richard Bateman, esq. her great nephew, in remembrance of her many virtues, and in gratitude for her kindness and liberality.

A white marble monument. Sacred to the memory of Daniel Parker Coke, esq. Barrister at Law, and for 35 years representative in Parliament for the town of Nottingham; in the discharge of which trust his devoted at-

* Bassano's Church Notes in the Herald's College, London.

tention to the interests of his constituents was no less conspicuous than was in the whole of his political and private life the most disinterested independence and thoughtlessness of self. In the unpaid and voluntary duties of the magistracy, sedulous and constant in attendance, high minded, and in its true and just sense liberal; and by his mild and engaging manners endeared to all. In a state of protracted and hopeless infirmity, he sunk at last regretted by all, closing an active and useful life on the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1825, aged 80.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of Emma Matilda, his sister, relict of Thornhill Heathcote, Colonel of Marines; she died 5th day of December, 1821, aged 85.

To the memory of Thomas Wheeler Gillham, esq. of Chichester, late Captain of the first regiment of guards, he died 16th of April, 1801, aged 23 years.

In memory of the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, D. D. late minister of this church, who, from a pious zeal, and unwearied application, obtained subscriptions, and afterwards collected and paid three thousand, two hundred and forty-nine pounds and upwards, for the rebuilding of this church. He died 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord God MDCCXXX.

On a black tablet, facing the south aisle, is a long Latin inscription for Samuel Willes, M. A. prebendary of Lichfield, rector of Ardenworth, Northamptonshire, and 25 years minister of this church, died in 1685, aged 44 years. Also an inscription for two of his daughters, viz. Lucy, wife of Benjamin Parker, of London, gent. died 18th of August, 1696; and Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Carter, of Derby, gent. died 22nd of November, 1699.

On the west wall.

Sacred to the memory of Richard Whitby, esq. and Katherine his wife. She was daughter to Henry Dolphin, second son of John Dolphin, of Shenston Moss, county of Stafford, esq. by whom she had four sons and seven daughters. He died May 29, 1783, aged 63. She May the 5th, 1803, aged 72.

Also five of their children; Richard, died December 31st, 1777, aged 23. Thomas Dolphin, November 14th, 1784, aged 28. Elizabeth, December 9th, 1787, aged 23. Maria, April 15th, 1793, aged 19. Mary, April 28th, 1796, aged 30. And likewise Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Hickin, vicar of Audley, in the county of Stafford, and Katherine, his wife, eldest daughter of the above Richard and Katherine Whitby. She died September 18, 1790, aged 5 years.

ARMS., three adders or snakes, coiled, on a chief, as many pheons' heads, Whitby impaling, three dolphins embowed, Dolphin.

In the cross aisle, at the west end, are several marble tablets, one for Samuel Ward, esq. of Richmond, county of Surrey, who died 10th April, 1820, aged 87. Ann, his wife, died 6th January, 1800, aged 68. Erected by their three sons.

Another for the Rev. John Lindsay Young, died 11th November, 1822, aged 29.

Another for John Chatterton, who died 24th March, 1809, aged 59. Elizabeth, his wife, died 10th January, 1784, aged 55.

On the north wall.

Two white tablets for George Richardson, who died 19th October, 1792, aged 63. Also George, his son, died 6th March, 1795, aged 34. And of Henry, his second son, who died 8th February, 1799, aged 36. And of Catherine, wife of the above Henry, who died 15th April, 1790, in the 21st year of her age. Also Henry Gould, their son, born 15th March, and died 29th of the same month, 1790. Also of Elizabeth, relict of the above George Richardson, sen. who died 30th April, 1804, aged 75.

Another. To the memories of Frances, daughter of John and Mary Cox, died 16th June, 1809, aged 3 years and 9 months. Howard, son of Roger and Frances Cox, died 29th April, 1816, aged 3 years and 5 months. Erected by their aunt, Catherine Richardson.

Near this place lyeth the body of Sarah Balidon, wife of Paul Balidon, esq. of Stapenhill, in this county, and

one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, also in this county, in memory of whom this monument was erected by her nephew, Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. of Drakelow aforesaid, she departed this life the 15th of June, 1736.

ARMS. *Argent*, two bars, *Vert*, each charged with three cross crosslets, *Or*, Balidon, impaling, *vaire*, *Ermine* and *Gules*. Gresley.

M. M. T. In memoriam nob: v: Gulielmi Wheler Westmonasteriensis qui pestem Lon: effugiens Derbiæ occubuit, locum non fatum mutans, a rege Carolo J. Equitis Aurati, a Carolo 2^{do} Baronetti titulo insignitus uxorem duxit Elizab: Cole hæredem Michaelis illustri propapia. filiola quam unicam habuit, cunis obiit. prole perennare nomen non potuit. virtutibus claruit prole es mon'to perennioribus.

Obiit anno { *Salutis* } 1666
 { *Ætatis* } 66 August vi.

ARMS. *Or*, a chevron between three leopards' faces, *Sable*, Wheeler—impaling, *Argent*, a lamb passant, *Sable*, within a border of the second, besantee.

Underneath this monument is interred the body of William Allestry, esq. recorder of Derby. He was twice married: first to Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Smith, gent. by whom hee had three sons and four daughters. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Agard, gent. by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He died 4th September, 1655, aged 67.

Underneath this monument is interred the body of Mary, daughter of William Agard, gent. She was twice married, first to Edward Smith, gent. by whom she had three daughters; her second husband was William Allestry, esq. by whom she had three sonnes and four daughters. She dyed the 1st of April, anno Dom. 1674, aged 63.

Beautiful dust { Mrs. Mary Allestry
 { W'th 4 of her deare children.

A wife most richly adorned { As w'th outward ornaments
 { So w'th inward graces.

With a religious heart toward God, a charitable hand towards the poore, and with tender affection toward her husband and children, who dyed 20th of September, 1633, and lieth below interred; in whose memory her husband caused this monument to be sett up.

Under this monument neere to the body of the above written William Allestry, esq. lyeth interred Mistris Grace Allestry, his daughter, who dyed the 1st day of December, 1655, aged 24.

ARMS of Allestry. *Argent*, a chief, *Gules*, over all on a bend, *Azure*, three escutcheons, *Or*, with chiefs of the second—impaling his two wives.

This last token of regard (all that now remains for paternal care and affection to bestow) is paid to the memory of Rd. Sl. Bateman (son of Hugh and Temperance) who was born 11th of June, 1788, and died at Shardlow the 17th of June, 1794. To whose amiable disposition, engaging manners, and excellent capacity, this sad tribute is justly due.

How oft the flowret's silken leaves conceal

The drugs that steal the vital spark away!

Near this place lie the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Bateman, daughter of Hugh Bateman, late of this parish, esq. She died February 23, A. D. 1781, aged 55. Piety, benevolence, and filial affection, distinguished and adorned her life. Such virtues need no eulogium. This tablet is dedicated to friendship.

Æterna justus habebitur memoria. ad meridiem hujus chori quod terrenum erat Hugonis Bateman nuper de Hospitio Graiensi Armigeri, terræ redditum est. Filius fuit natu maxumus Dom' Ricardi Bateman de Hartington in Agro Derbiensi, et genere materno a perantiqua Beresfordorum prosapia oriundus; tres ordine duxit uxores primam Mariam filiam Dom. Francisci Clay de Higham in agro Derbiensi. Alteram Elizabetham filiam Dom: Gulielmi Bateman civis Londinensis.

ex qua tres suscepit liberos { Elizabetham
 { Richardum
 { Hugonem
qui ante patrem obierunt omnes; tertiam Elizabetham

filium Johannis Dalton Derbiensis generosi, quæ in charissimis conjugis, et viri integerrimi memoriam Hoc statuit monumentum, filium unicum Elizabetham peperit quam Pater moriens reliquit, natam septi manas xvij. Obiit. idibus Aprilis anno Salutis humanæ MDCLXXXII.

Mors tua, Mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria cæli,
Et Dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.

ARMS. Or, three crescents, each surmounted by an eagle, *Gules*; a canton, *Azure*, for Bateman—impaling,, lion rampant, Dalton.

In memory of Hugh Bateman, late of this parish, esq. who died the 24th of November, 1777, aged 87. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Osborne, of Derby, esq. and Elizabeth Sacheverell, by whom he had issue, Richard, Hugh and John. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hacker, of Duffield, in this county, esq. He had by her one daughter. Richard, his eldest son, married Catherine, youngest daughter of William Fitzherbert, esq. formerly recorder of this borough, and left two sons, Hugh and Richard.

A man in a gown and ruff kneeling before a desk with his hands elevated, above his head a canopy and the following coats of arms;

ARMS. Quarterly, *Gules* and *Azure*, in the first and fourth, a leopard's head, *Or*; in the second and third a covered cup, and in chief two round buckles, the tongues fesse-wise, points to the dexter, all of the third. Goldsmith's Company, and *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed, *Gules*, between three Cornish choughs, as many mullets of the first, crescent for difference.

Underneath is the following inscription:

To the glory of God. Richard Croshawe, of London, esq. sometime Mr. of the Right Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths and Deputie of Broad-streete Ward, a man pious, and liberal to the poor, in the great plague 1625, neglecting his owne safetie abode in the cite to provide for their reliefe, did many pious and charitable acts in his lifetime, and by his will left above £4000. to the maintenance of lectures, reliefe of poore, and other pious uses. Since his death his executors have added out of his estate 900*l*. He dwelt and lyeth buried in the parish of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange, wheare he lived 31 years, and beinge 70 years old, departed this life the 2nd day of June, 1631. Havinge done much good to this towne and this his native cuntry, his executors have erected this monument in this place to encourage others of great estates to imitate his pyetie and charitie, 1636.

Samuel Richardson, esq. died 20th Jan. 1823, aged 82.

Near the vestry is an old tombstone, having on it a figure in scroll lines as large as life, holding a sacramental cup in his left hand, and his right hand uplifted. Round the edge is this inscription in black letter:

Subtus me jacet Johannes Lawe, quondam Canonicus ecclesiæ collegiatæ omnium sanctorum Derby, ac subdecanus ejusdem qui obiit anno Dni millimo cccc mo cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

A large mural monument divided into three compartments, ornamented with busts and recumbent figures, the centre compartment in form of drapery, inscribed: Near to this monument lyeth interred the bodies of Thomas Chambers, late of London, Merchant, who departed this life the 10th of December, 1726, aged 66. Also of Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Bagnold, esq. late of Derby, who departed this life the 23rd day of April, 1735, aged 56. They had issue one son and two daughters, Thomas, who died young; Arabella, who married William Bate, late of Foston, in the Countie of Derby, esq. and departed this life the 23rd day of July, 1727, aged 26. Hannah Sophia, who married the Right Hon^{ble} Brownlow, Earl of Exeter.

ARMS. *Ermine*, three quadrants (or copper cakes) *Gules*; on a chief of the second a chamber, *Or*, Chambers—impaling—Barry of six, *Or* and *Ermine*, a lion rampant, *Azure*.

A beautiful mural monument, inscribed, To the memory of Mary Elizabeth Chichester, wife of the Rev. James Hamilton Chichester, daughter to the late Richard Bate-

man, esq. and niece to the late Sir Hugh Bateman, both of this county: who departed this life on the 9th day of April, 1830, at Harlington Court, in the county of Devon, and whose earthly remains, at her request, now rest near this spot. An afflicted husband dedicates this mournful tribute of his affection to the remembrance of one of the best of wives, and one of the most virtuous of women. With whose pure spirit he humbly relies on his Creator's and Redeemer's mercy, that his own will hereafter be united in everlasting happiness.

On the east wall.

On a neat monument by Chantry.

In the family vault in this church lie the remains of Richard Bateman, esq. who died March 29th, 1821, aged 63 years. He served the office of high sheriff in 1812, and was one of the magistrates for the county. A widow, five sons and one daughter, are left to mourn his loss. He was second son of Richard Bateman, esq. of Derby, and Katherine, daughter of the late William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington, formerly Member of Parliament for this Borough.

Also to the memory of his two lamented daughters, Joyce Osborne Bateman, died at Uttoxeter, 13th of May, 1808, aged 15 years, and was buried there; and Eliza Catherine Bateman, died 20th of May, 1819, aged 21 years. Also an infant son, Fitzherbert Bateman, aged 7 months. This monument is erected by Elizabeth, his widow, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Keeling, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, to express her deep regret, and as the last sad token of affectionate remembrance for those, who from their virtues claim the warmest tribute which conjugal and maternal love can dictate and inscribe.

Each duty done—they rest in peace.

On the same wall, in the vestry, is a mural monument, inscribed, Near this place lyeth interred the incomparably ingenious and virtuous Mrs. Hannah Cotchett, eldest daughter of Thomas Cotchett, of Micklegate, in the county of Derby, esq. She departed this life the 29th of January, 1698.

Brass plates in wooden frames.

Loe Richard Kilby lieth here

Which lately was our ministere.

To th' poore he ever was a friend,

And gave them all hee had at his end.

This towne must twenty shillings pay

To them for him ech Good Friday.

God graunt all Pastors his good mind

Thatt they may leave good deeds behind.

Hee dyed the xxi st of October, 1617.

Hoc lapide marmoreo tegitur Corpus Joh^{is} Walton Sacre Theol: Baccal: quondam archiⁿⁱ Derbien: prebend: p^{bendæ}: de Willington in eccle^a Cathi: Lich: et Rectoris Ecclesiar: de Breadsall et Gedling: qui testamento suo dedit Cl. ad augendum hujus eccl^{iæ} ministri stipendium Et xxl. ad emendum duos inauratos crateras in usum Ballivor: hujus burgi Derb: atque c. l. mutuo dandas ee a 4^{or} in 4^{or} annos in perpetuum x hujus burgi artificib: inopia laborantib: ac xx l. eodem modo dandas ee mutuo 4^{or} egenis artificib: Dunelmi habitantib: et Lxxx l. in uberiozem sustentationem pauperum in villis de Breadsall et Gedling prædictis. Obiit l^o die Junii A^o. Dⁿⁱ 1603. Etatis suæ 57.

Hereby lyeth the body of Jane, late wife of the said Jo: Walton. She gave by will £100. for releefe of Schollers in St. John's Coll: Cambridge: £40. for Benefit of the Schoolm^r. of Derby: £40. for the releefe of the Poore in Derby: £20. to be lent to four tradesmen in Durham gratis: £20. for releefe of Poore in Chesterfield, and £20. for releefe of Poore and repayre of the church of St. Alkmund, in Derby. In which p^{shs}he she dyed the xxii of Januaire, 1605, being 80 years of age.

On a pillar in the chancel.

In a vault near this pillar are deposited the remains of Thomas Coke, esq. and Matilda, his wife. He departed this life on the 15th of November, 1776, aged 76. She on the 1st of August, 1777, aged 71. They lived together man and wife more than 40 years (in times not abounding with such instances) in perfect harmony and affection, and in the evening of their days, when this world

could afford nothing to them but what is inseparably the lot of humanity in so advanced a period, infirmities, they followed each other to a better and more perfect state, where they will receive the reward of their virtues. They have left one son and three daughters. Out of filial gratitude, and from a sincere respect, this monument was erected to their memory by their only son, Daniel Parker Coke, esq.

ARMS. *Gules*, three crescents and a canton, *Or*. CREST. A sun.

MOTTO. "Non ali rinde pendere."

On another. In a vault near this place lie interred the bodies of Henry Parker, of this town, esq. and Mary, his wife, daughter of Leonard Fosbroke, of Shardlow, esq. He died the 27th of August, 1748, aged 66. She, 12th of December, 1736, aged 39.

In the same vault also lies the body of Joseph Parker, esq. brother to the above named Henry, who died the 17th of February, 1752, aged 64. Out of regard to whose memory this monument is most gratefully erected by his nephew, Thomas Bainbrigge, esq.

In another vault near this pillar lie the bodies of Thomas Bainbrigge, of this town, esq. and Catherine, his wife, (sister of the above Henry and Joseph Parker.) He died 29th August, 1746, aged 69. She, the 13th of April, 1752, aged 63.

On another pillar. Erected by James Rawlinson, for his mother, Ann Rawlinson, who died 15th May, 1807, aged 83 years.

Another. To the memory of John Chambers, gent. who departed this life May 7, 1751, in the 59th year of his age. Also of his children. Jane Chambers, died December 29, 1771, aged 45. William Chambers, D. D. rector of a church in Northamptonshire, who died September 4, 1777, aged 52; and Theodosia Chambers, who died January 20, 1778, aged 54. Elizabeth, widow of John Chambers, who died November 6, 1785, aged 85. Dorothy, wife of William Chambers, D. D. who died November 1, 1809, aged 64.

Another. Near this pillar lie the bodies of William Turner, gent. and Mary, his wife, one of the daughters of Roger Allestre, esq. She died 30th April, 1712. He, the 28th October, 1716. And also the body of Exuperius Turner, gent. youngest brother of the said William. He died the 27th of January, 1728. He had only issue one son, Exuperius, who died before his father without issue. The said William Turner, and Mary his wife, had issue, Mary, William, Sarah, Roger, Seth, and Bethia.

ARMS. *Ermine*, on a cross, *Argent*, quarter pierced, four mill rinds, *Sable*, in the centre a fleur-de-lis of the second. Turner—impaling Allestre.

Another. Henry Richardson, esq. who died at Cheltenham, 24th August, 1815, aged 79 years.

Another. This tablet is erected out of filial respect and gratitude by their surviving children, to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Charles Hope, A. M. many years minister of this parish; and of Susannah, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Stead, esq. of Woodseats, in the county of York, universally esteemed and regretted. He died December 6, 1798, aged 65. She died October 24, 1807, aged 63. Their two youngest sons found an early grave while serving their country in distant climes. Mark, died at Cuttack, near Berhampore, December 11, 1803, aged 22. John Joseph, died in the island of Walcheren, September 25, 1809, aged 23.

On the pavement.

Benjamin Blithe, gent. died 26th April, 1758, aged 44. Henry Peach, died 11th May, 1758, aged 40. Theophilus Browne, died 19th January, 1786, aged 71. Margaret Browne, died 23rd February, 1795, aged 78. Henry Browne, esq. died 18th November, 1831, aged 71.

Besides the above Bassano's Church Notes, taken a century ago, now in the Herald's College, describes monuments for

Catherine, wife of John Ward, deacon of this church, died October 21, 1705, aged 70.

William Crees, gent. he departed this life the 29th of April, anno Domini 1674; ætatis suæ 39. Also of Mary,

his daughter, the wife of Thomas Carter, gent. She departed this life the 7th of November, 1687, aged 22 years. Also Ebenezer Crees, gent. the eldest son of the said William Crees: he married Mary, the second daughter of Francis Burton, of Weston Underwood, gent.: he departed this life the 5th of March, 1691, ætatis suæ 29.

John Taylor, gent. he died the 25th of August, 1704, aged 79.

Hannah Chambers, the wife of John Chambers, of Derby, gent. who was daughter of Mr. Thomas Hamond, of London, merchant: she died the 16th of February, 1698-9, aged 82.

Margaret, the wife of William Chambers, of this parish, gent. She was the eldest daughter of Francis Burton, of Weston Underwood, in the county of Derby, gent. She died the 26th of November, 1685, aged 25. Also Margery, her daughter, who was interred here on the 18th of March, 1685.

..... Eyr, of Churchill, gent. who died the 11th of March, 1629.

Mrs. Hester Willot, wife of William Willot, late of Derby, gent. daughter of Robert Parker, of Burndhurst, in the county of Derby, gent. she departed this life the 10th of October, 1700, aged 58.

John Bagnold, gent. steward for twenty years to the Corporation, and sometime a worthy Member of Parliament. He married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Parker, of this town, gent. by whom he had issue, Joseph, John, Walter, and Margaret. He died the 1st of May, 1698, aged 55.

Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Luke Whittington, late alderman of this town; she died 2nd January, 1674, aged 6 years. Also Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Abraham Crompton, she died January 11th, 1690, aged 37.

Below in a shield., upon a bend,, between two griffins' heads erased, three dolphins naiant,

Mary, daughter of John Osborne, esq. and Elizabeth, his wife: she died 25th November, 1694. Also John, son of the said John and Elizabeth Osborne; he died 6th January, 1695.

Below Osborne impaling Sacheverell.

John Cole, gent. who died 17th March, 1701. He was loyal to his Prince, just to his Master, and faithful to his friend.

Upon a tomb of alabaster, under an arch on the south side of the chancel, is a portraiture of a man and his wife, and in the middle of the stone is inscribed:

Richard Fletcher, in duteous piety to the deserved memoriall of his father, Richard Fletcher, thrice bayliffe of Derby, deceased the 13th day of January, 1606: infixeth these lines:[below is an epitaph in verse, and again are the portraitures of five children. Upon the south side is inscribed] his first wife was Emmot Draper, widow, maryed the 9th of October, 1564. She departed this life the 3rd day of June, 1569: they had issue Elizabeth, who the 31st of May deceased, 1570. His second wife, Rachell, the daughter of Richard, of Spondon. They lived maryed 33 years, and had issue Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jané. She deceased the 7th of May, 1602.

Upon flat marble and alabaster gravestones, before the rails of the altar.

Hic inhumatur Corpus Hugonis Bateman arm. D'ni Richardi Bateman de Hertington in hoc Derbiæ comitatu filij primo geniti, nati in parochia de Hertington prædict. vicessimo die Janu: A. Dom. MDCXVI. denati vero in hac parochia decimo tertio die Aprilis, Anno Domini MDCLXXX. Æt. suæ Lxv.

Mrs. Mary Bateman, wife of Hugh Bateman, of this town, esq. she died the 21st of October, 1663. Also Mary, the wife of Hugh Bateman, nephew of the above said Hugh Bateman. She died the 22nd day of March, 1704, aged 41.

Conduntur sub hoc saxo reliquæ Simonis Jackson optime spei indolisque adolescentis; filij que Rogeri Jackson Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Langford, et Sanctæ uxoris ejus, obdormivit in Domino Decembris decimo Ano. Dom. 1659. Ætat. suæ vero decimo octavo.

Edward Berkeley, esq. aged 38, son and heir of Sir

Henry Berkeley, of Yarlinton, in the county of Somerset, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbeare, in the county of Berks, who departed this life the 8th day of July, 1655.

Requiescit in Pace Dona Barbara Harpur fil: Anthonij Faunt clar: famil: in Agro Leicestriæ Armig: Henrici Beaumont militis primo nupt: deinde Henrico Harpur Baronet. Reliquit filias, Barbaram Dixie hered: Henrici Beaumont, nec non Joh'em Harpur Baronet: Henricum, Gulielm: filios, Elizabeth: Dorotheam: et Barbar: filias ad huc Henry Harpur adept. Isab: Jana: Kater: Cælis micant placid: in Domino obdormivit 2 die Jul: Anno Dom. 1649, Etat. suæ 68. Here also lies Dorothy Harpur, of Breadsall, who was wife, first, to Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, after to John Shore of Derby, Doctor of Physick, March 16, 1666.

Sir John Shore, knt. Doctor of Physic, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Harpur, of Breadsall, esq. and widow of Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Chambers, of Derby, gent. by whom he had four children; Anne, John, Thomas and Sarah. He died 30th June, 1680, aged 64.

Patience, daughter of Captain John Meynell, eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, esq. widow of John Grace, of Kilburne, gent. and of the county of Derby, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, all died before her. She constantly attended the holy office of the Church of England, and exchanged this life for a much better on the 17th of April, 1701, and in the 59th year of her age.

Below in a shield is Vaire.

Mary Muckloe, the daughter of Thomas Muckloe, gent.: she died 11th of August, 1699, aged 21.

ARMS. In a lozenge,, upon a saltire,, a lion rampant, *Sable*, on a chief,, an escalop between two fleurs-de-lis.

C. J. P. Cineres hic conduntur Gulielmi Wheler equitis aurati et Baronetti. Sarah, the wife of George Fletcher, she died 1st December, 1633.

William Clarke Major, of London, who died 15th of August, 1666, aged 47.

In the east end of the north aisle is a tomb all of wood, erected about four feet high, and upon it is the full proportion of a man in some sort of priest's orders, in rich canonical robes, supposed to be the Abbot of Darley, a dog at his feet, collared, and looking mournfully up at his master. Upon the side of this tomb are the effigies of thirteen monks in their habits, in praying postures, and under them, cut on wood, lies a man on his left side wrapped up in his winding sheet, with a "cross pate" on his left breast.

Upon the wall at the east end of the chancel is placed a monument of black and white marble. In the white marble in black letters is inscribed,

M. S. Neer to this place lyes interred the body of Mary, sister of Ffrancis Arundell, of Stoke Parke, in the county of Northampton, esq. She departed this life the 25th day of July, in the 20th year of her age. Anno Domini 1676.

ARMS. Above in a lozenge, *Sable*, six swallows, 3, 2, 1, *Argent*.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

The oldest register belonging to this parish begins September, 1558.

October, 1592. The plague begun in Darby, in the house of William Souter, bootcher, in the p'she of All Saints', in Darby. Robertt Woode, ironmonger, and Robertt Brookhouse, tanner, then bayliffes and yt continued in the towne the space of twelve moneths, att the least, as by the register may appeare.

Immediately after this entry we find the names of several who are stated to have died "ex peste."

Nov. Sep. Maria Smyth vidua sep. 22 die ex peste.
Alicia uxor Will'i Sowter sep. ex peste 25o die.

Edwardus filius Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste 29o die.

Maria filia Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste eodem die.

December. Joh'es filius Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste V. die.

Will'mus Sowter, Lamius, sep. ex peste 8o die.

October, 1593. About this tyme the plague of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God stayed, past all expectacion of man, for it ceased upon a sodayne, at whyche tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'she, there was not two houses together free from it; and yet the Lord bade the angel stay as in Davide's tyme, hys name be blessed for ytt. Edward Bennett, Minister.

May 16, 1610. I see no reason why a register for English people should be written in Latin. Richard Kilbie, Minister of Allhallows, in Darbie.

June 26, 1637. Sep. Henry Stowman suppos'd the first of the plague.

June 18, 1638. Geary, Elizabeth 9. d. of Thomas Geary. Her bap. by Mr. Crompton. Luke ii. 27.

July 31. Bonsall John, son of John Bonsall, bap. Sermon per Mr. Crompton. Luke ii. 28.

October, 1641. This month began the rebellion in Irelande, the Papistes makinge heade against the Kinge's loyall subiects; which rebellion was filled with most barbarous and cruell deedes.

1642. The 22nd of this August, 1642, erectum fuit Nottinghamiæ vexillum regale. Matt. xii. 25.

October. Rot. at Kinton 23 day.

November. Rot. at Branford 12 day.

Rot. at Swarston-bridge 5 day.

1643, Jan. Ashbie 17 day.

Mart ij. The 20th day the Hon'ble Lord Brooke slaine at the seige against Litchfield Close, which close was valiantly maintained till the 21st, and then took free quarter and with great honor marcht away.

Sept. 21, 1653. Richard Bennet and Sara Sales were married together by me Joseph Swetnam, according to the antient law of the Land.

April, A. D. 1656. Married before Holenfrey Yates, Justice of Peace, John Mayfield and Grace Crosby. Edward Daste and John Leechfield being witnesses.

Form of Marriage, as enjoined by Parliament during the Commonwealth of England, to take place from September 29th, 1653.

Man.

I, A. B. do here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all hearts, take thee, C. D. for my wedded wife; and do also, in the presence of God and these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband.

Woman.

I, C. D. do here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all hearts, take thee, A. B. for my wedded husband; and do also, in the presence of God and these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a loving, faithful and obedient wife.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 to 1830 inclusive.

	Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1821 ...	59	31	35	61	52
1822 ...	49	46	44	35	32
1823 ...	50	44	30	35	38
1824 ...	45	39	36	37	31
1825 ...	56	50	55	56	50
1826 ...	45	37	58	49	46
1827 ...	62	39	31	39	38
1828 ...	47	41	47	44	39
1829 ...	44	40	42	50	28
1830 ...	46	43	53	46	38
	503	410	431	392	392

Buried in 1818 ten persons, viz. three males and seven females, whose united ages amounted to 858 years.

List of Incumbents since the Reformation.

1564, July 9th. John Houghton.
 1576, January 20th. Charles Wood.
 1592, June 28th. Edward Bennett.
 1609, September 29th. Richard Kilbie.
 1617. John Chappell.
 1621. Gervase Hall.
 1632. Edward Willmot, D. D.
 1653. Joseph Swetnam. Ejected.
 1663. ——— Boylston, D. D.
 1672. Samuel Willes, ob. 1685. He was prebendary of Bobenhull in 1682. Samuel Willes published a sermon preached at the funeral of the Right Hon. Lady

Mary, daughter of Ferdinando, Earl of Huntingdon, and wife to William Jolliffe, of Caverswall Castle, county of Stafford, esq. preached at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, December 12th, 1678.

1692. Walter Horton.

1700. Michael Hutchinson, D. D.

1730. William Chambers.

17.... Joshua Winter. Joshua Winter was educated under Mr. Jollie, at Attercliffe Academy, near Sheffield. He afterwards conformed.

1774. Charles Hope.

1798. Charles Stead Hope; present incumbent.

A true copy of the terrier of the parish of All Saints' in Derby.

The salary which the minister is nominated to, is twenty marks a year. The parsonage house is an old building divided into two tenements, both of them together bring in the rent of £5. 15s. per annum. Communion plate, consisting of two large flagons, two cups, two patens, and one large dish; all of them silver gilt. Another old cup and paten of less size, silver gilt. A velvet covering for the altar, two stools to kneel upon, covered with velvet, two cushions of velvet for two large common prayer books lying on the altar every Sunday; a scarlet velvet clothing for the pulpit; a cushion of the

same, another brown velvet cushion for the pulpit. Two armed chairs for the vestry; a large bible, royal paper, morocco cover; a handsome common prayer book for the desk.

Delivered in September 10, 1770, according to an order received at the late Visitation, August 22nd, this same year.

Josh: Winter, Minister.

Daniel Glossop, }
 Matthew How, } Churchwardens,

Papers relating to the repair of the Chancel.

To the Right Reverend father in God
 John Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
 The humble petition of the Churchwardens of the p'ishe of All Saints', in Derby,

Humbly sheweth,

That the Chancel belonging to the Church of All Saints aforesaid, is in much decay, and unless speedily repaired, in great danger; the spars upholding the roof being many of them broken, the repairs of which chancel have been lately put upon the p'ish, which they doe beleeve in right they ought not to repaire.

Therefore humble pray that your Lordship will bee pleased to take the same into y'or considerac'on, and to appoynt which way the same ought and may bee repaired, and they shall daylie pray, &c.

John Storer.

Thomas Willimat.

Mr. Allestry's and Mr. Brandreth's award bet. All Saints' and Quarndon, concerning disputes bet. y'm.

Dated April 10th, 13th K. Charles I.

To all Christian people to whome this p'sent writeinge

indented shall come, Whereas John Lowe and Abell Toplis, Churchwardens of the parish of All Saynts, in Derby, of the one part, and John Walker, Richard Smyth, William Tabberer, Luke Chaloner, and others, inhabitants of Quarndon, owners of the tythe corne, within the said townshipp of Quarndon, have mutually referred themselves to the Awarde of us, William Allestrye and Richard Brandreth, for the endinge of certaine differences dependinge between them about the repayre of the Chancel of the parish church of All Saints, in Derby, aforesaid. Now we have taken upon us the endinge thereof, and have heard the allegac'ons of the said Churchwardens on the behalfe of themselves and the rest of the parish within Derby, and divers of the inhabitants of Quarndon on the behalfe of themselves and others, owners of the tythes there, doe finde that the said Churchwardens have already expended towards repayre of the said Chancel, the sume of £8. 6s. 8d. And we do order that the said John Walker, Richard Smyth, William Tabberer, and Luke Chaloner, shall forthwith pay the one halfe thereof to the said John Lowe and Abell Toplesse, in regarde that wee conceive that the tythes of Quarndon are of equall value to all the tythes, other ecclesiastical duties ariseinge within Derby, that belonge

to the rectory of All Saints', saveinge the mortuaries or other duties that shall arise or become payable for burials within the said Chancell. And for the avoydeinge of all further troubles for any thinge that is past, we do order that the owners of the tythes within Quarndon shall not be questioned for the payment of any thinge concerninge the reparations of the said Chancell for the tyme past, but that for the tyme to come they shall ever be at the one halfe of the charges to be expended about the same. And the Churchwarden of Quarndon shall be acquainted and made privy to the disbursements about the same, if hee please. And we do further order that they the said Inhabitants of Quarndon shall from the tyme of the date hereof be allowed unto them, and shall be lawfull for them to take to themselves the moyetye of all such sumes of money as shall be hereafter payed or due to be payed for any buryall within the said Chancell in regard they are to be at one halfe of the expences about the repayre thereof, but shall for any thinge before that tyme paid for any buryalls there no thinge shall be allowed unto them. In WITNESS whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and seales the tenth day of Aprill, in the 13 year of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, Ffrance and Ireland, Kinge, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno; Dom. 1637.

Signed Wm. Allestrye,
Ric: Brandreth.
Henry Ffranceys.

Sealed, subscribed, and published in the p'sence of

Grace and Peace in Xt. Jesus.

Fforasmuch as after a long expence of tyme, now by the wisdom of Commissioners, it is agreed upon and knowne unto y'ow what is the proportion of each one of y'or tythes. I hold it my dutie to putt y'ow in mynde of that which y'ou have before your eyes, the great decay of the Chancell of the Churches in Derby, whereunto you are chargeable for reparac'ons. These are therefore to require of each one of y'ow respectively (according to his due rate) to contribute thereunto, as necessity doth and shall require from tyme to tyme, for it would be a shame unto us, professing the religion of God, to suffer his houses of woorslipp to ruine, and not to repaire them; if not upon our owne prievate religious devotion, yet at least by our bond and dutie by virtue of lawe. I doubt not but you will have that respect unto mee and unto y'rselves, that I shall not be occasioned to trouble y'w hereafter, by reason of any neglect herein. And thus commending y'ow to the protec'on of the Almighty,

I rem.
Yo'r loving friend and ordinarie,
Thos. Coven: and Lichff.

Eccleshall Castle,
1 Mart. 1629.

ARMS of the see impaling
Quarterly, 1 and 4,, a goat's head erased.
2 and 3, *Ermine*.

A note of the landes and tenements belonging to All Saintes' Church in Darbie, in the Countie of Derby, geven heretofore towards the repaire of the said Church, the p'ticulars of what landes and tenements, together with the severalle rents reserved upon them, as alsoe how long they are leased out, doe hereunder follow according to the fourth article in the agreement made between the inhabitants of Darbie and the inhabitants of Quarndon, parishioners of the said Church, written in Darbie the xiiijth day of June, 1620, by the Churchwardens then being, Paul Ballydon and Joseph Parker, viz.

FIRST, one tenement, with all houses, edifices, buildings, swinesties and garden, thereto belonging, leased out to Mr. Edmund Bligh for xxi years, together with xiiij acres of inclosure lying in Normanton field,

	£.	s.	d.
and ij acres of land, the one lying in Normanton field, the other in Darbie, for which he paid xl' li fine, his lease beginning the 25th daye of March, 1604, and ending the 25th daye of March, 1625, at 40s. per ann.	2	0	0
Item, one tenement in the north end of the Rotton-row, next unto a tenement of the king's, containyng one chamber and one cellar, in the occupation of Richard Bestwig and Mr. Comins, without lease and geve yearlye rent, the chamber and cellar	0	5	0
Also one butcher's shop in the said tenement, in the occupation of Blake Johnson, which yeldeth the yearelie rent without lease, the sum of	0	16	8
Also one other butcher's shop in the said tenement in the occupation of Henry Ward, geveth yearelie rent 16 shi. 8d. 2 sh. of which the towne hath restis to the C.	0	14	0
Item, one tenement and orchard lying in the upper of St. Peter's p'rish, demised to Robartt Bateman for 21 yeares, beginning the 26th daij of Aprill, in the 4th yeare of his Maies Raigne over England, w'h yeldeth yearelie rent	0	12	0
Item, one tenement in St. Peter's p'rish adjoining to the next above, demised to Anthonie Spicer for xxi yeares, beginninge the 20th daye of March, in the 44th yeare of the Queene Elizabeth, and yeldeth yerelie rent the some of	0	8	0
Item, one other tenement in the south side of the Marie-gate, in the occupation of Widow Willowes, without lease, and yeldeth yearly rent	0	8	0
Item, one barne and garden lying in Newlands or Greene-lane, in the occupation of Mrs. Turner, together with one acre of arable land in Ditchfield, at Rowditch gap, p. annum, ij s. iiij d.			
Half an aker and a roode in the Park-field lying on Marton waye, on the west, per annum xix d.	0	1	7
Half an aker in the same feild, Edward Smith on the south, and Wm. More on the north, at xiiij d. p. ann. and set altogether for 21 yeares at 31s. 9d. p. ann. and 30 sh. fine, in the yeare 1605, as we find in the Church booke, and ending anno d'ni 1626	1	11	9
Item, one croft lying in the upper end of a lane that leadeth to Little Over from Mr. Leemings house, demised to Lawrence Brealie for 21 yeares, beginning the 20th day of March, in the 44th yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, and yeldeth yearlye rent	0	8	0
Item, a chiefe arising out of a barne and a croft neare unto St. Ellins, between the land of George Stringer on the south side, and John Francis on the north, and late in the tenure of Ottiwell Heyes, by yeare	0	2	0
Item, one garden lying neare Beckettwell lane, in the tenure of Robart Bruckhouse, and ajoyning to the land of the said Robart Bruckhouse, yeldeth p. annum	0	3	4
Item, the Chamberlains of the towne of Darbie pay to the said p'rish and Churchwardens by yeare x s. for half an aker of inclosure lying w'thin Mr. Ro: Bates land in Little Chester, afforetyme in the tenure of old Richard Heyes, and now of Mr. Bates, per ann.	0	10	0
Item, one aker of inclosure or meadow lying in Chester close, in the tenure of Henry Wandell, and sometyme before in the occupation of Robart Stringer, w'out lease, and yeldeth yearelie rent the sum of	0	6	8
Item, one aker and $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow, I saye one aker and halfe of meadow lying beyond Darwin in the east side of the same meadow,			

	£.	s.	d.
in the tenure of William Potter, without lease, and yeldeth yearlie rent	0	11	8
Item, one aker and a halfe lying in the said meadow, in the tenure of Henry Walker, a lease granted to him of them both, not sealed, who payeth yearlie for this aker and a halfe the some of	0	11	8
Item, ij lees lying in Couslie neare to the new pasture hedge on the west, in the tenure of Robart Wood, w'thout lease, and yeldeth yearlie rent, the some of	0	4	0
Item, one aker and a halfe arrable land lying in the Rundeth field (or rather the field called the p'cells) late in the tenure of Robart Stringer, now of William Walker, and yeldeth yearlie rent, old rent	0	3	6

	£.	s.	d.
Item, one aker of arrable land in the Parke field, late in the tenure of Robart Stringer, and now of the said William Walker, and held with the other give yearlij	0	2	4
There hath latelie been no rent paid for this last 2 akers and halfe of arrable land.			

Some totall of the whole p'mes £9 19 3^u

Thus you see as neare as we can gather, the lands and tenements belonging to our parish Church of All S'ts. in Darbie, pittie it is so faire . . . and should be so slenderlie p'vided for.†

Charities belonging to All Saints' parish.

Ash Francis	.....	3	0	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Bateman Sir Hugh	{ Property at Derby, messuages, &c. to the Goldsmiths' Comp. }	.....	6	gowns to poor widows	Paid by R. T. Bateman, esq.	
Beaumont Alice	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by Mr. Roger Cox.
Botham William	.....	0	16	0	.....	Paid by the Corporation.
Crowshaw Robert	Land	20	0	0	For a lecture	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Land	15	0	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	2	8	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Duffield William	2 houses in Friar-gate	15	10	0	} 6 gowns to poor	Will, 22nd December, 1639.
Ditto	1 ditto in Bag-lane	3	5	0		
Goodwin Francis	Rent charge	1	8	0	Four gowns	Will, 11th November, 1626.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0	12	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Harpur Joyce	£10.	0	10	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Hough Peter	.....	1	0	0		
Kilby Richard	.....	1	0	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Moore Isabel	{ 6 acres of land in Darley Slade }	44	0	0	{ For binding out poor } boys	Indenture, March 31, 1673.
Osborne Edward	Land at Chester Green	1	0	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	2	0	0	Minister for 2 Sermons	
Ditto	Rent charge	2	0	0	Poor	
Stone Elizabeth	{ Rent charge	0	10	0	Ten poor widows	Will, 12th July, 1717.
	{ Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by Mrs. Edge.
	{ Rent charge	0	6	8	Poor	Ditto Mrs. Thorpe.
Swetnam Rev. J.	Rent charge	0	16	0	Sixteen poor widows	Indenture, 21st Sept. 1652.
Walthall William	Rent charge	1	12	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge	1	4	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Ward Samuel	{ 5½ acres of land in Darley Slade }	43	0	0	Poor	Deed, 15 & 16th Aug. 1707.

Countess of Shrewsbury's Almshouse.—By indenture, bearing date 1st of March, 1599, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, granted to the Warden, Brethren, and Sisters of an almshouse at Derby, founded by the said Countess under letters patent, bearing date the 3rd of March, in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an annual rent of £100. to be issuing out of the manor of Little Longsdon, in the county of Derby, and after appropriating parts of the said rents to the said poor persons of the almshouse, she directed that 40s. thereof should be paid to the minister or curate of the church of All Saints, being a preacher, and in default thereof to the minister or curate of any of the other churches in Derby, being a preacher, for his pains to visit and see the said poor of the said almshouse there, to be kept in good order, according to the rules and orders of the said almshouse.

By the same deed, the said Countess also gave out of the said rent to five score of the other poor of the said town of Derby, 12d. each, to be yearly distributed on Good Friday. This is distributed under the direction of the mayor of Derby for the time being.

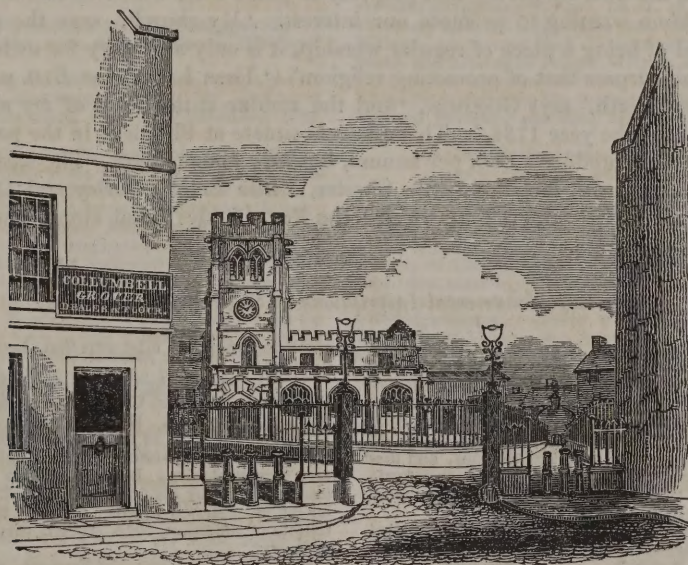
The alms people were to receive £1. 13s. 4d. each quarterly, and 20s. per annum for a gown. The warden was to have 20s. over and above as his salary for keeping clean the monument of the foundress. This almshouse was founded for the maintenance and support of eight poor men and

* This is a mistake, it should be £10. 2s. 7d.

† From Papers in a Chest in All Saints' Church.

four poor women. The original building, which was of stone, was taken down, and the present one erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, about the year 1777; before his death he gave an additional endowment of £50. per annum. The additional payment took place at Lady-day, 1811.

It has been justly remarked that "whatever convenience the interior of the present structure may now possess, the design of the front but ill accords with the nature of the establishment. The simplicity and modest plainness that should exist in a structure devoted to the purposes of charity, are sacrificed to a style of architecture, that would be more in character when employed in the entrance to a nobleman's park or pleasure grounds."



St. Alkmund's Church.—This church is situate at the north end of the town, in Bridge-gate. It is supposed to have been founded as early as the ninth century, in honour of Alkmund (son of Alured, the deposed king of Northumberland) who was slain in battle whilst endeavouring to reinstate his father. Fuller's account is this: "St. Alkmund (son of Alured, king of Northumberland) slain in a battle on the behalf of Ethelmund, viceroy of Worcester, pretending to recover lands against Duke Wolstan, who detained them, was therefore reputed Saint and Martyr. It would pose a good scholar to clear his title to the latter, who lost his life in a quarrel of civil concernment: on which account all battles betwixt Christians, such as are slain on one side may lay claim to martyrship. However, it befriended his memory that his body, translated (from Lilleshull, in Shropshire) to Derby, was believed to do miracles, being there with great veneration interred in a church called St. Alkmund, on the right hand as passengers (from the South) go over the bridge, whither the Northern people made many pilgrimages, till discomposed by the Reformation."

This church is undoubtedly the oldest in Derby, and though built posterior to the Saxon times, it is a very ancient gothic structure, with a square tower and embattled. The architecture appears to be the style of the 14th century. The spouts are formed of rude carved figures, and the string courses are ornamented with sculptured heads, and other sculptures, as ornaments, in different parts of the building. It consists of middle, north and south aisles: there are galleries on the north and south sides and west end, and the west gallery contains a good organ. In very early times this church was granted to the abbey of Derley, and continued till the dissolution, when Henry the Eighth seized it; and it rested in the crown till his daughter, Queen Mary, gave

it to the corporation of Derby, who have the presentation. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6s. 8d. This, as Mr. Hutton observes, must have been a mistake, or some of the emoluments were lost; for in the reign of George the First, the income was only £8. per annum, and divine service was performed once a quarter. Ever since the year 1712, it has enjoyed an endowment bequeathed by a gentleman of the name of Goodwin, which Mr. Hutton hands down to us in the following words: "An old bachelor, of the name of Goodwin, descended from an ancient family in Derby, possessed an estate of £60. a year. 'How will you dispose of your fortune?' says Mr. Cantrill, minister of St. Alkmund's. 'I am at a loss,' replied Goodwin, 'for I have no near relations.' Here was a fine opening for Cantrill to increase his income, and for Goodwin to save his soul, by giving that property to pious uses, which he could keep no longer. Eloquence is seldom wanting to promote our interest. 'My church,' says the parson, 'stands desolate; instead of being a place of regular worship, it is only a nursery for owls and bats. No act of charity can surpass that of promoting religion.' 'Then I will give £10. per annum to St. Alkmund's at my death,' says Goodwin, 'and the residue at the death of my nephew:' which last happened about the year 1734." This estate is situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, and at that time produced £60. per annum, but now about £210. The steeple contains six musical bells. The parish includes Little Chester, Little Eaton, Darley and Quarndon. The income is about £350. per annum: the vicar is the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, and the curate the Rev. Charles Robert Hope.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Alkmund's Church.

In the chancel, on the wall, is a white marble monument—Sacred to the memory of Eliza, the beloved wife of Thomas Parker Bainbrigg, esq. late of his Majesty's 24th infantry, and youngest daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. of the Honourable East India Company's service. She lived in entire dependence on the merits of a crucified Saviour, and died with a lively hope of enjoying through faith an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away, on the 3rd of May, 1824, aged 22.

ARMS. 1 and 4, *Argent*, a chevron embattled, between three battle axes, *Sable*, Bainbrigg. 2 and 3, a chevron between three leopards' faces, Parker—impaling—bary of six, *Argent* and *Sable*, a canton, *Ermine*, Marshall.

In the chancel.

This monument, erected to the memory of John Hope, Doctor of Physic, who departed this life the 15th day of July, 1710, and of his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Bainbrigg, of Lockington, in the county of Leicester, esq. who dyed the 21st day of July, 1707. Near this place lyes also inter'd Barbara, daughter of the said Dr. Hope, and Dorothy, his wife. They left issue two sons, William and John, and one daughter, Dorothy.

ARMS. *Or*, a chevron engrailed, *Sable*, int. three Cornish choughs, *Proper*. Hope, impaling—*A*. chevron embattled int. three battle axes, *Sable*, Bainbrigg.

Sacred to the memory of Anne Gisborne, wife of the late John Gisborne, esq. of this town, after a long series of ill health she died at Crakemarsh, in the county of Stafford, March 9th, 1800, aged 68, in full confidence of a blessed resurrection through the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and Redeemer of Mankind. Her genuine benevolence and unwearied charity will long continue to be remembered by the grateful poor, and her maternal love and affection will live for ever in the bosoms of her children.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Gisborne, esq. many years a vigilant Magistrate of this town and county, who died December 9th, 1760, aged 80. He first married Sarah, daughter of George Beardsly, of this town, esq. by whom he had no issue. To his second wife he married Temperance, daughter of Robert Packer, of Shellingford, in the county of Bucks, esq. by whom he had issue one son, who, in respect of their memories, and as a

small testimony of filial affection, hath erected this monument.

Near this place, by the side of his beloved parents, lie the remains of John Gisborne, esq. who died February 13th, 1779, aged 62. He married Anne, daughter of Mr. William Bateman, of this town, by whom he had eight children; four of whom only, two sons, and two daughters, survived him. It were hard to express the heavy loss sustained by his friends, his family, and in particular by his afflicted widow; who, as the only remaining tribute of affection, hath erected this monument to his memory.

Sacred to the memory of Frederic, second son of John and Millicent Gisborne, he died in this town upon Thursday morning the ninth of April, 1818, the twenty-first anniversary of his birth day! In him was seen the blessed work of the Holy Spirit, who for the Redeemer's sake, maketh "all things new" in the hearts of sinners.

ARMS and hatchments over these.

2, *Ermine*, lion rampant, *S*. collared, *A*. in canton, *V*. garb, *O*.

4, Gisborne—over all an escutcheon of pretence. *O*. three crescents each surmounted by an étoile of six, *G*. a dexter canton, *Az*. Bateman.

South wall of chancel.

Sacred to the memory of a sincere Xtian whose remains are deposited underneath this tablet. The Rev. William Cantrell, late of Stamford-baron, in the county of Northampton, many years rector of St. Michael's in the borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, and of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, who died January the 17th, 1787, in the 71st year of his age.

Underneath this place lies interred the body of Samuel Burton, esq. who died October 24th, 1751, aged 67. He was endued with many eminent virtues, and amiable qualities, his principles were religious, and worthy of imitation; he was modest, humble and courteous, a tender and obliging husband; and an indulgent master. This monument, sacred to his memory, is erected by his mournful relict. The above named served the office of high sheriff for this county in 1719, and his decease having rendered extinct in the male line, a family which had been very anciently seated in it, Joseph Sikes, esq. of Newark, Notts. as only surviving issue of Mr. Burton's first cousin in the female line, became the heir general of the family and estates.

ARMS. *Azure*, a crescent, *Argent*, within an orle of estoils, *Or*, Burton.

On the pavement within the communion rails, a flag for The Rev. William Cantrell, A. M. 50 years vicar of this church, died 31st of July, 1762, in the 78th year of his age.

Flags in the middle aisle.

William Hodgkinson, gent. and Joice, his wife, and Obadiah, their son. Obadiah died the 11th of July, 1723; Joice, died 13th of September, 1741; William, died 3rd of May, 17... William Hodgkinson, their son, died December 21, 1747, aged 25.

Rev. Thomas Wood, rector of Keyworth, Notts. died 23rd March, 1787, aged 43.

Thomas Manlove, A. M. of this town, died February 1, 1802, aged 72.

Susannah, his wife, died 9th March, 1823, aged 83.

Obadiah Hodgkinson, gent. died January 2, 1730, aged 61.

Rebeckah, his wife, died 20th December, 1736, aged 65.

Samuel, their son, died September 26, 1717, aged 5 yrs.

Alice Ludlam, her niece, died 10th February, 1717, aged 7 years.

In the middle aisle, opposite the pulpit, on a pillar.

Whereas for near fifty years Divine service hath been seldom performed in this Parish Church for want of a sufficient maintenance to support a residing Minister, the evil consequences whereof Mr. Samuel Goodwin, of this Parish, piously considering hath procured the Church to be made a Vicaridge, and endowed it with an Estate in the Parish of Eckington, in this County, upwards of the annual sum of forty pounds, and alsoe with a house in the Parish of St. Werburgh. This is therefore set up with the concurring voice of the Parishioners, to be an æternal monument of their gratitude, and to inform posterity hereof, that his memory may be always blessed among 'em as wee pray he may for ever be in the kingdom of heaven, MDCCXII.

In the middle aisle opposite to this pillar, are deposited the remains of Joseph Wright, esq. painter. He died August 29th, 1797, aged 62.

'His well earned merit in his works is shown,

Where taste and genius mark him for their own.'

Here are also likewise interred Anne, wife of the said Joseph Wright, who died August 17, 1790, aged 41. John, their son, who died March 22nd, 1798, aged 17. And Joseph, who died in his infancy.

North aisle, mural monuments.

This tablet was erected to perpetuate the memory of William Harrison, by his surviving acquaintance, and to mark their approbation of that integrity undeviatingly displayed by him in his earthly transactions. He departed this life June the 13th, 1821, aged 32 years.

In a vault near this place lie the remains of Eliza Millicent Wheeldon, who died on the 10th of March, 1795, aged 4 years. Also Mary Timison Wheeldon, who died on the 1st of March, 1808, aged 14 years, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wheeldon.

Near this place are interred the remains of several of the Parker family, originally of Little Eaton, in this parish, and amongst them Edmund Parker, who died September 25th, 1742, aged 61 years. And Isabella, his widow, who died February 1st, 1782, aged 81 years. Also their friend, Elizabeth Woolley, who died May 8th, 1798, aged 82 years.

On a flat stone, the date 1599.

On slabs.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Taylor, of Impingham, Cambridgeshire, died at Kedleston, 14th of March, 1792, aged 44.

John Bateman, esq. died 24th August, 1800, aged 70.

Sacred to the memory of William Harrison Wood, who departed this life April 12, 1809, in the 32nd year of his age.

Edmund Parker, citizen and bookseller of London, died 20th December, 1739, aged 60. Edmund Parker, his father; Elizabeth and Frances Parker, his sisters; Mr. Thomas Parker, his brother, lie interred here.

Edward Parker, died 3rd November, —.

On the west wall.

Hic juxta muri basin Johannes Jaques de Toton Genero: qui obiit Feb. v. MDCCVI. ætatis suæ LXXXIV. Etiam hic juxta jacet Corpus Elizabethæ Jaques filię Johannes Jaques supra scripti. Obiit 20^{mo} Sep^{bris} A. D. 1727. Ætatis suæ 53.

In a vault within the porch are deposited, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of Hannah Wright, eldest daughter of the late John Wright, gent. She was born on the 24th of September, 1732, and died on the 6th of November, 1810. In the same pious confidence, beside her friend and sister, are placed the remains of Anne Elizabeth Wright. She was born April 6th, 1739, and died May 8th, 1815.

In a family vault, within the porch, are deposited the remains of Richard Wright, M. D. of this place, he died February 2nd, 1814, aged 83 years. He was son of John Wright, gent. who died November 1st, 1767, aged 71 years, and brother to Joseph Wright, esq. whose remains are together deposited in the middle aisle of this church. This also is sacred to the memory of Sarah, the widow of Richard Wright: she died March 2nd, 1820, aged 82 years.

ARMS. *Sable*, on a chevron, engrailed, between three unicorns' heads erased, *Or*, as many spears' heads, *Azure*.

South aisle, mural monuments.

M. S. Near this place lyeth interred the body of Rebeckah Woolley, daughter and co-heir of Robert Westbrook, of Collingham, in the county of Nottingham, gent. first married to William Wilson, of Kn'tt. Thorpe, in the county of Leicester, esq. and after his decease, without children, married a second time to William Woolley, of Derby, esq. by whom she had two sons, William and John, both living at her death, which was the 20th October, 1716, ætat. 62.

ARMS on the hatchment above. *Sable*, a chevron, *Vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*, between three maidens' heads, couped, *Proper*, crined of the second. Woolley—impaling—*Gules*, two bars, *Argent*, each charged with three masicles of the first; on a canton, *Or*, a leopard's face, Westbrook.

South aisle, on slabs affixed to the wall.

In memory of Lewis Latuffiere of this parish, gent. who died February 28th, 1808, aged 73 years.

'For I know that my Redeemer liveth.'

In memory of Dorothy, relict of Lewis Latuffiere, who died the 6th of December, 1813, aged 54 years. She walked innocently and departed in peace, and believed verily to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Mary, the wife of Lewis Latuffiere, of this parish, gent. who died July 31st, 1791, aged 65. To whose memory it would be unjust not to record that complacency of temper, and fidelity, with which she cultivated and improved (for a series of years) the minds, and manners of those, entrusted to her care. Let this marble also record the exemplary resignation to the divine will, under a long and severe illness, with which she closed this life.

Near this place lie the remains of Thomas Edward Radford, late of Ashover, in this county, Surgeon, who departed this life July 17th, 1797, aged 41 years. Also the remains of Martha Radford, sister to the above, who died February 1st, 1798, aged 43 years.

An affectionate tribute of respect, to the memory of Anna Maria Archdall, by an attached friend.

Near this spot an humble stone tells when she left this world for a better.

On a very neat mural monument.

To the memory of Richard Archdall, esq.; formerly of the Irish and latterly of the Imperial Commons' House of Parliament; who closed an exemplary life on the 8th of February, 1824, aged 78 years, at Tours, in France, where his remains are interred. The admiration of his friends during his life, and their sincere regret on account of his death; bear testimony to his talents and virtues. Let those who knew him endeavour to imitate his numerous excellencies, for instructive eloquence is convey-

ed by the voice of death. This tablet is raised to the memory of their parent, near the spot which contains the ashes of their beloved mother, by the dutiful and affectionate respect of their children.

On the pavement.

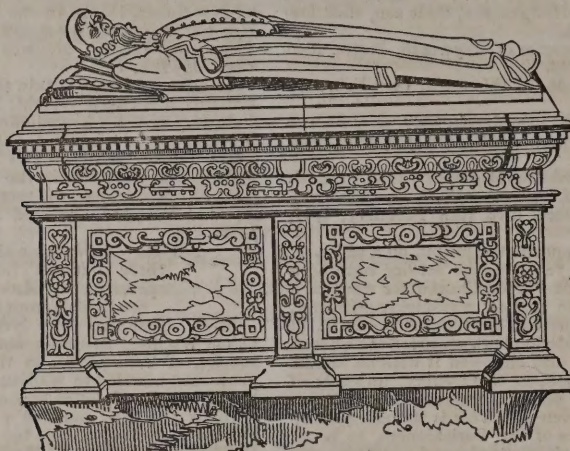
Here lies the body of Mrs. Anna Maria Archdale, daughter to the Earl of Hallifax, and wife of Richard

Archdale, esq. M. P. She died on the 16th September, 1805, aged 45 years. Move not this stone.

ARMS. *Sable*, a chevron, *Ermine*, between three talbots passant gardant, *Or*.

CREST. A wolf's head, issuing from a ducal coronet.

MOTTO. "Data fata secutus."



To the wall in the east end of the south aisle is erected a worthy tomb of alabaster, well adorned with carved work, upon it is the effigy of a man in his gowne, and a booke in his left hand, his head resting upon his right hand, and under his head a booke. In two tables on the side of the monument has been a deal of writing in gold letters, but now not to be taken. On the north end of the tombe in a shield, the following empaled coate of armes, vizt. *Ermine*, a chief, *Gules*, and a labell of five points, for Bullock, empaling a fesse engrailed between six cross crosslets. Crest, seems to be a sheaf of arrows in a coronet. Near by upon an alabaster gravestone is circumscribed :

Here lyeth Elizabeth, late wife of John Bullock, of Derley, esq. which Elizabeth dyed the 11th day of August, 1582. She had issue three sons and three daughters, two of which daughters dyed before her, and lye here by their uncle: Elizabeth was daughter of William Pireson, of London, and Anne, his wife, daughter of William Carkerke, gent.: William and Anne had issue five sons and three daughters. Anne after married Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, knt. and had issue by him one son. Upon the face of the stone is a verse of God's word, Job ix. 19. And under it vincet post funera vertus.

In the north aisle upon a gravestone.

Here lyeth the body of Susannah, wife of Thomas Stanley, and daughter of Edmund Parker, of Little Eaton, gentleman. She dyed the 17th August, 1659.

Upon another.

Hic jacet corpus Edwardi filij Edwardi Parker gen: obiit 24 die Aprilis, Anno Domini 1688, ætatis sue 20. Hic etiam jacet corpus Marie uxoris Edwardi Parker, obiit 30 die Novemb: Anno Dom: 1690, Anno ætat. 30.

Upon the south wall in a tablet of alabaster.

Here lyeth the bodye of Francis Goodwin, of this parish, twice bailiffe of Derby, he dyed the 11th December, 1626, aged 78. In the middle isle also lyeth buried Isa-

bell, his wife, aged 62: they lived in holy wedlock 42 yeares: had issue three sons and one daughter, vizt. Eliz: Samuel, Thomas, Francis, who dyed 10th April, 1619. Near to her lyeth Thomas, Master of Arts, Parson of Kirklangley, he died the 28th of November, 1621, aged 31. Samuel, dyed the 28th May, 1624, aged 37, buried in Leigh church, in Staffordshire. Elizabeth, wife to Richard Brandreth, dyed the 11th Febr: 1632, aged 49, and lyeth near her mother: Francis, yet living: which Richard Brandreth and William, eldest son of Samuel, caused this monument to be erected.

By it is an old fframe hanging up, and a Lozenge *Ar*. three bores' heads erased erect, *S*. a mullet, *G*. empaling In 1611, these arms are said to have been in this church, *Ermine*, on a fesse, *S*. three mullets, *A*. impaling — *A*. a bend, *S*. Round these arms was inscribed:

Anthony Lister, gentleman, and Alice, his wife. They had issue Henry Anthony Lister, which Anthony dyed the 30th day of November, 1592. Alice, his wife, dyed Ao. Dom. 1600, and left four sones and four daughters, vizt. Anthony, Henry, Richard, William, Alice, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary. On another hatchment was—per pale indented, *S*. and *Ermine*, over all a chevron frette, *Or*. for Mackworth.

Vide Vis. of Derbysh: 1611.
Harl. MSS.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

The register of this parish is exceedingly neat. The writing, in places, is beautiful. On the first page of the register is written the following,

Capitulum sive Constitutio Ecclesiastica, per Archiepiscopum Episcopos et reliquum clerum, &c. de registris in Ecclesiis saluæ custodiæ committendis.

Quia registra in Ecclesiis (quorum permagnus usus est) fideliter volumus custodiri, primum statuendum esse putamus ut in singulis visitationibus admoneantur ministri et economici ecclesiarum de iniunctionibus regis ea in re diligentius observandis. Deinde ut libri ad hunc usum destinati quo tutius reservari et ad posteritatis memoriam propagari possint, et pergameno sumptibus parochianorum in posterum conservantur; non modo ex veteribus libris cartaceis transcripta nomina eorum qui regnante serenissimâ domina nostra Elizabetha, aut baptisimæ aqua abluuntur, aut matrimonio copulantur, aut ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ beneficio affecti sint, suo ordine sumptibus parochianorum inscribantur; sed eorum etiam qui in postero, baptizati, vel matrimonio coniuncti aut sepulti fuerint. Ac ne quid vel dolo commissum, vel omisum negligentem redarguatur, quæ per singulos hebdomedas in hisce libris inscripta nomina fuerint, ea singulis diebus dominicis post preces matutinas aut vespertinas finitas, aperte et distincte per ministrum legantur die ac mense quibus singula gesta sunt sigillatim adiectis. Postquam autem paginam aliquam integram multorum nominum inscriptio compleuerit, tum ministri tum gardianorum ipsius parochiæ subscriptionibus volumus eam communiri. Idemque in transcriptis ex veteribus libris cartaceis, paginis singulis fieri, sed diligenti ac fidei prius habita collatione, neque vero in uniuscuiusquam custodia librum illum, sed in cista publica, eaque trifariam obserata reservandum putamus. Ita ut neque sine ministro gardianus, nec sine utrisque gardianis minister quicquam possit innovare. Postremum est ut exemplar quotannis cuiusque anni auctæ nominum inscriptionis ad Episcopum diocesarii registrum per gardianos infra mensem post festum Paschatis transmittatur et sine feodo ullo recipiatur, atque in Archivis Episcopi fideliter custodiatur. Quicumque vero in premissis aliquo deliquerit, is ut delicti qualitas jusque postulaverit puniatur. Quod quidem capitulum sive constitutio omniaque et singula in eisdem contenta, Regia Majestas per suas literas patentes gerentes dat, apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Januarii anno regni sui 40, ratificavit, confirmavit, ac stabilivit, ipsaque ab omnibus regni sui subditis utriusque provinciæ, Cantuariensis et Eboracensis, quatenus eorum aliquem conserunt, diligenter exequenda ac observanda autoritate sua regia proposuit, promulgavit et per easdem literas patentes sic per eos observari præcepit, iniunxit et mandavit prout in eisdem literis patentibus sigillo magno Angliæ sigillatis plenius liquet et apparet. Descriptum erat hoc Registrum per Thomam Swetnamum ministrum hujus Ecclesie Sancti Alkmundi Derbie, juxta vetus exemplar, Elia Bradshawe et Roberto Sleighæ Gardianis. A. D. 1598. Sit Deo gloria, laus et honor. Amen.

Translation.

A Capitulum or Ecclesiastical Constitution, by the Archbishop, the Bishops and the rest of the Clergy, &c. concerning the safe custody of registers in Churches.

Because we are desirous that the registers in churches (which are of great importance) should be faithfully preserved, we think proper in the first place to declare, that in all visitations the ministers and churchwardens should be instructed in the royal injunctions which are diligently to be observed in that matter. In the second place, that the books destined for this purpose, may be the more safely kept and preserved for the information of posteri-

ty, let them be for the future formed of parchment, at the expense of the parishioners, and not only let the names of those who were baptized, or were married, or were buried during the reign of our most serene mistress, Elizabeth, be transcribed from the old paper books in their due order at the parish expense, but the names of all who in future may be baptized, married or buried. And, lest any error should be committed, either through design or negligence, let those names that have been inserted during each week in these books, be read openly and distinctly by the minister on each Lord's day, at the close of morning and evening service, and let the day and month be added to each circumstance severally. Moreover when the inscription of many names shall have filled up any whole page, then we order that such page shall be verified by the subscribing of the names of the minister and churchwardens. The same is to be done in every page of transcriptions from the old paper books, each page to be first carefully collated with the original, nor is the register book to be committed to the custody of any individual, but we order that it be kept in a public chest, and preserved under three locks; so that no churchwarden without the minister, nor the minister without both the churchwardens can open it. Lastly, a copy of the inscription of such names through each year must annually be made and transmitted by the churchwardens to the registry of the Bishop of the diocese, and there received without the payment of any fee, and carefully preserved in the archives of the bishop. Whoever shall transgress in any of these particulars, let him be punished according to the extent of his transgression. This capitulum or constitution, is issued under the letters patent of her royal majesty, ratified, confirmed and established at Westminster, in the fortieth year of her reign, &c.

This register was written out by Thomas Swetnam, minister of this church of St. Alkmund, at Derby, according to the ancient copy—signed, Elias Bradshawe and Robert Sleigh, churchwardens, 1598. Glory, praise and honour be to God.

1580. Johanna uxor Richardi Buxtoni de p'va Eton peperit uno partu tres filios quorum unus baptizatus: Maii 10.

1580. Johannah, the wife of Richard Buxton, of Little Eaton, brought forth two children at a birth, of whom one was baptized May 10.

1592. Sepultus est Thomas Ball qui centissimum et decimum vixisset annum Nov. 17.

1592. Thomas Ball was buried, who had lived to the age of 110, November 17.

Incipit pestis pestifera.

The plague began.

Obiit mortem Margeria Cotes Ffeb. 2, prima ex peste.

Margery Cotes died the first of the plague, Feb. 2.

N. B. Ninety-one died of the plague in this parish.

1593. Octob. 4. Hic desinit pestis pestifera. Sit Deo Gratia.

1593, October 4. The dreadful plague terminated. Thanks be to God.

1600. Dimersus est Henricus Howley molendarius apud Derleyam et Sepultus Julii 10.

1600. Henry Howley, the miller, was drowned near Darley, and buried July 10.

1604. Sepultus est Rolandus Cotton legis peritus erat vir pius et honestus. Apr. 21.

1604. Roland Cotton, a pious and honest lawyer, died April 21.

1605. Johannis Hollingham successit Thom: Swetnam 29 Sep'bris minist. hujus Ecclesie.

1605. John Hollingham succeeded Thomas Swetnam on the 29th September, as minister of this church.

1616. Sepultus puer inventus Parvæ Cestriæ in agris.

1616. A boy found in the fields at Little Chester was buried.

1622. Sepultus Johannes Fletcher in fluvio submersus vit: inebriatus.

1622. John Fletcher was buried, who lost his life in the river, while drunk.

1624. Mense Augusti Campanarium Sanct' Alkmundi denuo reconditum est, et Campana quarta refusta. Henrico Coke Ministro, Thoma Burne et Samuele Storer Economicis, Roberto Caddow et Josepho Reeve operariis, et finitum est opus integrum decimo quarto die ejusdem mensis Augusti 1624, quo die Rex Jacobus una cum Carolo Principe, et villam Derbeyam in progressu intraverunt et duas noctes in eadem villa,tantes.

1624. In August, the belfry of St. Alkmund was finally repaired, and a fourth bell was cast. Henry Coke being minister, Thomas Burney and Samuel Storer, churchwardens, Robert Caddow and Joseph Reeve the workmen, and the whole work was completed on the 14th day of August, 1624. On which day, king James, together with prince Charles, entered the town of Derby in their progress, and remained in this town two nights.

1625. Incunte hoc anno obiit Jacobus Magnæ Brit : et Hibernie princeps pacificus.

1625. At the commencement of this year died James, king of Great Britain and Ireland. A pacific prince.

1626. My dear and only son, Henry Coke, a full Minister and Preacher of the worde of God, having accomplished the full age of twenty-six years, died of the bleeding of a veine broken inwardly the thirtieth day of July. (Let my soul dye the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his) and was buried in the east end of the chancel of St. Alkmund's church.

1627. This year the bellframe was againe new made and finished the 25th of Ffebruary, by George Wragg, the workman. Thomas Waite and Thomas Sale being Churchwardens.

1630. About this time was borne Charles, the eldest sonne of our Sovereigne Kinge Charles, whom God bless and preserve.

1633. Whereas Katherine, the wife of Nathaniel Bate, of Little Chester, within the parish of St. Alkmund's, Derby, being great with childe, and (by reason of her health) very infirm and weak, and therefore not able to feed upon fish meat without apparent injury (as I am credibly informed) I do therefore by these presents permit (so far forth as by the statutes of the kingdom I may) unto the said Katherine Bate to provide for herself, and to feed upon such flesh meates, as by the said statute are licensed, in this case, during all the time of her sickness, and no longer. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. H. Coke. Minister and Preacher of the word of God in the Parish of St. Alkmund aforesaid.

1637. The plague began in Derby this year.

1652. Josephus Swetnam venerandus pastor Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum donavit huic parochiæ St. Alkmundi decem Solidos inter decem viduas egenas die passionis Christi quotannis distribuendos. Cujus pii muneris constituit Gilbertum Ward, et Samuelem Goodwin, et eorum heredes esse fidei Commissarios in perpetuum.

1652. Joseph Swetnam, the reverend pastor of the church of All Saints, gave to this parish of St. Alkmund, ten shillings, to be distributed yearly among ten poor widows on the day of the Passion of Christ. Of which pious gift he appointed Gilbert Ward and Samuel Goodwin and their heirs to be perpetual trustees.

1658. Isaac Selden, Clerk, came to Derby on Saturday the 14th day of August, anno Domini, 1658, and by mutual consent was elected and chosen Minister of the Parish Churches of St. Alkmund and St. Michael, in Derby. (Here follows a long paragraph in short hand, signed Richard Boothhouse.)

1666. Buried Xtofer Nayler, who by his last will and test : gave unto the parishes of St. Alkmund and St. Michael's, in Derby, the sume of twenty shillings per ann. for ever, to be paid upon every 25th day of December, for the use of the poor of the said parishes, and hath tyed his late dwellinge house, situate in the p'she of St. Michael's aforesaid, for the true payment thereof. October 12th.

1712. Baptized Elizabeth and Honeylove, the daughters of John Key. November 5th.

Note, Elizabeth was about three years old. The reason why she was baptized at the same time in the church with Honeylove the infant was this. I had sometye before preached concerning baptism, and proved that the dissenting teachers have no authority to baptize, and consequently that children that had been sprinkled by 'em ought to be baptized by an Episcopal Minister. The father was so fully convinced by what was said, that he came to me and desired me to baptize the said child.

1713. Buried Dorothy Henshaw, servant to Mr. Charnells, who had the misfortune to be poisoned by tasting Ratsbane, which she had bought at the request of a neighbour for that neighbour's use.

1718. Baptized Mrs. Cavendish's black Fortunatus Charles. He was a negro of Guinea, in Africk, and was brought over from Barbadoes by her daughter, Mrs. Bates. He was buried August 13th, same year.

1720. Buried Jane Cressop, who was killed by the Colloquinteda, or Bitter Apple, which she took to procure an abortion. God give others better grace.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 to 1830 inclusive.

	Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1821	62	63	37	33	89
1822	62	55	38	37	54
1823	59	65	23	33	82
1824	62	78	30	43	72
1825	103	71	60	45	82
1826	93	89	54	44	67
1827	85	81	47	50	63
1828	97	75	56	43	85
1829	77	88	42	42	79
1830	74	71	38	40	57
	774	736	425	410	730

List of Incumbents.

1556 John Mariatte.
1557 Moore.
1586 Thomas Swetnam.

1605 John Hollingham.
162- Henry Coke.
1658 Isaac Seldon.

1712 Henry Cantrell.
1773 Thomas Manlove.
1802 Charles Stead Hope, present vicar.

A copy of the terrier of the lands, messuages and rights belonging to the Vicarage of St. Alkmund's, in Derby, and now enjoyed by the present Vicar.

Imprimis, A vicarage house, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances.

Item, A house, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby, now in the tenure of Mrs. Thornhill.

Item, A freehold estate with a house, barn, stable and other appurtenances, situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, containing by the survey of the commissioners for the inclosing of the common fields, &c. of Eckington aforesaid, 126 a. 3 r. 16 p. which said estate was settled upon the said vicarage, by Mr. Samuel Goodwin. The several particulars of which settlement are registered at Lichfield. The title deeds of the said estate are in the possession of the Corporation of Derby.

Item, A pension or yearly payment of £7. 6s. 8d.

Item, Another pension of £6. 13s. 4d. both which pensions are now paid to the Vicar by the Corporation of Derby according to the grant of Queen Mary.

Item, For every marriage by banns a customary fee to

the Vicar, 2s. 6d.; for every publication of banns, 1s.; for every marriage by license, 5s.; for every churching and registering a baptism, 1s. 4d.; for every burial in the church, 2s.; for every burial in the church-yard, 1s.; and 4d. for registering.

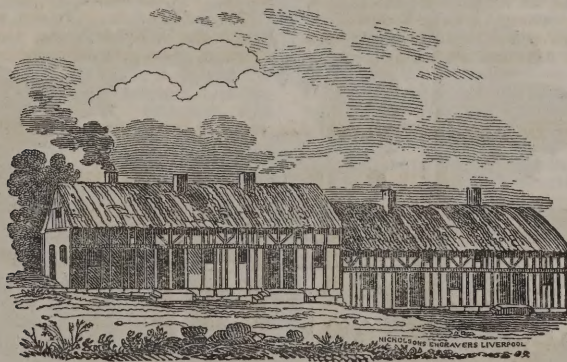
Item, The Easter Roll is also paid to the Vicar in the following manner; for every house, 1d.; garden, 1d.; every communicant of 16 years of age, 2d. All these rights and dues are now enjoyed by the present Vicar, and of other rights he is not able to set forth.

This is a true terrier of all the lands, tenements and rights belonging to the said vicarage of St. Alkmund's, and exhibited at the Visitation of the Honourable and Right Rev. Father in God, James Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, holden at Derby, the 8th day of July, 1800.

Witness our hands { James Manlove.
Edward Cokayne.

Charities belonging to St. Alkmund's Parish.

Ash Francis	Rent charge	0 18 8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Botham William . .	Rent charge	0 5 8	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Crowshawe Richard .	Land . .	1 10 0	3 poor, 3s. every 5th Sunday.	Ditto ditto.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	0 16 0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Glossop Anthony . .	Rent charge	0 4 0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Nayler Christopher . .	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 4th February, 1666.
Osborne Edward . . .	Land . .	0 6 8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Parish land	4 a. 2 r. 36½ p.	16 0 0	Poor	Deed, 1637.
Shrewsbury Countess of	Land . .	0 13 4	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Swetnam Rev. J. . . .	Rent charge	0 10 0	Ten poor widows	1652.
Walthall William . . .	Rent charge	0 10 8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge	0 8 0	Poor	Ditto ditto.



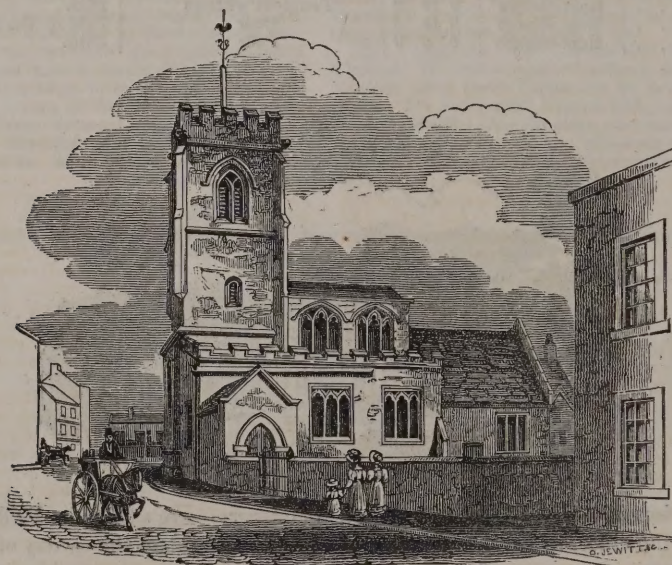
Wilmot's Almshouses, formerly called the Black Almshouses—are situate in Bridge-gate, Derby. Robert Wilmot, the elder, of Chaddesden, by his will, bearing date the — day of July, 1638, and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, in the same year, gave to his son, Edward Wilmot, and his heirs, all the tithe of corn, grain and hay arising within the limits of the manor of Denby, in the county of Derby, and appointed that his said son and his heirs should, out of the rents and profits thereof, pay the several sums of 12d. a piece weekly, from his decease, to ten poor people, viz. six poor men and four poor women, of good and honest life, by him already placed in ten little houses, situate in Bridge-gate, Derby, which houses he had built for the said number of poor people to dwell in, and to be maintained by such weekly allowance; and he ap-

pointed that when any of the said poor people should die, his said son and his heirs should, within a month, appoint others in their room. And he appointed that out of the rents and profits of the said tithes, his said son and his heirs should every year, at Christmas, give to every of the said poor men and women a black gown, faced with red, of the like cloth as the poor people then in the said houses used to wear, or otherwise 10s.; to the men every two years a red cap, of about 2s. a piece, similar to the caps then worn by them, and should also provide yearly, at Christmas, thirty yards of linen cloth at 12d. the yard, to be distributed amongst the said ten poor people; and should also provide a dinner yearly for the said poor at Christmas, or otherwise allow every of them 8d. for the same. And he further appointed that his son and his heirs should, for ever, out of the rents and profits of the said tithes, repair the said houses so often as need should be.

Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. is the present owner of the tithes of Denby, mentioned in the founder's will; and in respect thereof, pays to each of the eight alms people 1s. a week, and yearly, at Christmas, 13s. 8d. each, instead of the gown, cloth, and dinner; and the men are entitled to a cap each every two years.

Each of the eight alms people also receive of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. 6d. a week, making in the whole the annual sum of £13. mentioned in the award of 1729. The almshouses are kept in repair by Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. who took down the old houses, (represented in the cut) and erected a new range of buildings in their stead, for the accommodation of eight poor persons, four men and four women, A. D. 1814, at an expense of more than £250.

Linacre's Charity.—George Linacre, by will, bearing date the 27th of September, 1703, left a messuage and 19 a. 3 r. 21 p. of land in Findern, now let for £31. 10s. 6d. and a messuage, &c. which lets for £5. to put forth two poor boys, being the sons of honest inhabitants in the town of Derby. All the parishes partake of the benefit of this charity.



St. Michael's Church stands in Queen-street, about midway between the churches of All Saints' and St. Alkmund's, and, like the latter, was a member to Darley abbey, until it was seized by Henry the VIII. This church is a gothic structure, with a square tower and embattled. It is very ancient and built upon a small scale, but at what time it was erected cannot exactly be determined. About the latter end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century it was

given by one of the Freschevilles, to the convent of Darley. In the first year of Queen Mary's reign she gave this church to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Derby. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books £4. 14s. 11d. according to Ecton £11. 6s. 8d. and yearly tenths 9s. 6d. This church was united with St. Werburgh's; it contains about two hundred and eighteen sittings. Service was performed in 1791 once a month, now alternately morning and afternoon, every Sunday. There is also a lecture on Tuesday evening. The steeple contains three small bells. The patronage of this church is now vested in the crown. The present vicar is the Rev. John Gar-ton Howard. The living was augmented, by a private benefaction of £400. royal bounty £400. and by a parliamentary grant of £2000. and it is now worth about £200. per annum.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Michael's Church.

In the north aisle of the church.

To the memory of Samuel Hickling, late of this place, grocer, he died August 28th, 1783, aged 44. And of Anne, his wife, daughter of the late Rev. John Fletcher: she died November 5th, 1770, aged 32. Also of Mary, his second wife: she died April 21st, 1791, aged 42. And Mary, his daughter, by Mary his wife: she died April 12th, 1792, aged 17.

On the west wall.

Beneath is deposited the mortal part of Joseph Evans, he was a strict maintainer of social duties, and an eminent instance of industry and piety; having educated his numerous family in the pure principles of Xtianity, exhibited by precept, enforced by example, he entered on eternal life 4th December, 1790, aged 57. Also Sarah, his wife, died 15th of March, 1821, aged 84. In the same vault are interred John, eldest son, Elizabeth, youngest daughter, and Joseph, third son, to the abovesaid Joseph Evans. John, displaying the most prominent talents, was cut off at the age of 20 years.

Here lies the body of Anne, wife of George Oldham, who died November 14th, 1791, aged 44 years. Also nine of their children are interred here, viz. Thomas, Mary, Robert, George, Dorothy, Dorothy Topliss, Elizabeth, Frances and John.

On the south wall.

In a vault under the Churchwardens' and the two adjoining seats, are deposited the remains of Richard Wright, surgeon, who died the 1st, of December, 1770, aged 68. Also of Frances, his wife, who died 6th of May, 1772, aged 61. They had issue one son and two daughters, viz. Richard Wright, M. D. F. R. S. and late one of the Physicians to St. George's Hospital, London, who died 14th October, 1786, aged 46. Elizabeth, who died January 4th, 1766, aged 25, and Mary, the survivor, who married Captain John Wilson, of the Royal Navy.

In the middle aisle.

In a vault under the seats next the desk lie the remains of William Hope, Doctor of Physic, and Jane, his wife. He died February 1st, 1776, aged 75: she May, 27th, 1779, aged 72. They had issue seven sons, and two daughters, of whom are here interred Mary, the eldest daughter, who died July 3rd, 1772, aged 41: and also Robert, the fourth son, who died December 1st, 1777, aged 40.

Restored to the dust and natural level of mankind, and freed from its mortal inquietudes, in the transporting hope of a joyful resurrection, here rests the body of William Goodman, Esq're, late of Little Eaton, near this place, he was a most indulgent and tender husband, a sincere and affectionate brother, a faithful and disinterested friend, his ear was ever open to the complaints of distress, and his generous and benevolent heart was equally ready with his amply bestowing hand to relieve the wants of the needy and oppressed; he was not without some few failings, but they were eminently counterbalanced by his numerous virtues, he died sincerely regretted and lamented, by every relation and friend, and left behind him a character to which all should be studious of attaining, that of an honest man, thus universally esteemed and beloved, with the most calm resignation to the will of his divine Maker, he departed this transitory life the 15th day of October, 1779, ætatis suæ 40 anno.

On slabs on the ground. In the chancel near the altar.

Here lyeth the body of Nathaniel Edwards, son of Nathaniel Edwards, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the ninth day of May, anno Dom. 17... in the eighth year of his age.

Here lyes the body of Anne Allin, daughter of Abraham Allin, and Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1701, aged 23.

Here lieth the body of Mary Tomlinson, who departed this life the 9th day of April, 1767, aged 15: she was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Tomlinson, of this town, gent. by Jane, his wife. Also the said John Tomlinson, who died the fourth day of April, 1776, aged 46. Also the said Jane Tomlinson, who died the 23rd day of September, 1776, aged 45. Also Constance Harpur Tomlinson, the only surviving child of the abovenamed John and Jane, who died the 10th day of November, 1777, aged 22. Also Martha, the second daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Hargreave, of Manchester, who died December 25th, 1821, aged 20 years.

Here lyeth the body of Mary Lambert, who departed this life December 13, An. Dom. 1717, aged 35.

In a vault underneath are deposited the remains of William Collumbell, sen. who departed this life the 12th November, 1814, in the 81st year of his age. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life October 7th, 1818, in the 79th year of her age.

Exuviae mortales Johannis Litchford hic juxta sunt depositæ. Animus ei erat liberalis satis et generosus, virtute magis quam sanguine inclaruit. Honestis tamen parentibus fuit oriundus aurea gaudentibus mediocritate. Diem is clausit extremum Septem'ris 10 anno ætatis septuagesimo, salutis recuperatæ 1702. Hic juxta pariter est recondita Elizabetha Litchford uxor ejus clarissima. Cui supremum Numen amore, cultu et laudibus dignis prosequi semper erat in votis et quæ exequabatur fœdera tori illibata conservavit. Charitatem in omnes munificam et vere Xtianam coluit exercuitque. Morti tandem succubuit prolis expers Nov'is 15 anno ætatis 65, D'ni Xti 1709. Hoc marmor utriusque memoriæ sacrum esse voluit et pietatis et religionis ergo posuit Nepos Georgius Oldham.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Hannah Rowland, daughter of Robert Litchford, esq.: she died November 27th, in the year of our Lord 1733, aged 22.

Here lieth the body of Anne Lacy, wife of William Lacy, gent. who died the 20th September, 1788, aged 82. Also of the above William Lacy, gent. who died March 7, 1790, aged 82. Also Sally Maria, the wife of William Wood, gent. and grand-daughter of the above William Lacy, who died August 8th, 1817, aged 44.

In the vault underneath lieth the body of John, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah Evans, who died 27th January, 1784, aged 20 years. Also of Elizabeth, their youngest daughter, who died 23 March, 1784, in 5th year of her age. Likewise Joseph, their third son, who died 26 January, 1793, aged 30. Also Sarah, their second daughter, who died 28th April, 1822, aged 52.

In memory of Mrs. Hannah Granger, the second wife of Mr. Benjamin Granger: she died November 24th, 1748, aged 44. Also of the abovesaid Mr. Benjamin Granger: he died October 11th, 1761, aged 88.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

This register begins in 1559, on the cover of it is this entry, "May 17th, 1722, Hannah, the daughter of Henry Burton, jun. was born neither by land nor sea.

1563. It appears that this parish was also visited by the plague and suffered very severely, since no less than twenty-one persons are reported to have died of it. It began in the month of May and ended in that of August.

Memorandum. That there was collected the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1659, in the parish church of St. Michael's, in Derby, the summe of sixteene shillings and two-pence, towards the reliefe of the distressed inhabitants of the market town of Southwold, alias Soulby, in Suffolk, which money was paid in according to order to Mr. Robert Parker, then Major of Derby, and an acquittance taken under his hand for the receipt thereof. Witness, Richard Haughton.

Mary Gretton, a countrey maiden, living at Mackworth, having her leg broke by a fall off a horse starting

at the shott of a musket, dyed and was buried at St. Michael's, in Derby, October 20th.

Memor'. That there was collected in the parish of St. Michael's, in Derby, October 4, 1660, the summe of ten shillings and ten-pence towards the relief of several families in Bydenhale, in Staffordshire, who had sustained great loss by fire, and had procured letters patent from his gracious Majestie Charles the Second, to that purpose.

Memorandum. That there was collected in the parish church of St. Michael's, in Derby, February 24, 1661, the sume of one pound ten shillings and sixpence halfpenny, towards the rebuilding of the church of Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

May 26th. The same day there was collected in the parish church of St. Michael's, in Derby, towards a fire in Mountsorrell, the sume of 18s. 2d.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 to 1830 inclusive.

	Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1821	5	7	14	13	22	
1822	10	6	11	11	15	
1823	7	5	10	6	6	
1824	8	13	9	9	11	
1825	14	8	19	18	9	
1826	11	5	23	17	11	
1827	9	4	12	11	5	
1828	13	4	15	11	13	
1829	4	5	22	13	11	
1830	8	7	15	12	13	
	89	64	150	121	116	

List of the Vicars of St. Michael.

1536. Nicholas Bartilmew.
1611. Joseph Booth, died August 14th.
1613. George Dale.
1619. Henry Coke.
1660. Isaac Selden.
1662. Nathaniel Macham, *per sigillum magnum*.
1685. Francis Ward.
1689. James Walker.

1710. John Bradbury.
1719. Henry Burton.
1722. William Lockett.
1752. John Seale.
1775. Charles Hope.
1779. Nicholas Bayley.
1815. John Garton Howard, present incumbent.

Copy of the terrier of lands, houses, tithes, &c. belonging to the Vicarage and Vicar of Saint Michael's, in the year 1786.

Imprimis, The church-yard, Mansion and garden.*

Item, Easter offerings, tithe of all garden and orchard tree fruits, of all sale gardens, pigs, geese, and eggs, two for every hen and three for every cock, two for every duck and three for every drake.

Item, One farthing in the shilling for all servants' wages, to be paid by the head of each family; four-pence for every one following any trade, or tradelike occupation; for smoke two-pence, and for a garden two-pence.

Item, For every publication of banns of marriage, 1s.; for a marriage, 2s. 6d.; by license, 5s.; for every churching, 1s.; for every burial, 1s. in the church-yard, and 2s. 6d. in the church or chancel; for every certificate of the publication of banns, 1s.; and for every registering, 4d.

Item, Three pounds to be paid yearly to the Vicar on the 1st day of May, from the parish of Alvaston, by the churchwardens for the time being.

Item, Twenty shillings, to be paid yearly by the owners of the water-works, to the Vicar, as a rent for the cistern standing in the church-yard.

Item, Three parcels of land inclosed, lying in Sturston, in the parish of Ashbourn, county of Derby, called Tween Lands or Pingles, purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in 1746, and the interest of £200. at 2 per cent. from the same.

Charles Hope, Vicar.
John Linnett, } Churchwardens.
Wm. Collumbell, }

* The present vicar made an exchange with Thomas Bryan Balguy, esq. for the old vicarage house, and the present one is situate in Lodge lane.

Charities belonging to St. Michael's parish.

Botham William	Rent charge	0 2 8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Crowshaw Richard	Land	2s. 3d. every 5th Sund.		Ditto ditto.
Deane Daniel .....	.....	0 5 0	Poor	Will, 1st April, 1637.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	0 8 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Duffield William	Rent of ho. Walker la. ..	0 9 0	Poor	St. Michael's and St. Alkm.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0 2 0	Poor	Will, dated 1639.
Nayler Christopher	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Osborne Edward	Land at Chester Green ..	0 3 4	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Parish lands	2 houses in Queen-st. ..	4 19 0	Poor	Paid by ten. of Ld. Scarsdale.
Stowman Edward	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	0 6 8	Poor	Paid by Duke of Devonshire.
Walthall William	Rent charge	0 5 4	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge	0 4 0	Poor	Ditto ditto.

Copy of the Agreement between the Vicar of St. Michael's and the Parish of Alvaston, dated March 20th, 1499.

"To all the children of the Holy Mother Church by whom these our present letters shall be seen or heard John by Divine Providence Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield greeting in our Lord everlasting to whose provident circumspection the government of the pastoral flock is committed by one consent in the meet behaviour of the subjects and putting an augmentation of peace to their tranquillity by our authority of confirmation in the peace whereof it is now nourished and rests quiet Know you all that of late between the religious men of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Darley of the order of St. Augustine within our diocese and the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby of the one part and the Wardens or Chappel Reeves of the Chappel of Alvaston near Derby and the farmours or inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid of the other part of and for the finding and presenting of a chaplain in the aforesaid Chappel of Alvaston And also of and concerning the nomination deputation and removal of the said Chaplain and of and for divers other articles concerning the matter underwritten the matter being so risen into great strife and discord at length by the mediation of friends the parties aforesaid by the advice of counsel and preferring the peace of the matters in controversy before discord, they did agree conclude and expressly consent in manner and form underwritten IMPRIMIS that the said Abbot and Convent of the monastery of Darley impropiators of the said parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby and of the said Chapel of Alvaston shall for ever have as hitherto they had all manner of tithes of corn arising in what place soever to the said town of Alvaston in any way belonging moreover it is agreed and consented unto between the parties aforesaid that in the Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid there shall be for ever a chaplain to celebrate divine service to be relieved and sustained of the lesser tithes and oblations in the town of Alvaston aforesaid and the precincts of the same and to the said Chapel belonging and arising which said Chaplain shall have the cure of the parishioners there under the Vicar perpetual of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby and administer the sacrament and sacramental rites unto them being deputed and admitted by the aforesaid Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael of the town of Derby for the time being and for ever in future times so that such priest or chaplain be deputed and admitted in the Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid whom the parishioners of the said town of Alvaston shall present unto the said Vicar and none other if he be found fit and sufficient by the said Vicar AND also shall be removed by him or any other for any reasonable cause if so it seem meet unto him and another in his place in manner aforesaid to be appointed so that the aforesaid parishioners shall not be negligent in so presenting by the space of three weeks from the time of notice of such vacation by which negligence for such the right of nominating and admitting of such minister for that time it

shall be admitted lawful to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael aforesaid for the time being and so of the rest to be continued in future times FURTHERMORE by consent and agreement of the parties aforesaid it is agreed that the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid shall demand collect receive and take in the name of the said perpetual Vicar of St. Michael's in Derby for ever in future times all and all manner of lesser tithes by what name soever they be called of the said town of Alvaston and of other places to the said town belonging howsoever growing or increasing for the maintenance and support of a Chaplain when he shall be thereunto appointed saving nevertheless to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors the tythes of hay in what place soever it groweth as aforesaid as heretofore they have been accustomed to have ALSO the farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid for themselves and their successors in the said town have expressly by their own consent and own mind without any constraint or compulsion agreed that they the said inhabitants will pay or faithfully cause to be paid to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby aforesaid for his time and his successors in the aforesaid Church to be the perpetual Vicars for the time hereafter being for his damage for the cause rehearsed every year three pounds of good and lawful money of England at two times of the year by equal portions viz. at the feast of St. Martin in the winter thirty shillings and at the feast of Pentecost thirty shillings or within six days immediately following either of the said feasts and so to be continued from year to year for ever AND moreover the farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid for them and their successors as before is expressed have agreed that all and every of them or the greater part of them shall visit the parish Church of St. Michael in Derby aforesaid once in a year viz. at the feast of the Reliques for ever and to the said Church shall come and every one of them shall come (all lawful impediments excepted) to hear divine service viz. evening and morning as to their parish Church and mother Church and so they have promised to continue from year to year for ever in succeeding times AND as all and singular the premises concluded and agreed between the parties aforesaid in manner afore rehearsed are faithfully to be kept and observed the parties aforesaid have earnestly and humbly intreated us that so much of the said Composition between the parties aforesaid may be drawn into a real form and to yield our consent thereto which composition we will vouchsafe to confirm by our pontifical Authority WE therefore John by the grace of God Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield aforesaid desiring by a fatherly affection as much as in us lies peace and concord between our subjects and favourably considering the just requests and pious supplications of the parties aforesaid and of their free will consent assent and express desire we have brought this present agreement

by our ordinary authority unto a real Composition to endure in future times and have yielded our consent unto the same and do approve of the said ordinance agreement and real composition and do likewise confirm the same and of our certain knowledge as much as in us is have caused the same to be confirmed according to the tenor of these presents **MOREOVER** by consent and assent aforesaid and that all matters of discord in this cause may be rooted out **WE DO** add to this real composition that if the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid hereafter for the time being shall be in arrears by the space of six days after either of the said feasts in any payments of the stipend aforesaid so as it is agreed to be paid yearly at those times according to the ordinance aforesaid to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby for the time being and do not pay the said stipend at the two times of the year or within six days then following according to the ordinance aforesaid or do not visit the aforesaid parish Church of St. Michael in Derby as is before rehearsed **THEN** we will ordain and judge and determine that from thenceforth the said Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid for that cause without any further sentence or decree to be had therein shall be under the Ecclesiastical prohibition as well now as then and then as now and by the tenor of these presents we do put them under Ecclesiastical prohibition until the said stipend of three pounds and every part and parcel of the said stipend so being in arrear with all and singular damages and arrears and expenses and interest which by the occasion aforesaid the said Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael of the town of Derby for the time being shall have suffered till the said Vicar be satisfied and also until the farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid do at another festival day visit the aforesaid parish Church of St. Michael in Derby in like manner as afore is rehearsed and if it

so happen the said Chaplain of Alvaston aforesaid so prohibited do continue one month that then during the said prohibition the aforesaid Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in Derby shall receive all tythes and all manner of fruits and increase to the said town of Alvaston belonging (except as before excepted) until the said farmours and inhabitants of Alvaston shall pay the sum of three pounds with the arrears if any be and until they visit the parish Church aforesaid as before is expressed **PROVIDED** that the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid shall no other way be charged in the said Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby otherwise than is before expressed nor in repairs of the said Church nor in any other way to which the parishioners by right and custom are bound unto **IN DEFENCE** and testimony of all and singular the premises our seal together with the seals of the parties aforesaid we here jointly put to these presents **GIVEN** at our palace at Lichfield as well by putting to of our seal the 20th day of the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine and in the fourth year of our grace Furthermore given by the putting to of the seals of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent in their Chapter house the eighteenth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid **AND** because the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid have not a seal of office therefore they have promised to procure the seal of the Archdeacon's official of Derby to be put to these presents **AND** we by virtue of our office at the special request of the said farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid have put the seal of our office to these presents **GIVEN** at the town of Derby by the putting to our seal the one and twentieth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid.*



St. Werburgh's Church is situate on the western side of the town, on the Markeaton brook. Like that of All Saints', it has a tower and body of different orders, though probably both were built during the seventeenth century. The church which originally stood on this spot, is supposed to have been built before the Conquest, but from being so near the brook, its foundations were sapped by floods, and, in the year 1601, the tower fell to the ground. To gain firmer ground, it was erected on the east side, which is contrary to the situation of steeples. In 1698, on the 5th of November, the church fell, owing to another flood. It has a Gothic tower and a

* From MS. in the possession of Mrs. Linnet, of Derby.

Tuscan body, with a lantern in the centre of the roof. In the chancel is a much admired altar-piece, consisting of the arms of Queen Anne, and other ornaments; under which are the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments, all in gilt and painted plaster work, date 1708. There is a gallery on the north and south sides, and west end, in the latter there is a small organ, the front of which is ornamented with gilt and painted iron work. St. Werburgh's church is calculated to contain eight hundred persons. It is 60 feet by 58 feet, with a chancel 38 feet by 16 feet. In this church there was a chantry of the Virgin Mary, which was endowed with various messuages, lands, cottages and gardens, which, in the reign of Queen Mary, were granted by her to the Corporation of Derby. The living of St. Werburgh's is a vicarage, in the gift of the crown. Its clear annual value is £39. 11s. and yearly tenths 11s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. It is the most lucrative living in Derby, being nearly £550. a year. The impropriation is vested in Lord Scarsdale. The steeple contains five bells. The Rev. Edward Unwin is the present vicar.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Werburgh's Church.

On a slab erected in the chancel is the following inscription:

Here, in the middle of this choir, lyeth buried the body of Henry Milward, late of Synfyn, gent. who departed this life the 25th day of January, 1615, in the 79th year of his age. He had by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Higham, of Adlington, in Cheshire, gent. ten children, five sons and five daughters, and having lived lovingly together 52 years, she deceased the 27th September, 1610, and lieth buried in the church of Barrow-upon-Trent. To whose memory in filiall duty John Milward, their youngest child, hath erected this monument.

Tho' never rich, richly did Milward live,
With liberal hand to lend, to spend, to give;
Where need required, according to his portion.

To God devout, and to the Church inclined,
Hurtful to none, helpful to all, and kind;
Especially to neighbours, friends and kindred,
And father-like, his children dear he tendered.
Stout, good housekeeper, constant to his word,
Milde peacemaker, so blessed of the Lord.
A child of God, he reigns in heaven for ever
From labour free, from care, from fear, from fever.

Gravestone of grey marble.

M. S. Here lyeth the body of John Gisborne, gent. who departed this life the 17th day of April, A. D. 1704, and in the 60th year of his age.

In the south aisle upon grey marble stones.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Cheshire: he dyed the 29th December, 1673, in the 72nd year of his age. As also the body of Isabell, his wife: she died the 30th day of September, 1704, and in the year of her age 103rd.

Here lyeth the body of Samuel Cheshire, gent. he died the 13th June, 1703, in the 62nd year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, wife of John Nevill, of Nottingham, gent. she dyed the 5th of September, 1695, and in the 66th year of her age.

Here lyeth the body of Joseph Fowler, of this parish: he dyed in the 77th year of his age, on the 21st of March, anno Dom. 1702.

Upon a flat gravestone in the chancel, near the altar.

Hic jacet corpus Alveridi Motterham generosi, qui obiit vicissimo 7 die Sep'ris An'. Dom. 1688. Etatis suae 59.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Anne Dalton, the endeared wife of John Dalton, gent. and daughter of Richard Pyott, of Street-hay, in Staffordshire, esq. interred 16th October, 1673. And also her first-born son, John Dalton, interred in the year 1657. And also the body of Mrs. Isabell Wandell, the wife of Henry Wandell, one of the Aldermen of Derby, gent. and mother of the abovementioned John Dalton, gent. interred 1652. And also the said John Dalton, who dyed the 30th day of August, 1679, etat. 69.

Upon another in the body of the chancel.

Here lyes Thomas Brookhouse, gent. he died March the 28th, MDCCV. aged XLIII.

Upon the south wall of the south aisle.

This Church was rebuildd Anno Domini 1699.

Mr. Nathaniel Brough, } Church | James Walker,
Mr. Robert Alleyne, } Wardens. | Vicar.

Upon a marble gravestone in the cross aisle.

Here lyeth the body of Nathaniel Brough, of Derby, gentleman, he died the 3rd of August, 1701, in the 27th year of his age. And also the body of Nathaniel, son of the said Nathaniel and Theodosia, his wife, he died the 26th of May, 1703, in the 5th year of his age.

Upon another marble gravestone by the former.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter of Ralph Brough, by Sarah, his wife, she dyed the 1st April, 1701, the 2nd year of her age.

Upon another marble gravestone near by.

Here lyeth the body of Gervase Haughton, gent. he dyed the 30th day of June, Anno Domini 1701, and in the year of his age 32.

Upon a marble gravestone in the middle aisle.

Here lyes the body of Mr. John Milward, who died the 26th of August, 1689. Also the body of Judith, his wife: she died November 8th, 1698.

Upon another gravestone.

Here lyes the bodies of John Gisborne, gent. and Margery, his wife: he dyed the 11th of September, 1689, aged 87: and she dyed the 31st of July, 1664, aged 54.

Upon a marble gravestone at the head of the aisle going into the chancel.

Hic jacet Corpus Marie Brookhouse, Johannis Brookhouse generosi uxoris: Quae honestis prognata erat parentibus. Obijt 12 dai Julij anno Dom. 1701, annos nata 72. Hic etiam conduntur reliquiae Johannis Brookhouse Roberti Brookhouse gen: filij qui natus est mense Novembris anno Dom. 1621: ob: Jan. 28, 1702.

With a Latin epitaph under it.

Charles Benskin, of Alvaston, gent. gave a good brass Candlestick of 12 lights to this Church, which now hangs up in the body of the Church, and it's hoped he will be a further benefactor.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument of alabaster, and in a table of black marble between two pillars of the same, is inscribed:

Memoriae sacrum Gervasii Sleigh de Ash, Arm. qui duxit Elizabetham filiam Johannis Chomley Gen. ex qua suscepit Samuelem, Gervasium, et Hugonem; post quam autem cum illa annos xxxv ab inito conjugio pie et feliciter vixisset, placide in Dom: obdormivit vij. die Junij anno Salutis MDCXXXVI. etatis suae LXVI.

Gervasius Sleigh, } Anagram.
Is re gavisus lege, }

Qui quae sunt legis praestat, procurat, et urget,

Is re gavisus lege procul dubio est.

Talis erat noster Gervasius integer ipse,

Justitiae locuples ac Eleemosynae.

Talis erat noster procurans omnia justa

Sive foris obiit munia, sive Domini

Talis erat cunctos urgens ad justa patranda,
Sumptibus, exemplis, consiliis, precibus;
His tamen haud fisis quisquis fidere possit
Exclamat moriens, 'O miserere, Deus.'
Qui legis hæc, legem serva, te servet Jesus.
Si re gavisus lege cluere velis.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules*, a chevron
int. three owls, *Or*. Sleigh.
2 and 3, *Or*, a fesse int. three cross crosslets
fitchee, *Sable*, a chief, *Or*.
Impaling—*Gules*, in chief two helmets, *A.* in
base a garb, *Or*. Chomley.
Katherine Bingham died May 28th, 1799, aged 66.
'Hoc saltem fungar inani
Munere. W. S.'

On the north wall of the chancel.
Sacred to the memory of John Borrow, esq. youngest
son of Isaac Borrow, late of Castlefields, esq. by Honor
Burton, his second wife. He departed this life the 24th
of February, 1780, aged 69. Also of Barbara, his wife,
eldest daughter of Thomas Bainbrigg, late of Derby,
esq. She died the seventh of August, 1787, aged 71.
They had issue Mary, who died an infant, John, Honor,
who also died young, Isaac and Thomas.

ARMS. *A.* on a mount in base, the trunk of an
oak tree, sprouting out two branches, *Proper*,
with the shield of Pallas hanging thereon, *Or*,
fastened by a belt, *Gules*. Borrow.

Impaling—*A.* a chevron embattled int. three
battle axes, *Sable*. Baunbrigg.

On a hatchment on the north wall.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Quarterly, *Or* and *Vert*, a
cinquefoil, *Gules*. Barnes.

2 and 3, *Azure*, Semee of cross crosslets three
cinquefoils, 2 and 1 *A.*

Impaling—*A.* Griffin sejant, *Gules*, holding in
its claws a shield, *Azure*, charged with a
demi-griffin sejant, *A.*

Mural monuments in the north aisle.

In memory of Michael Henley, esq. who died the 11th
of September, 1813, aged 71 years.

Mary Catherine, widow of Thomas Coxhead Stevens,
esq. of Stamford, in Middlesex, and daughter of the late
Michael Henley, esq. who died 27th February, 1827, aged
56.

Anne, wife of William Ward, and daughter of Walter
and Anne Mather, late of Derby, who died 26th January,
1794, aged 36.

Robert Radford, who departed this life May 20, 1817,
aged 77. Rebeckah, his wife, died 11th September, 1819,
aged 68.

Sacred to the memory of William Bateman and Anne,
his wife: he died August 3rd, 1756, aged 55. She died
March 9, 1783, aged 77. This perishable but sincere
tribute of affection is paid to their remains by their grand-
son, John Gisborne.

In memory of Thomas Wilson, esq. of this parish,

whose remains are interred in a vault at the west end of
the middle aisle. He died 28th November, 1798, aged 68.

Rosa and Edith, daughters of Henry and Jane Mozley.
Rosa died May 28th, 1816, aged 11 months. Edith, June
11th, 1821, aged 7 months.

Eleanor, wife of Thomas Emery, who died 20th No-
vember, 1805, aged 23 years.

John Harrison, surgeon, who died 12th October, 1787,
aged 64. Also of Anne, his wife, who died 13th October,
1805, aged 77.

On a pillar is a tablet for Mary Ellen, wife of Thomas
Bent, M. D. who died July 29th, 1823, aged 31. Thomas
Henry, their son, died 25th July, same year, aged 2 years.

South aisle, mural monuments.

John Seale, M. A. was instituted to this living May
21st, 1751. He died October 18th, 1774, in the 75th year
of his age. In the same vault are deposited the remains
of Sarah, his wife, who died May 4, 1795, aged 76.

William Newell Bennet, who died 1st of April, 1829, in
his 18th year.

Sacred to the memory of William Tancred Fowler, esq.
surgeon, who died June 5, 1821, aged 57 years. Meek-
ness, humility, resignation, integrity, and holiness char-
acterized the life of this consistent Christian; and at its
close strengthened his faith in Christ, upon whose merits
alone he trusted for salvation, took away the fear and the
sting of death. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the
upright, The end of that man is peace." Psalm xxxvii.
v. 37.

This parental mark of affection is paid to the memory
of William Bowyer Evans, son of Edmund and Dorothy
Evans, who was born August 7th, 1791, and died Janu-
ary 29th, 1801, to whose sincerity of heart and truly
amiable disposition, this last respect is justly due.

'Such then his lot, let us the hand reverse

That wounds the bosom, that extracts the tear.'

Also two other sons who died in their infancy.

The above Dorothy Evans was born July 30th, 1757,
and died May 6th, 1819.

In this aisle there is a flag inscribed, Anne, widow of
the Rev. William Wright, late of Greasley, Notts. died
17th November, 1801, aged 82.

On the south wall of the chancel is a beautiful statuary
marble mural monument by Chantrey, to the memory of
Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Edward
Charles Whinyates, C. B. and K. H. and only daughter
of Samuel Crompton, esq. of Woodend, in the county of
York. This monument is raised by her afflicted husband,
as a tribute of his love, and a testimony to her exemplary
faithfulness in the discharge of her various duties, as a
daughter, a sister, and a wife. She was born at Derby
on the 27th of August, 1790, and died at York on the
28th of April, 1828, in the first year of her marriage,
after having given birth to a still born child, whose re-
mains, together with those of its mother, lie interred in
the family vault within the walls of this church.

A female figure kneeling before an urn, inscribed,
"Sarah."

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 to 1830, inclusive.

	Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1821	62	59	49	59	62
1822	63	72	50	40	49
1823	72	65	49	48	56
1824	57	60	48	57	50
1825	86	76	58	68	76
1826	82	85	60	73	63
1827	74	67	66	62	72
1828	94	63	62	65	67
1829	80	74	57	57	48
1830	72	71	60	62	70
	742	692	559	591	613

List of Incumbents.

1539. Robert Thacker.	1751. John Seale.
16.... Samuel Beresford, ejected.	1774. Charles Hope.
16.... James Walker, ob. 1710.	1798. Frederick Hotham.
1710. William Lockett.	18.... Edward Unwin, present Vicar.

Copy of the terrier of St. Werburgh's, delivered into the Bishop's court, 21st September, 1810.

- 1st. The church-yard, a mansion house and garden in the Friar-gate, in Derby.
- 2nd. One house and garden in the Friar-gate, in Derby, leased to Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, at £5. per year.
- 3rd. One house in Sadler-gate, in Derby.
- 4th. Nine acres of land, in the fields of Derby and Normanton, being the gift of Mrs. Dorothy Cundy, to the Vicar of this parish, for preaching two charity sermons, one on the 13th day of March, and the other on the 23rd day of November, yearly for ever.
- 5th. One close butting on the lane that leads to Mickel-over, now let in gardens.
- 6th. A pingle pointing to Dawson's lane, now let in gardens.
- 7th. The remainder of a third part of tithe grain within the liberties of Derby, after the rent charge due upon the same is paid.
- 8th. Tithe hay, every tenth cock within the parish, tithe herbage or adjustment, tithe hemp and flax, tithe wool and lamb, and for every flock of sheep pasturing in the fallow fields within the parish, three shillings yearly or tithe in kind of both wool and lamb, if it become due, tithe pigs and geese, tithe eggs two for every hen and three for every cock, two for every duck and three for every drake.
- 9th. Five pence in the pound for all servants' wages, to be paid by the head of each family, likewise four pence for every one following any trade, or trade-like occupation; for smoke two-pence, for a garden two-pence; likewise tithe of all orchard and garden fruit, and for all persons above the age of sixteen years, two-pence for offerings.
- 10th. For every publication of banns of marriage 1s.; for every marriage by license 5s. and for every marriage by banns 2s. 6d.; for every churching 1s.; for every burial in the church-yard 1s. and in the church or chancel 2s. 6d.; for every registering 4d.
- 11th. Ten pounds yearly, the gift of Mr. Francis Ash, to be paid by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, by two equal payments, viz. Lady-day and Michaelmas, to the Vicar.
- 12th. Thirteen shillings and four-pence, the gift of Mrs. Bloodworth, to be paid to the Vicar by the Corporation yearly, on the 5th of November, for preaching a sermon proper for that day.
- 13th. A ground rent in the church-yard (where formerly stood four tenements) of fifteen shillings per year, paid to the Vicar by the Churchwardens of the parish.

Nicholas Bayley, Officiating minister of Saint Werburgh's, Derby.

Michael Henley, } Churchwardens.
George Wheeldon, }

Examined 14th February, 1823.

John Mott, Not. Pub.

At the Committee for Plundered Ministers.

June 3, 1646.

By vertue of an order of both houses of parliament of the second of May last. It is ordered that the yearly sum of £30. out of the tythes of the impropriate rectory of Etwall, in the county of Derby, which arise and grow within the towns of Barracoate and Burnaston, and the premises and limits thereof, be paid and allowed to and for more ease of the maintenance of the minister of the church of Saint Warburgh, in the town of Derby, the present maintenance being but twenty marks per annum, and the sequestrators of the premises are required to pay the same accordingly at such times and seasons of the year as the same are payable.

July 24, 1646.

It is this day ordered by the Committee of Sequestration for this county of Derby, that Mr. Thomas Sleigh and Mr. Humphrey Yates, of Derby, shall have power to demise and let, or collect and gather, the tythe corn of Burnaston, and pay unto the minister of the parish of St. Warburge, in Derby, the sum of thirty pounds per annum, according to an order of the honorable Committee for Plundered Ministers, and be accountable for the surplusage to this Committee when they shall be hereunto called.

Edward Coke,
Samuel Sleigh,
John Mundy,
Ralph Clarke.

June 5th, 1657.

It is this day agreed and consented unto by us whose names are subscribed, that what person soever of this parish shall hereafter entertain, admit, or receive any tenant, subtenant, or inmate into any tenement or cottage without first acquainting the chiefe of the parish, and their consent gained, and give such security to the parish to save harmless and indemnify the same from all charges whatsoever that may befall the said parish, by or from any such reception or entertainment of tenants or inmates, as aforesaid, not being before this day lawfully settled in the parish, or be properly inhabitants of the same, that then all and every such landlord, or other so offending, shall be assessed and rated to and for the relief of the poor of the parish to the value and full rent of all such lands and tenements in the said parish, wherein such tenants shall or do inhabit over and above his ordinary assessment to the poor.

Signed

Thomas Sleigh,
John Dallton,
Robert Cotchet,
Humphry Yates,
John Byrom,
John Gisborne,
Humphry Borrowe,
Robert Wandell,
Robert Fletcher,
William Tabberer,
Nathaniel Tabberer.

Charities belonging to St. Werburgh's parish.

Ash Francis	{ Property at Derby, messuages, &c. to the Goldsmiths' Comp. }	10 0 0	Vicar	} Paid by the Corporation.
		3 0 0	Poor	
Bloodworth John	{ £100. to be laid out in land }	7 0 0	Put out one apprentice	} Ditto ditto.
		5 2 8	Poor	
Botham William	Rent charge	0 17 4	Minister, &c.	} Ditto ditto.
Brough Theodosia ..	Rent charge	0 8 0	Poor	
Cheshire Isaac	Rent charge	1 0 0	Ten poor widows	} Will, dated 1723.
Crowshaw Richard	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	
	Land	0 5 0	5s. 3d. every 5th Sund.	} Paid by R. H. Cheney, esq.
	Rent charge	2 10 0	Cloth, 4 poor people	
Cundy Dorothy	{ Land 8 a. 1 r. 11 p. £7. per annum }	5 0 0	2 fellmon. or their wid.	} Will, 1697.
		2 0 0	Poor, in bread	
Devonshire Countess of	9 acres of land	0 0 0	Vicar for 2 sermons	} Paid by Mr. James Lovatt.
Day Mary	Rent charge	1 4 0	Poor	
Deane Daniel	Rent charge	2 12 0	Poor, in bread	} Paid by the Corporation.
		1 0 0	Poor	
Fletcher Samuel	{ 2 acres of land, called Park Field }		Ten poor widows	} Will, 25th Sept. 1669.
	A rent charge of	1 0 0	only is paid by	
Fowler Rebecca	7 acres of land	12 0 0	Instruct. 14 poor child.	} Paid by Chas. Clarke, esq.
Gisborne John, gent. ...	Tithes of Ch. Broughton	5 0 0	Poor	
Gisborne John, the Son ^m	Rent charge	1 4 0	Poor	} Will, dated 1637.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0 6 0	Poor	
	{ House and land, 22 a. 2 r. 24 p. Int. of £85. 7s. 5d. in Messrs. Crompton and Newton's hands }	54 10 0	{ Four boys, and one or more girls to be put out apprentice }	} Paid by Trust. of Assem. R.
Haughton Thomas				
Jones's Dole		0 4 0	Poor	} Deed, 24th October, 1729.
Osborne Edward	Land	0 10 0	Poor	
Parish lands	2 acres in Old Meadows			} Paid by the Churchwardens.
Potter William	{ £50. }	2 10 0	Poor	
		2 10 0	Minister	} Paid by the Corporation.
Spateman John	£10.		Poor	
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	} Will, 1729.
Walthall William	Rent charge	0 16 0	Poor	
Walton Jane	Rent charge	0 12 0	Poor	} Paid by Duke of Devonshire.
				} Paid by the Corporation.
				} Ditto ditto.



Large's Hospital.—Edward Large, of Derby, gent. by his will, bearing date 3rd June, 1709,

* The fee-farm rent of Church Broughton is now vested in Edmund Henry Lushington, esq. whose grandfather married one of the granddaughters of John Gisborne, the son.

devised all his lands and tenements situate on Nuns' Green, in Derby, being of about the yearly value of £50. in trust to John Curzon, son and heir apparent of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Kedleston, bart. and two others, and their heirs, that they should, out of the profits thereof, erect and build five small almshouses for the habitation of five poor parsons or vicars' widows for ever, the same to be elected, chosen and put in by the choice and election of his said trustees, or any two of them; and that the rents and profits of the said estate should be equally divided amongst such five poor widows for their support and livelihood respectively for ever.

Mary Broom, by her will, bearing date 6th April, 1721, devised as follows: "I leave to my brother, Nathaniel Doughting, all my land, free from debt, for his life, and after his death to that hospital upon Nuns' Green, where I now live, in Derby, which was left by Mr. Edward Large for parsons' widows, and after my brother's death, I leave my land to the care of the same trustees which Mr. Large left for that hospital, viz. Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, bart. Robert Wilmot of Osmaston, esq. and Councillor Robert Holden, of Aston, esq."

The property belonging to this charity consisted of the edifice or building called Large's Hospital, and the gardens and appurtenances belonging to the same, situate upon Nuns' Green, containing 1 a. 2 r. 23½ p. and six closes of land, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh's, containing together 20 a. 3 r. 36 p. also 7 a. 2 r. 9 p. of land in the parish of Alvaston.

Within the last few years two exchanges have been made by the trustees. The exchange made in 1823, with Mr. Thraves, of Sandiacre, took place in consequence of a site being required for a new jail for the county of Derby, viz. six acres, at the rate of £400. per acre. But as the trustees had no power to sell this land, it was agreed that it should be exchanged under the Act of 1 and 2 George IV. for an estate at Sandiacre, belonging to Mr. Thraves, containing 43 a. 2 r. 26 p. which he agreed to sell for the sum of £2650. The sum which was to be paid by the county for the six acres being of less amount, two other parcels of the charity land were disposed of, one containing 2945 square yards, at 2s. 9d. per yard, and the other 482 square yards, at 4s. 6d. per yard, which were, together with the six acres intended for the use of the jail, conveyed by the deed of 1823 in exchange for the estate of Mr. Thraves. All the expenses of this exchange were paid by the county.

The following is a Statement of the Account.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Purchase money of six acres for the site of the jail	2400	0	0	Mr. Thraves' purchase money for estate at Sandiacre	2650	0	0
Interest on ditto from April 6 to August 8	41	13	1	Interest on ditto to August 8th	44	17	9
Paid by the county for building and a tree on the land	17	4	0	Balance	277	7	1
Miss Prime's purchase money of 2945 sq. yards	404	18	9	Out of this balance the trustees agreed to lay out on the premises at Sandiacre £100.			
Mr. Ward's ditto of 482 yards	108	9	0	leaving the balance £177. 7s. 1d.			
	£2972	4	10		£2972	4	10

The other exchange, to which the deed of the 6th of August, 1825, relates, was made in consequence of its being advantageous to the charity. The trustees conveyed to Mr. Turner 4 a. 2 r. 26 p. of land, which was valued at £500. per acre, amounting in the whole to £2331. 8s. and the estate at Sandiacre, received by them, containing 31 a. 2 r. 25 p. was purchased by Mr. Turner for the purpose of making the exchange for £2050. The expenses of this transaction amounting to £238. 0s. 6d. was equally borne by Mr. Turner and the Trustees, which, after deducting some interest and a moiety of the expenses, left a balance in favour of the charity of £75. 11s. 1d. which, with the balance of £177. 7s. 1d. was placed in the bank of Messrs. Smith and Co.

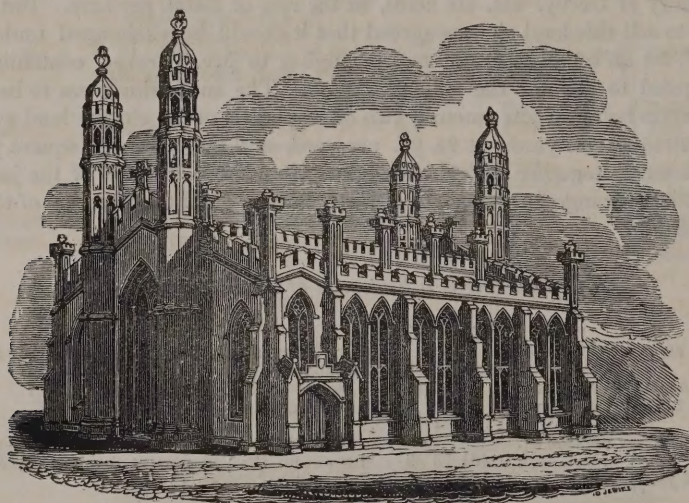
The following rental will show the present state of all the property now belonging to this Charity, except the site of the hospital and the garden belonging to it.

Parish.	Tenants.	Description of Property.	Quantity.		Rent.		
			a.	r.	£.	s.	d.
St. Werburgh's	Joseph Banister	A close	2	0	10	10	8 9
Ditto	Thomas Trafford	Ditto	3	3	30	19	11 3
Ditto	Mrs. Potter	Ditto	3	0	20	15	12 6
Ditto	Thomas Bent, M. D.	2 parcels of land	(626 square yards)			6	4 0
Alvaston	William Sherwin	Closes	7	2	9	18	0 0
Sandiacre	John Thraves	Nine ditto	43	2	26	80	0 0
Ditto	John Abbot	Seven ditto	31	2	25	56	0 0
					£205 16 6		

The almshouse, called Large's Hospital, which is situate in the Friar-gate, consists of five dwellings under one roof, with a wash-house at one end thereof, a small court in front, and a garden behind, divided amongst the inmates: each of whom, since 1821, has received £15. half yearly.

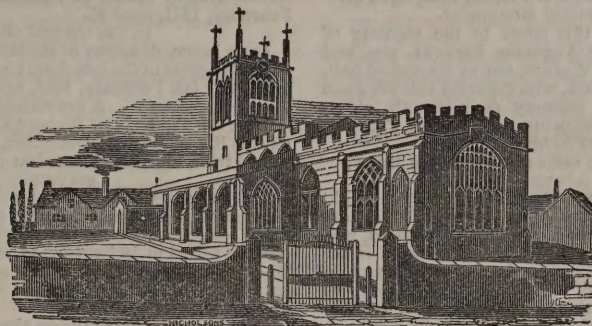
Byrom Thomas, house in Rotten-row, £20. to teach poor children to read (by his will, dated 14th July, 1714) an annual sum of £9. 12s. is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching 32 poor children, by Mr. Leaper, one of the trustees, who had a balance in his hands belonging to this charity, in 1826, amounting to £143. 11s. 10d.

Hough Peter, of Langley, was buried in that parish in 1689. It is stated on a table of benefactions in All Saints' church, that he gave 20s. per annum in bread to 20 widows of the borough of Derby.



St. John's Church is an elegant structure, erected in a bad situation, on a flat site, on the south bank of the Markeaton brook, in Bridge-street. It is built in a mixed style of gothic architecture prevalent in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, in imitation of one of the public buildings at Cambridge. It was designed by Mr. Francis Goodwin, of London, architect, and built under the direction of Mr. Thomas Mason, of Derby. The contractors were Mr. Thomas Cooper, who has executed the masonry in a very superior style of workmanship; Messrs. Bridgart, who did the joiners' work, Mr. William Horsley, the plumbing and glazing, Messrs. Weatherhead, Glover and Co. the iron-work, Mr. William Searle, the plastering, and Messrs. Welsh, the painting. The inhabitants subscribed nearly £5000. and the remainder was from the parliamentary fund for building churches. It cost nearly £7500. It is lighted by 22 elegant cast-iron gothic windows, has a double embattlement, and the six projecting buttresses on each side of the nave is ornamented with caps and consols. At each corner is an octagonal tower or turret 71 feet 3 inches high. The body of the church is 69 feet 6 inches long, 53 feet wide, and 38 feet 9 inches high, with a chancel 20 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 4½ inches. It has a gallery on the north and south sides and west end, and is capable of holding 1200 persons. The entrances to

the body of the church and galleries are on the north and south sides and the west end. It is a chapel of ease to St. Werburgh's, and the Rev. Philip Gell, M. A. is the curate.



St. Peter's Church is situate near the centre of St. Peter's-street, towards the southern extremity of the town. It was given in the reign of king Stephen to Derley abbey. In Pope Nicholas's *Taxatio*, the revenues of the church of St. Peter, at Derby, were estimated at £13. 6s. 8d. and the tenths at £1. 6s. 8d. It is a very ancient gothic structure, with a square tower, ornamented pinnacles, and embattled. It is 58 feet by 48 feet, with a chancel 36 feet by 24 feet. This church having galleries all round is calculated to accommodate a large congregation. It has also a good organ in the west gallery.

Some years ago the late Mr. Wilson planted ivy round the walls of the church which now nearly covers the building, and gives it a pleasing appearance.

In 1819, a piece of land was purchased by the parishioners for the enlargement of the church-yard from Dr. Forester. This new burying ground is a great acquisition to the parish. Another opportunity now presents itself of further enlarging the church-yard, by purchasing of Mr. Gascoyne the adjoining piece of land.

"Robert Liversage, a dyer, of Derby, founded a chapel in this church in 1530, and ordered divine service to be celebrated every Friday. Thirteen poor men and women were to be present, each to be rewarded with a silver penny; as much in those days as would support a frugal person. The porches, like those of Bethesda, were crowded with people, who waited for the moving of the doors, as the others for that of the water. While the spiritual serjeant beat up for volunteers at a penny advance, recruits would never be wanting. A sufficient congregation was not doubted; nor their quarrelling for the money. The priest frequently found his hearers in that disorder which his prayers could not rectify; they frequently fought, but not the good fight of faith; nor did ill neighbourhood end with Friday. The hearer used to pay the preacher, but here the case was reversed. We learn that no scheme is so likely to fill a church as the silver penny; that good silver will draw more than good sermons; that no devotion is valid that is bought with a price; and that a penny will make a hypocrite."

"In the same church was a chantry to St. Mary; but, as no premium was given for attendance, perhaps the priest sung to the walls."*

St. Peter's fell in the common ruin, and was vested in the crown till queen Mary granted it to the Corporation. As the profits of the chantry and chapel were united with the benefice the income was augmented to £37. 15s. It is a vicarage, in the gift of Messrs. Wright of Bosworth, who are the present impropiators and patrons of the vicarage with the chapel at Normanton. The living, in 1791, was estimated at about £130. and it is now nearly £200. per annum. The steeple contains six musical bells. The villages of Normanton, Bolton, and Litchurch are members of this parish. The Rev. Richard Rowland Ward is the present incumbent.

* Hutton's Derby.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Peter's Church.

West aisle, a tablet.

Alexander M. Machie, died 3rd April, 1823, aged 21.
South aisle, mural monument.

Filial affection raises this stone to the memory of Frances, wife of the late Augustus Parkyns, esq. and daughter of John Borlase Warren, esq. of Stapleford hall, in the county of Nottingham, who departed this life June the 21st 1821. Also in memory of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the above Augustus and Frances Parkyns, who died on the 8th day of November, 1815.

On the east wall of the same aisle, near the pulpit, is a brass.

Elizabeth Wilcocks, sometyne servant unto the right worshipful Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, knight, did by her last will and testament, give unto the poore of the several parishes of Astwell, in the county of Rutland, of Elvaston, in the said county of Derby, and of St. Peter's, in the towne of Derby, one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, scituate and being nigh St. Peter's bridge end, in Derby aforesaid, Now or late in the tenure or occupation of one Anthony Spicer. The rents, issues and profitts thereof, yearly to be distributed amongst the poore of the said parishes upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle, by the Executors during their lives, and after their decease, by the Parsons or Vicars and Churchwardens of the said parishes, for the tyme being, for ever, in manner and forme following, (vizt.) To the poore of the parish of Astwell aforesaid, the one half of the yearly profitts of the said messuage or tenement, and the other half of the profitts of the said messuage or tenement to be equally divided into two parts, and one part thereof to the poore of the said parish of Elvaston, and the other part thereof to the poore of the said parish of St. Peter's. She dyed the 22nd day of July, anno D'ni 1648.

I. C. CH: WAR.
T. W. 1652.

West end, middle aisle, on a gravestone.

Reliquæ Thomæ Cantrelli A. M. Scholasticæ Derbiensis.

'Reader, here lyes the dust, deny't who can,

Of a learn'd, faithful and well natur'd man.'

On the pavement near the chancel.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Eyre, of Rowter, in this

county, esq. daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman, of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln, bart. She died 26th February, 1741, aged 47.

In the chancel on a flag.

Anne Lowe, daughter of the late Rev. John Lowe, and granddaughter of the late John Lowe, esq. of Denby Park Hall, died 5th February, 1825, aged 48.

A gravestone.

Here lies the body of Richard Carter, gent. he departed this life the 14th of December, 1693, aged 72 years.

Within the rails of the altar upon a blue marble gravestone.

Sub hoc marmoreo lapide conduntur reliquæ Georgij Jackson, M. D. cujus pietatem, Charitatem, aliasq; virtutes insignes satis norunt et experti sunt presentes; credant futuri et imitentur, ad superos evolavit Anima 28 die Maij anno Domini 1699, ætatis suæ 52, memoria justī in benedictione. Sub hoc etiam lapide Anna predicti Georgij vidua, &c.

Within the altar rails on the south side upon a marble stone.

Hic jacet corpus Percivalli Willoughby M. D. filij Percivalli Willoughby de Woollerton in committatu Nottingham militis obiit 2 die Octob. anno salutis 1685, ætatis suæ 39.

Below in a shield.

Fretty, within a bordure a mullet for a difference.

Upon a gravestone near by it.

Hic jacet Elizabetha uxor Perciva: Willughby gen: filia Francisci Coke de Trusley milit: ipsa obiit 15 Feb. 1666, ætatis suæ 67.

On a pillar in the middle aisle.

Brotherly love. Sacred to the memory of Mr. Samuel Pratt, who died November 14th, 1808, in the 73rd year of his age. He was the founder of a friendly Society called the Union. For his steady and unremitting attention to its interests for more than 40 years, his surviving brother members have erected this tablet as a tribute of their gratitude and respect. Unity. Mary, relict of the above Samuel Pratt, died April 28th, 1815, aged 76 years.

Against the wall in the north aisle.

In a vault near this place lie the remains of William Mansfield, who died November 27th, 1809, aged 56 years.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 to 1830, inclusive.

	Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1821	80	76	43	46	47
1822	68	73	42	49	54
1823	83	85	61	60	55
1824	70	79	64	64	71
1825	67	49	77	88	70
1826	85	92	74	88	70
1827	64	65	72	51	77
1828	84	90	58	59	61
1829	61	77	64	64	58
1830	68	67	81	83	77
	730	753	636	652	640

List of the Vicars.

1539. William Colier.	16... Luke Cranwell, ejected.	1749. Henry Offley Wright.
1566. William Stanton.	1660. Thomas Allestree.	1773. Beaumont Dixie.
1596. Robert Mason.	1664. William Osborne, A. M.	178... Thomas Wright.
1608. John Baylie.	1712. James Orton, A. M.	1787. Richard Rowland Ward, present incumbent.
1628. John Wyerseale.	1715. Henry Greene.	

A true copy of the terrier or endowment of the Vicarage of St. Peter's, in Derby, and the chapel of Normanton thereto belonging.

Imprimis, A mansion house and garden adjoining.
 Item, A church-yard at Derby and at Normanton.
 Item, Offerings and oblations at Easter.
 Item, A handicraft at Derby, 8*d.* at Normanton, 4*d.*
 Item, Tithe of hay and herbage in that part of the parish called 'St. Peter's Liberty,' and the tithe of herbage only in that part called 'Litchurch Liberty,' for all pastures eaten after Midsummer.
 Item, Tithe of flax and hemp, wool and lambs.
 Item, Tithe of pigs, geese, eggs and fruit.
 Item, For a cow and a calf 1½*d.* for a strapper 1*d.* and for a mare and foal 2*d.*
 Item, Servants' wages 5*d.* in the pound besides their Easter offerings.

Item, A pension or rate tithe of three pounds per annum, payable at or about Easter, by the family of the Dixies, of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, for certain grounds called the Cottons, lying within the liberty of Normanton, and parish of St. Peter, in Derby.
 Item, A pension or rate tithe of ten shillings per annum, for certain mills, called 'The Holmes' Mills,' formerly paid, but of late years denied and withholden by the owner of them, on pretence that they are not within the parish.

Nicholas Bayley, Officiating Minister.

Robert Simpson, { Churchwardens,
 Thomas Newton, { A. D. 1800.

Charities belonging to St. Peter's Parish.

Babington Augustine ...	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Paid out of manor of Normanton.
Botham William, gent.	Rent charge	0 6 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Brough Theodosia ...	Rent charge	1 0 0	10 poor widows	Will, 1723.
Cundy Dorothy	Rent charge	2 10 0	4 gowns or coats	Will, 1697.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	1 4 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0 6 0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Jackson George, M. D.	Rent charge	2 10 0	Poor	Paid by the Duke of Devonshire.
Osborne Edward	Land	0 10 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Osborne Rev. William	£35.	1 8 6	Poor and clerk	Paid by Trustees of Liversage estate.
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Staples James	£5.	0 5 0	Poor	Paid by Trustees of Liversage estate.
Walthall William	Rent charge	0 16 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge	0 12 0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Wilcox Elizabeth	{ 4th of rents of mes- suages in Derby }	11 15 0	Poor	Will, 20th April, 1646.

Liversage's Charity.—By deed of feoffment, bearing date 2nd of August, 21 Henry VIII. (1529) Robert Liversage granted and confirmed to William Collyer, clerk, vicar of the parish of St. Peter's, Derby, Roger Smith, and six others, and their heirs, a tenement in the borough of Derby, situate at the north end of a bridge, called St. Peter's Bridge, with a garden; a tenement, situate in the street called Corn Market Street; a tenement, situate in the same street; a tenement, near St. Peter's well; a tenement with chambers, near the burial ground of St. Peter's, called a School House; a messuage, in the Morledge, with three cottages, and twenty acres of arable land in the fields of Derby; a close, lying in a lane, called Wandell Lane; a barn, lying between the land of John Brookhouse and the land of St. Leonard's; a tenement, situate in the parish of St. Peter, near the bridge; a tenement, situate in the street near the church of St. Peter; and a tenement, situate in Bag lane; to the use of the said Robert Liversage, and Alice, his wife, and the survivor, and after the death of the survivor, to the use and intent of performing the will of the said Robert Liversage.

By a writing, bearing date 3rd of November, 21 Henry VIII. and annexed to the above-mentioned deed, the said Robert Liversage directed that his feoffees should stand seised of all his lands and tenements, specified in the said deed, after the death of the survivor of himself and his wife, to the fulfilling of his will, as follows: viz. that Ralph Ley, his priest, and his successors, his priests, should receive all the rents and profits of the said premises, and have the letting to farm of the same, by the advice of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's, to the intent that the said Ralph and his successors should say mass daily in a chapel which the said Robert Liversage had built within the parish of St. Peter, for the souls of the said Robert and Alice his wife; and he directed that on Fridays, weekly, the said Ralph and his successors should say mass in the said chapel, and that thirteen poor men and women should be present, and should each receive one silver penny; and that his yearly obiit should be kept on the anniversary of his death, within the parish church of St. Peter, and certain payments therein specified made to the vicar, the

priests, and others attending at such obit, all the costs and charges of which he directed should be borne out of the rents and profits of the said premises.

An award was made 9th March, 9th of Elizabeth, by Sir James Dyer, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas, and Serjeant William Bendloe, Justices of Assize within the county of Derby, between George Liversage, cousin and next heir of Robert Liversage, deceased, on the one part, and Richard Warde and William Buckley, the trustees, on the other part, concerning the right and title of eight messuages, three cottages, one barn, one tenement called a School House, twelve gardens, twenty acres of land, and certain meadows, pastures, &c. being in the town and fields of Derby, and lately the messuages, tenements, &c. of the said Robert Liversage, had been referred, and to which award, being made by indenture, the said George Liversage, Richard Warde, and William Buckley, were made parties, the said arbitrators awarded, and the said George Liversage covenanted with the said Richard Warde and William Buckley, that the said George should quietly suffer the said Richard and William, and their heirs, to hold the said premises without suit or interruption of the said George or his heirs, and that the said George should convey the said premises to the said Richard and William, to the use of them and their heirs; and the said arbitrators also awarded, and the said Richard Warde and William Buckley, covenanted with the said George Liversage, that they, the said Richard and William, should grant to the said George an annual rent charge of £5. issuing out of the said premises; and further, that they, their heirs and assigns should, from thenceforth for ever, pay, or cause to be paid, in the parish church of St. Peter, to the vicar and churchwardens of that parish, and their successors, to the use and behoof, and to be employed to the sustenance and relief of thirteen poor persons dwelling in that parish, the yearly sum of £3. and that the overplus of the yearly rents of the premises (the reparations and out rents thereof being paid and allowed) should be paid to the said vicar and churchwardens, and their successors, to be employed and bestowed in godly acts and deeds within the said parish, as by them or the most part of them should be thought meet and convenient for evermore; and further, that if any doubt or question should arise concerning any of the matters aforesaid, the said parties, their heirs, &c. should abide and perform the award and judgment of such as for the time being should be justices of assize in the said county of Derby, touching the same.

An Inquisition was taken at Derby, 25th October, 3 James I. before John Stanhope and others, Commissioners of Charitable Uses, which describes the property and yearly income of the charity at that period.

A decree was made in the court of Chancery, 4th March, 9 James I. in a cause in which Robert Bainbrigge was plaintiff, and the then Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Peter's were defendants, being a suit instituted by the plaintiff as the assignee of George Liversage, to recover the before mentioned rent of £5. a year, granted by the award of Chief Justice Dyer, &c.

It is also alleged in the same decree, that the defendants in that suit did not make a just account of the employment of the profits of the lands of this charity to the use of the poor as they ought to do, it was thought meet by the court, and assented to by the defendants, and so ordered and decreed, that from thenceforth, on every Tuesday in Easter week, upon the ringing of a bell, a public account should be made before the parishioners that would attend the same, of the bestowing of all the rents and profits of the said lands given for charitable uses. It was also ordered by the said decree, that the said rent of £5. a year and all arrearages should forthwith be paid to the plaintiff.

By indenture of lease and release, bearing date 26th and 27th March, 1706, Edward Large, as the son and heir of Robert Large, who was the son and heir of Edward Large, conveyed to William Osborne, vicar of St. Peter's, George Beardsley, and six others, all of the said parish, and their heirs, several messuages, tenements and lands, in Derby, &c. therein particularized, to the use of the old and newly appointed trustees, on trust, to employ the rents and profits of the premises, according to the award of Sir James Dyer and Serjeant Bendloe.

Since the execution of this deed, several exchanges have been made.

The last appointment of trustees was made by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 5th

Liversage Charity Estates.

No.	Parish.	Lessee or Assignee.	Premises.	Commencement of Term.	Term.	Rent.	Payments in respect of redeemed land tax.	Observations.
1	St. Peter	Robert Bromley.....	Two closes, called Gallows Closes, 6 a. 3 r. 27 p.	6th April, 1821	14	£. s. d. 42 0 0	£. s. d.	
2	St. Alkmund	Henry Cox	Two closes, one of which, used as a garden, 5 a. 2 r. 33 p. bounded by the turnpike road leading to Kedleston.	5th April, 1807	21	35 0 0	0 12 0	
3	Ditto	Robert Blore	Two plots of land, formerly part of Calver close, 2570 square yards, and 3840 square yards, on which part of the China Factory has been erected.	5th April, 1802	90	35 0 0	0 17 2½	This lease was granted in consideration of the surrender of two former building leases. It contains a covenant to erect additional buildings.
4	Ditto	{ Representatives of Thomas Crayne }	Part of Calver close, 2525 square yards, on which several messuages and buildings have been erected.	5th April, 1797	60	8 0 0	0 3 8	This lease contains a covenant to build.
5	Ditto	Mark Swinnerton ...	Part of Calver close, 2400 square yards, on which two messuages, one of which is an Inn, called the Peacock, have been erected.	5th April, 1797	60	7 10 0	0 6 9½	Ditto.
6	Ditto	George Coulson	Part of Calver close, 2258 square yards, on which a messuage and other buildings have been erected.	5th April, 1797	60	7 0 0	0 3 1	Ditto.
7	Ditto	William Searl	Part of Calver close, 2116 square yards, on which messuages, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1797	60	7 0 0	0 4 3½	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Henry Welch	Part of Calver close, 2870 square yards, on which messuages, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1797	60	10 0 0	0 4 3½	Ditto.
9	Ditto	John Mason	A close, 3 a. adjoining the Derby and Kedleston road.	6th April, 1822	14	15 10 0		
10	Ditto	Thomas Atherstone	A close adjoining the Old Meadow lane, containing 1 a. 2 r. 15 p.	6th April, 1822	14	10 0 0		
11	Ditto	Wm. Eaton Mousley	A parcel of land, containing 1 a. bounded on the south by the river Derwent, lying open to a field belonging to the lessee, and marked by boundary stones.	.....	yearly	5 0 0		
12	St. Werburgh	.....	A parcel of land, containing 1 a. bounded on the north-west by the new County Jail, and on the north-east by South-street, and lying open to a field belonging to the lessees, marked by boundary stones.	.....	yearly	6 0 0		
13	Ditto	Rev. Thos. Gisborne	A parcel of land, 5 r. 21 p. on the east side of a field belonging to the lessee, called Stock-brook Field, and lying open thereto, and marked by boundary stones.	.....	yearly	4 10 0		
14	St. Alkmund	Joseph Bainbrige ...	A parcel of land, 1 a. lying open to a field belonging to the lessee, and marked by boundary stones.	6th April, 1822	14	5 0 0		This lease was granted in consideration of the surrender of a lease for 21 years, dated in 1796, at £34. per annum, in which there was a covenant to lay out £500. in building.
15	St. Peter	James Oakes	A house, and a croft used as a garden, with wagon houses, ware-houses, &c. erected thereon.	5th April, 1805	57	40 0 0	0 9 8	The present term was granted with an additional rent of £6. in consideration of the lessees having laid out a much larger sum than £300. in repairing the old, and erecting new buildings.
16	All Saints	{ Representatives of Thomas Bulles }	A parcel of land, 7½ square yards, part thereof being the site where six small houses stood, other part thereof having been formerly the gardens of those houses, and the residue part thereof of the old Bowling Green, on the site of which six new houses have been erected.	5th April, 1806	60	39 0 0	.....	The lessee covenanted to complete the houses he was then erecting.
17	Ditto	Messrs. Cox & Poyser	A messuage and garden in the Morledge.	5th April, 1806	60	9 0 0	.....	This lease was granted in consideration of the surrender of a lease for 99 years, determinable on three lives, granted in 1772, with an addition of £8. to the rent of £1. reserved by the surrendered lease.
18	Ditto	Ditto	A parcel of land, 2361 square yards, in the Morledge, upon part whereof stood formerly several tenements, and the other part thereof was part of the old Bowling Green, on which several buildings have been erected, used as a White Lead manufactory and shot manufactory.	5th April, 1806	60	127 0 0	.....	This lease contains a covenant to build.
19	Ditto	{ Messrs. Soreaby & Flack }	A parcel of land in the Morledge, 567 square yards, part of the old Bowling Green, on which a house, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1806	60	13 10 0	.....	Covenant to build.
20	Ditto	Ditto	A parcel of land in the Morledge, 895 square yards, part of the old Bowling Green, on which several houses, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1808	58	16 10 0	.....	Covenant to build.
21	Ditto	Benjamin Challinor	A parcel of land, a part of the old Bowling Green, 560 square yards, on which a house, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1806	60	16 10 0	.....	Covenant to build.
22	Ditto	Samuel Stone	A piece of land, part of the old Bowling Green, 920 square yards, on which a house, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1806	60	20 0 0	.....	Covenant to build.
23	St. Peter	George Richardson	A house on the road leading from Derby to Osmaston, divided into several small dwellings.	6th April, 1818	21	21 0 0	.....	Covenant to repair.
24	Ditto	Samuel Smith	A house, l. ke-house and outbuildings behind the house next mentioned in the rental.	25th Mar. 1828	60	50 0 0		
25	Ditto	Ditto	A house and outbuildings in the Corn-market, formerly the Ship Inn.	25th Mar. 1828				
26	Ditto	Thomas Moore	A house and draper's shop in the Corn-market, and a public house behind, called the Rose and Crown, with outbuildings.	.....	yearly	38 0 0		
27	All Saints	Henry Orton	A house in the Corn-market	6th April, 1821	60	39 0 0	.....	Covenant to build.
28	St. Peter	Messrs. Strutt	A rent, payable out of premises near St. Peter's bridge.	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	This is the rent, the amount of which was settled by the decree of the Court of Chancery of 8 Charles I.
29	Ditto	{ The Guardians of the Poor of St. Peter's Parish }	The workhouse of St. Peter's parish, near the church, and part of the garden adjoining thereto, containing 520 square yards.	.....	.....	0 10 0		
30	Ditto	James Oakes	A fee-farm rent, issuing out of an Inn, called the Nag's Head.	.....	.....	0 3 4		
31	Ditto	Mary Fletcher	A fee-farm rent, issuing out of a public house, called the Anchor, and a messuage adjoining thereto, in the occupation of Joseph Wollatt, butcher.	.....	.....	0 3 4		
						586 8 8	3 19 8	
						5 19 8		
						£ 590 8 4		

Date	Time	Place	Weather	Wind	Temp	Bar	Humidity	Direction	Speed	Remarks
Jan 1	8:00	Chicago	Clear	W	32	30.0	75	SW	10	Left Chicago for St. Paul
Jan 2	7:30	St. Paul	Cloudy	W	28	30.2	80	SW	12	Arrived St. Paul
Jan 3	8:00	St. Paul	Clear	W	25	30.5	70	SW	15	Left St. Paul for Minneapolis
Jan 4	7:45	Minneapolis	Clear	W	22	30.8	65	SW	18	Arrived Minneapolis
Jan 5	8:15	Minneapolis	Clear	W	20	31.0	60	SW	20	Left Minneapolis for Duluth
Jan 6	8:30	Duluth	Clear	W	18	31.2	55	SW	22	Arrived Duluth
Jan 7	8:45	Duluth	Clear	W	15	31.5	50	SW	25	Left Duluth for Superior
Jan 8	9:00	Superior	Clear	W	12	31.8	45	SW	28	Arrived Superior
Jan 9	9:15	Superior	Clear	W	10	32.0	40	SW	30	Left Superior for Sault Ste. Marie
Jan 10	9:30	Sault Ste. Marie	Clear	W	8	32.2	35	SW	32	Arrived Sault Ste. Marie
Jan 11	9:45	Sault Ste. Marie	Clear	W	5	32.5	30	SW	35	Left Sault Ste. Marie for Marquette
Jan 12	10:00	Marquette	Clear	W	3	32.8	25	SW	38	Arrived Marquette
Jan 13	10:15	Marquette	Clear	W	1	33.0	20	SW	40	Left Marquette for Ishpeming
Jan 14	10:30	Ishpeming	Clear	W	0	33.2	15	SW	42	Arrived Ishpeming
Jan 15	10:45	Ishpeming	Clear	W	-2	33.5	10	SW	45	Left Ishpeming for Houghton
Jan 16	11:00	Houghton	Clear	W	-5	33.8	5	SW	48	Arrived Houghton
Jan 17	11:15	Houghton	Clear	W	-8	34.0	0	SW	50	Left Houghton for Iron Range
Jan 18	11:30	Iron Range	Clear	W	-10	34.2	-5	SW	52	Arrived Iron Range
Jan 19	11:45	Iron Range	Clear	W	-12	34.5	-10	SW	55	Left Iron Range for Grand Marais
Jan 20	12:00	Grand Marais	Clear	W	-15	34.8	-15	SW	58	Arrived Grand Marais
Jan 21	12:15	Grand Marais	Clear	W	-18	35.0	-20	SW	60	Left Grand Marais for Soudan
Jan 22	12:30	Soudan	Clear	W	-20	35.2	-25	SW	62	Arrived Soudan
Jan 23	12:45	Soudan	Clear	W	-22	35.5	-30	SW	65	Left Soudan for Bemidji
Jan 24	13:00	Bemidji	Clear	W	-25	35.8	-35	SW	68	Arrived Bemidji
Jan 25	13:15	Bemidji	Clear	W	-28	36.0	-40	SW	70	Left Bemidji for Crookston
Jan 26	13:30	Crookston	Clear	W	-30	36.2	-45	SW	72	Arrived Crookston
Jan 27	13:45	Crookston	Clear	W	-32	36.5	-50	SW	75	Left Crookston for Tower Lake
Jan 28	14:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-35	36.8	-55	SW	78	Arrived Tower Lake
Jan 29	14:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-38	37.0	-60	SW	80	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Jan 30	14:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-40	37.2	-65	SW	82	Arrived Tower Lake
Jan 31	14:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-42	37.5	-70	SW	85	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 1	15:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-45	37.8	-75	SW	88	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 2	15:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-48	38.0	-80	SW	90	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 3	15:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-50	38.2	-85	SW	92	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 4	15:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-52	38.5	-90	SW	95	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 5	16:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-55	38.8	-95	SW	98	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 6	16:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-58	39.0	-100	SW	100	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 7	16:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-60	39.2	-105	SW	102	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 8	16:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-62	39.5	-110	SW	105	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 9	17:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-65	39.8	-115	SW	108	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 10	17:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-68	40.0	-120	SW	110	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 11	17:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-70	40.2	-125	SW	112	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 12	17:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-72	40.5	-130	SW	115	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 13	18:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-75	40.8	-135	SW	118	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 14	18:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-78	41.0	-140	SW	120	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 15	18:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-80	41.2	-145	SW	122	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 16	18:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-82	41.5	-150	SW	125	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 17	19:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-85	41.8	-155	SW	128	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 18	19:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-88	42.0	-160	SW	130	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 19	19:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-90	42.2	-165	SW	132	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 20	19:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-92	42.5	-170	SW	135	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 21	20:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-95	42.8	-175	SW	138	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 22	20:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-98	43.0	-180	SW	140	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 23	20:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-100	43.2	-185	SW	142	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 24	20:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-102	43.5	-190	SW	145	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 25	21:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-105	43.8	-195	SW	148	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 26	21:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-108	44.0	-200	SW	150	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 27	21:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-110	44.2	-205	SW	152	Arrived Tower Lake
Feb 28	21:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-112	44.5	-210	SW	155	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Feb 29	22:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-115	44.8	-215	SW	158	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 1	22:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-118	45.0	-220	SW	160	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 2	22:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-120	45.2	-225	SW	162	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 3	22:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-122	45.5	-230	SW	165	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 4	23:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-125	45.8	-235	SW	168	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 5	23:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-128	46.0	-240	SW	170	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 6	23:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-130	46.2	-245	SW	172	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 7	23:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-132	46.5	-250	SW	175	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 8	24:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-135	46.8	-255	SW	178	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 9	24:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-138	47.0	-260	SW	180	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 10	24:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-140	47.2	-265	SW	182	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 11	24:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-142	47.5	-270	SW	185	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 12	25:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-145	47.8	-275	SW	188	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 13	25:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-148	48.0	-280	SW	190	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 14	25:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-150	48.2	-285	SW	192	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 15	25:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-152	48.5	-290	SW	195	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 16	26:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-155	48.8	-295	SW	198	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 17	26:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-158	49.0	-300	SW	200	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 18	26:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-160	49.2	-305	SW	202	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 19	26:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-162	49.5	-310	SW	205	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 20	27:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-165	49.8	-315	SW	208	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 21	27:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-168	50.0	-320	SW	210	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 22	27:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-170	50.2	-325	SW	212	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 23	27:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-172	50.5	-330	SW	215	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 24	28:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-175	50.8	-335	SW	218	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 25	28:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-178	51.0	-340	SW	220	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 26	28:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-180	51.2	-345	SW	222	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 27	28:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-182	51.5	-350	SW	225	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 28	29:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-185	51.8	-355	SW	228	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 29	29:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-188	52.0	-360	SW	230	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Mar 30	29:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-190	52.2	-365	SW	232	Arrived Tower Lake
Mar 31	29:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-192	52.5	-370	SW	235	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 1	30:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-195	52.8	-375	SW	238	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 2	30:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-198	53.0	-380	SW	240	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 3	30:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-200	53.2	-385	SW	242	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 4	30:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-202	53.5	-390	SW	245	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 5	31:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-205	53.8	-395	SW	248	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 6	31:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-208	54.0	-400	SW	250	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 7	31:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-210	54.2	-405	SW	252	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 8	31:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-212	54.5	-410	SW	255	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 9	32:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-215	54.8	-415	SW	258	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 10	32:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-218	55.0	-420	SW	260	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 11	32:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-220	55.2	-425	SW	262	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 12	32:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-222	55.5	-430	SW	265	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 13	33:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-225	55.8	-435	SW	268	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 14	33:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-228	56.0	-440	SW	270	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 15	33:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-230	56.2	-445	SW	272	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 16	33:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-232	56.5	-450	SW	275	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 17	34:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-235	56.8	-455	SW	278	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 18	34:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-238	57.0	-460	SW	280	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 19	34:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-240	57.2	-465	SW	282	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 20	34:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-242	57.5	-470	SW	285	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 21	35:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-245	57.8	-475	SW	288	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 22	35:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-248	58.0	-480	SW	290	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 23	35:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-250	58.2	-485	SW	292	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 24	35:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-252	58.5	-490	SW	295	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 25	36:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-255	58.8	-495	SW	298	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 26	36:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-258	59.0	-500	SW	300	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 27	36:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-260	59.2	-505	SW	302	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 28	36:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-262	59.5	-510	SW	305	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
Apr 29	37:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-265	59.8	-515	SW	308	Arrived Tower Lake
Apr 30	37:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-268	60.0	-520	SW	310	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 1	37:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-270	60.2	-525	SW	312	Arrived Tower Lake
May 2	37:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-272	60.5	-530	SW	315	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 3	38:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-275	60.8	-535	SW	318	Arrived Tower Lake
May 4	38:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-278	61.0	-540	SW	320	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 5	38:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-280	61.2	-545	SW	322	Arrived Tower Lake
May 6	38:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-282	61.5	-550	SW	325	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 7	39:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-285	61.8	-555	SW	328	Arrived Tower Lake
May 8	39:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-288	62.0	-560	SW	330	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 9	39:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-290	62.2	-565	SW	332	Arrived Tower Lake
May 10	39:45	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-292	62.5	-570	SW	335	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 11	40:00	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-295	62.8	-575	SW	338	Arrived Tower Lake
May 12	40:15	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-298	63.0	-580	SW	340	Left Tower Lake for Tower Lake
May 13	40:30	Tower Lake	Clear	W	-300	63.2				

and 6th of April, 1824. The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Daniel Parker Coke, Bache Heathcote, Thomas Borough, the Rev. R. R. Ward, vicar of St. Peter's, and Richard Sutton Borrow, esq. as the surviving trustees under the preceding deed of 1795, conveyed the trust property which they and the other trustees had taken under that deed (except a messuage and three cottages, which had been sold to raise money for the redemption of the land tax payable out of the whole of the Liversage estates) to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley, esq. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radbourn, esq. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. Cockshutt Heathcote, of the Pastures, esq. Richard Forester Forester, M. D. of Derby, esq. William Strutt, of Derby, esq. Joseph Strutt, of Derby, esq. William Evans, of Allestree, esq. Godfrey Meynell, of Langley, esq. and William Newton, of Derby, esq. and their heirs, to the use of all the said parties (except the said Thomas Gisborne and Thomas Borough, who were desirous of being discharged from the said trust) and their heirs, upon trust, to pay the rents and profits of the said premises to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Peter, for the time being, to be by them employed for the godly uses and purposes expressed in the before-mentioned award of Chief Justice Dyer and Serjeant Bendloe.

The trust deeds of 1824 contain a particular description of the state of the property at that time. Of the trustees therein mentioned, Daniel Parker Coke, Bache Heathcote, Richard Sutton Barrow, and William Strutt, have died since the date of those deeds.

In an entry at the commencement of the book containing minutes of the proceedings of the trustees of this charity, signed by Henry Green, vicar, two churchwardens, and twelve trustees, it is stated, that whereas inconveniences had happened to the trust and trustees, for want of books, and regularly entering their proceedings therein, in order to prevent the like in future, and put the management of the said charity lands in as pious, prudent and reputable method as they could, according to the intent of the donor, and the writings directing the ordering of the charity, it was, on the 16th of April, 1772, unanimously agreed by the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Peter's, and the Trustees for the said lands, that the following Rules and Orders should be established, and esteemed binding for the future. These Rules provide,

1st. That a book should be kept for entering the proceedings and orders of the Vicar, Churchwardens and Trustees.

2nd. That two days' notice should be given by the parish clerk to each trustee, of the time and place appointed for a meeting, by the direction of the vicar, &c.

3rd. That at such meeting, the majority of the trustees appearing, being one-third at least of the trustees, should be esteemed a majority of the whole, to act and make orders, and to sign such orders in the book, unless such orders should be reversed by a majority of the whole trustees within one month after the making such order.

4th. That such orders, and all orders made and signed by a majority of the trustees, vicar, and churchwardens, should be esteemed binding on them and their successors.

5th. That no lease should be made for a longer term than 21 years, or three lives.

6th. That yearly accounts of the disposition of the rents of the charity lands should be entered in the said book.

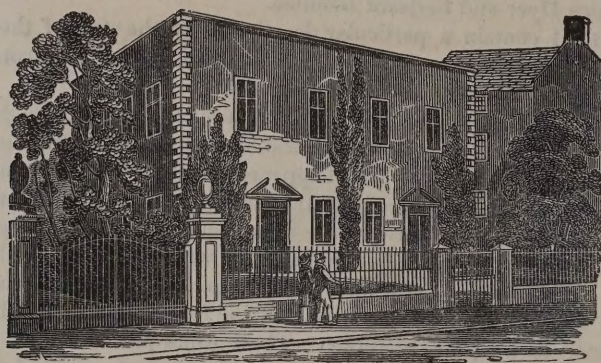
On the 12th of June, 1722, it was ordered that twelve houses should be built at the edge of St. Peter's church-yard for twelve poor people; for building which the trustees allowed the old materials of the houses then standing and £120.; and in the following December, twelve poor persons were placed in these houses, which, at the present time, form the workhouse of St. Peter's parish.

It appeared to the Commissioners, appointed in 1826, to look into charitable institutions, necessary for the welfare of this charity, that the appropriation of its funds (which they state was at that time far from being satisfactory) should be regulated, and a scheme adopted for the future disposal thereof, under the sanction of a court of Equity.

1648. Out of the impropriate tithes of the parish of Glossop, sequestered from the Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surry, delinquent and recusant, the Committee of Plundered Ministers ordered that £20. should be paid to the minister of All Saints'; £20. to St. Werburgh's; £38. to

St. Peter's; £50. to Chesterfield; £40. to Mellor; £50. to Hayfield; £50. to Brassington; £40. to Stony Middleton, and £30. to Ockbrook. *See document inserted under Glossop.*

St. George's Church is situate on the London road: 1530 square yards of land belonging to the Castle-field's estate were purchased by Mr. Botham, who built the church on speculation, at the cost of about £3500. This person having become a bankrupt, the church is on sale for the benefit of his creditors. It is of gothic architecture; the extreme length of the building is 92 feet, and the width 52 feet. At the west end is a square gothic tower, the base of which comprises the porch and entrance, and at the west end is a light oriel window, with opaque glass in large plates, designed and prepared for painting; by this, and eight side windows, an excellent light is thrown into every part of the interior. It has a gallery on the south and north sides and west end, and is calculated to hold 800 persons. The church-yard completely surrounds it. The Rev. Robert Simpson was the officiating minister.



The *Unitarian Chapel*, situate in the Friar-gate, was the first nonconformist chapel erected in Derby. It is a plain brick building, 45 feet by 40 feet, and 20 feet high, lighted by twenty-four windows, with a school and vestry-room and burying ground at the back. The interior is handsomely fitted up with pews, and a gallery on the east and west sides and north end, which is ornamented with an excellent organ. Over the pulpit is placed the Arms of William the Third, out of gratitude, as Mr. Hutton informs us, to that monarch for granting them that liberty they had a right to demand. The congregation, in 1697, obtained a lease for 300 years of the piece of ground on which the chapel is built, subject to a ground rent of £2. a year. In 1766, Mr. Abraham Crompton left £200. towards increasing the minister's salary. The late Rev. Edward Higginson took the charge of a very respectable congregation in 1810, and discharged the duties entrusted to him much to his own credit, and to the satisfaction of his hearers, until about a year antecedent to his death, in 1832. The Rev. William Rowe is the present minister.

Monumental Inscription in the Unitarian Chapel.

A statuary marble mural monument inscribed,
In memory of Isabella, the wife of Joseph Strutt, who
died November 16, 1802, aged 33 years.
Lo she lies here in the dust, and her memory fills me
with grief; silent is the tongue of melody, and the hand
of elegance is now at rest.
No more shall the poor give thee his blessing, nor shall
the naked be warmed by the means of thy bounty; the

tear shalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the
wretched.

No more shall we meet thee in the social hall, no more
shalt thou preside at the hospitable board. Gone for ever
is the beauteous Isabella; the kind, the candid, the
meek, is now no more. Who can express our grief?
Flow ye tears of woe!

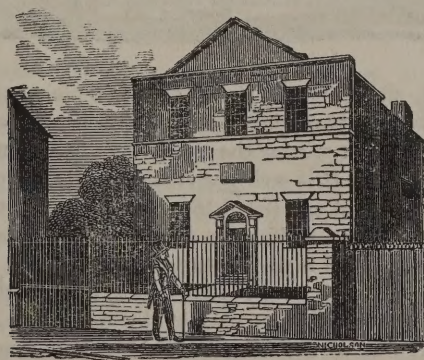


The *Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Chapel*, situate in Agard-street, is a brick building with a portico, erected about 40 years ago at the sole expense of the late Archer Ward, esq. of Mill-hill house, in this town. It has since been enlarged, and is now 43 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 20 feet high, lighted by eleven windows, and will accommodate twice the number of persons originally intended. The interior is neatly fitted up with a mahogany pulpit, good pews and a gallery on the east and west sides and south end. In 1827, it was furnished with an organ by Mrs. Swinburne, at the cost of £170. At the north end is a convenient vestry and burying ground. The Rev. William Hawkins is the present minister.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Chapel.

Sacred to the memory of Archer Ward, esq. of Green-hill House, Derby, who died July 22, 1800, aged 56. He was the founder of this Chapel, a deacon of the church, and an eminent christian.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ward Swinburne, of Mill-hill House, Derby, who died June 20, 1825, aged 64. He was beloved by his family, respected by his friends, and his memory will long be cherished by the church of which he was a member.



The *General Baptist Chapel*, situate in Brook-street, is a brick building with stone front, erected in 1802, and opened July 20, in the same year, and enlarged in 1814, and again in 1819, and is now calculated to accommodate 700 persons. It is 58 feet by 34 feet, and 26 feet high, lighted by fourteen windows, and well fitted up with pews, and has a gallery on the south and north

sides and west end. Attached to this chapel are two school rooms, each 55 feet by 18 feet, and a vestry room.

The celebrated Rev. Daniel Taylor was the first minister who preached at this chapel. In May, 1789, he delivered a sermon in the open air. In 1791, the first baptism took place, when nine persons were baptized; since that time continual additions have been made to the society then formed, which now consists of upwards of 340 members. The Rev. J. G. Pike, author of several popular works, has been minister twenty-two years.

Monumental Inscriptions in the General Baptist Chapel.

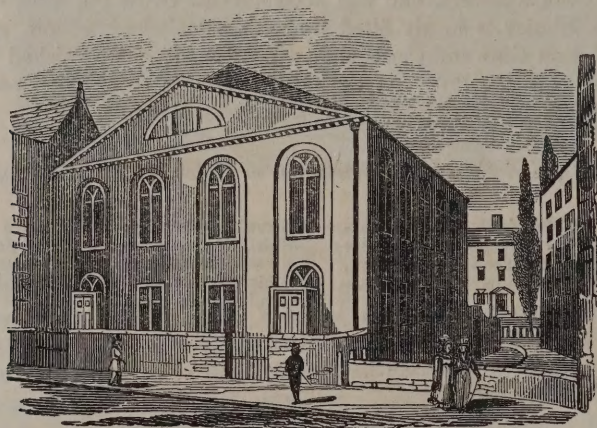
Mary, wife of George Wilkins, died 8th November, 1825, aged 63. George, their son, died 2nd October, 1815, aged 10. Mary, their daughter, died 7th October, 1815, aged 6 years.

Mary, wife of Richard Gretton, died 4th June, 1829, aged 64.

Betsy Jane, daughter of John and Helen Glover, died 2nd December, 1828, aged 4 months.

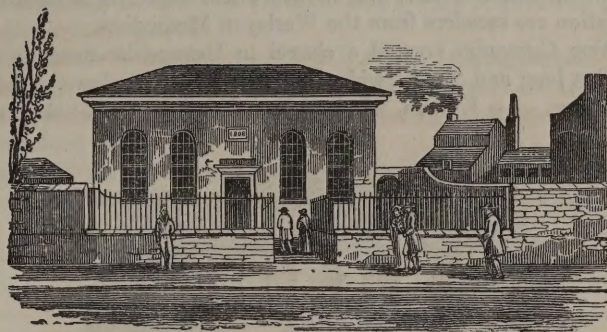
Anne Bailey, died 23rd August, 1826, aged 34.

The *New General Baptist Chapel*, situate in Sacheverell-street, is a handsome brick building, 43 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 22 feet high, lighted by eighteen windows. This chapel, erected in 1830, cost about £1000. It is well pewed, and has a gallery on the east and west sides and south end, and contains about 750 sittings. On the north end is a convenient vestry and burial ground.

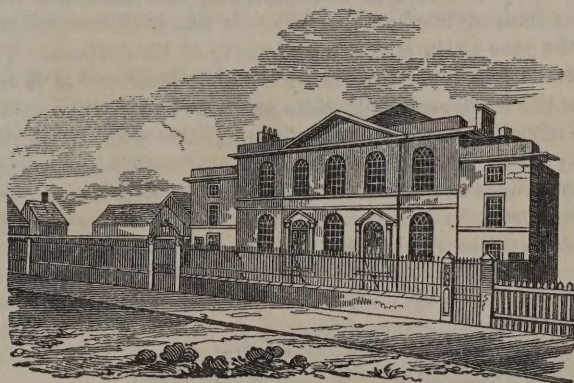


The *Independent Chapel*, situate on the Brook-side, is a plain brick building, 54 feet long and 48 feet wide, lighted by twenty-two windows, to which is attached a convenient vestry. This chapel was erected in 1783-4, on or near the spot where St. Thomas-à-Becket's chapel stood, at the sole expense of Mr. Wilson. It is well pewed and neatly fitted up with a gallery on the east and west sides and north end, and calculated to accommodate from seven to eight hundred persons. The Rev. James Gawthorne, of Hoxton Academy, was ordained pastor over the congregation on the 10th of June, 1801, and is the present minister.

Messrs. Thomas Jones, of Oathall, and Griffiths, in 1778, preached a few times in the market-place, at Derby, and on the 10th of September in that year, was announced in the Derby Mercury to preach on the morning of the following Sabbath, in a school room at the back of the Town hall. As the engagements of these ministers only permitted them to visit Derby occasionally, it was usual to send the public crier round the town to announce their intention to preach. In this manner the congregation was raised. In 1779, Thomas Wilson, esq. undertook to procure ministers to supply the congregation constantly.



The *Friends' Meeting House*, erected by subscription in 1808, is situate in St. Helen's-street. It is a plain stone building, and has all that simplicity which distinguishes the sect to which it belongs. It appears from the Journal of George Fox, their founder, who was imprisoned for nearly twelve months at Derby, that the Quakers first obtained at Derby the appellation by which they are generally known. Justice Bennett, of Derby, says he, was the first that called us Quakers, in the year 1650, because I bid him "tremble at the word of the Lord."



The largest *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, situate in King-street, is a neat building with a stone front. This chapel was erected in 1805: it is 53 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 30 feet high, lighted by eighteen windows. There is a deep gallery on the east and west sides and north end. The pulpit is on the south end of the chapel, and the whole interior is handsomely fitted up.

The congregation is very numerous and respectable. On each side of the chapel, and attached to it, is a neat dwelling house for the accommodation of the stationary ministers, and at the south end of the chapel there are two vestries and two school-rooms.

The other *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, situate in Greenhill, is a plain brick building, 64 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and lighted by twelve windows. It was erected in 1816, by Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Lane, and others, at a cost of nearly £1100. These parties not being able to procure a sufficient congregation to support the expenses of the chapel and pay the interest of the debt incurred on the building, sold it to the Wesleyan connexion a few years ago for £700. The latter society have erected a half circle gallery on the east and west sides and north end; the lower part is well seated, and it is now calculated to accommodate upwards of 800 persons. At the back of the chapel there is a large school, consisting of two stories, which was built for the Sunday scholars. The chapel is attended by a numerous and respectable congregation.

The *Primitive Methodists* erected a small chapel in Albion-street in 1817. This chapel is 31 feet long, 23 feet wide, and the walls are about 10 feet high: it is lighted by four windows. This small congregation are seceders from the Wesleyan Methodists.

The *Methodist New Connexion* erected a chapel in Devonshire-street in 1824. It is a plain brick building, 36 feet long and 30 feet wide, lighted by nine windows. This congregation took their name from the Rev. — Kilham, who was a seceder from the Wesleyan Methodists.



The *New Jerusalem Temple*, situate in London-street, is a handsome building, with a stone front and portico in the Ionic style of architecture. It was built by the late Mr. Madeley, tape manufacturer, about the year 1819, and is the property of his devisees. This chapel is 44 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 34 feet high, lighted by twenty windows. It is neatly fitted up with pews, and a gallery on the north and south sides and west end, and contains about 800 sittings. Underneath is a large school-room for the use of the scholars who attend the school on Sabbath days, and a small vestry-room. Since the death of Mr. Madeley the congregation has been on the decrease, and not being sufficient to maintain the current expenses of it, has removed to a smaller chapel built by Mr. Robinson, in King-street. This chapel is now occupied by the *Armenian Methodists*, who are seceders from the Wesleyan Methodist congregation.



The *Roman Catholic Chapel*, erected in 1813, is situate in Chapel-street. It is a plain gothic

building of stone. A few years ago it was considerably enlarged and furnished with a good organ. It is now calculated to hold 300 persons, and a very respectable congregation attend. The Rev. John Challinor is the priest.

The *Jerusalem Temple* or *Swedenborgian Chapel*, situate in King-street, was erected by Mr. James Robinson, draper, in 1820, at a cost of upwards of £1000. It is of an oblong octagon form, built of stone, with a portico. It has a gallery on the north end and east and west sides, and is lighted by seventeen windows.

Except the quakers, all these chapels have Sunday schools attached to them, which are well attended; they are supported by the voluntary contributions of the respective congregations.

SCHOOLS.

The *National School* was established in 1812, for the education of poor children of both sexes, on the plan of Dr. Bell. The principle of this institution is, that all children attending for the benefit of education shall be required to attend the established church; the catechisms and creeds of which form a leading part of the instruction. The number of boys at present on the books are 100, and that of girls 130. In 1817, the building in Lodge lane, in which the school was held, was consumed by fire, and the books belonging to the institution were also burnt. The supporters of this school purchased a mill in Bold lane, for which they gave £700. The lower story is occupied by the boys, and the upper story by the girls. This school is supported by voluntary contributions and a penny a week paid by each scholar. The Rev. John Latham and Mr. John Mozley are the secretaries, Mr. Jay the master, and Misses Simpson and Budworth the mistresses.

The *Lancastrian School* was founded in 1812, for boys only, who are educated on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster. The supporters of this school took part of a mill in Full-street on a short lease, and, on its expiration, the committee built a commodious room 72 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high, lighted by ten windows, situate in Orchard-street, at a cost of £2160. Besides the school-room, there is a master's or committee-room, 16 feet long and 12 feet high, and a play ground. There are now 335 boys on the books, who each pay a penny a week for their education, the remainder of the expenses are paid by 105 annual subscribers and voluntary contributions, which, in 1831, amounted to £146. 3s. 6d. The Rev. James Gawthorne and Mr. S. G. Smith are the secretaries, and Mr. Swiney the master. Since its establishment, up to April 28, 1832, it is stated in the report that 2890 children had been admitted. The debt on the building is decreased to £505. 3s. 2d. The Mechanics' Institution is held in this school-room, and many public meetings.

The *National School*, in Traffick-street, was established in 1829, by the Rev. Robert Simpson, at a cost of £350. It is lighted by thirteen windows. There are about 180 boys and 76 girls on the books. The boys are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, towards which each scholar pays 3d. a week. They are furnished without further charge with copy and account books, ink, pens, slates and reading books. Mr. William Hadfield is the master. The boys' room is 40 feet by 20 feet, and 10 feet high. The girls' room is of similar dimensions. The girls pay 2d. a week, for which they are taught to sew, read and write by Miss Bowering, the mistress.

The *School for Girls*, in the Old George yard, was established in 1831, on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society. It is under the management of a committee of sixteen ladies and seven gentlemen. The number of children on the books is 150, each scholar paying one penny a week, for which they are taught to sew, account and read the scriptures. The school-mistress is Miss Brewer.

The *Infant School*, in Siddal's lane, was established in 1827, under the auspices of the Rev. Robert Simpson, on the system of Mr. Wilderspin, for children of from two years to six years of age. The school-room is 50 feet by 24 feet, and about 20 feet high, and is lighted by seven large

windows. The average number of children taught is about 80. The school is supported by annual subscribers and voluntary contributions and by the 2*d*. a week paid by each scholar. The mistress of the school is Miss Holbrook.

The *Infant School*, in Mill-street, is a brick building two stories high and lighted by fourteen windows. The rooms are 46 feet by 24 feet. The school was built by subscription, and is supported by annual subscribers and voluntary contributions, and by the 2*d*. a week paid by each scholar. This school is conducted by Miss Harriet Thornton. There are 189 children of both sexes on the books, about 100 of whom attend the week day school. The Sunday school children belonging to St. John's church are also instructed in these rooms.

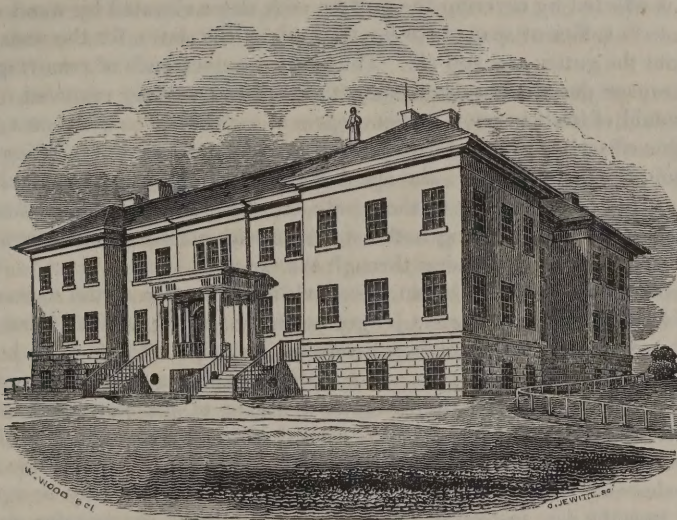
The *Wesleyan Methodist Infant School*, in Chapel-street, is attended by 50 children, who pay 3*d*. per week. The school room is the property of Mr. Turner, and Miss Anne Melmoth conducts the school.

No reflecting person can entertain a doubt that the Infant School System is calculated to confer great blessings on the rising generation. The children are instructed through the medium of pictures, maps and other ocular representations. The whole range of animal biography, incidents from history, stories from the Bible, &c. Many of their lessons are in rhyme, and sung or chanted to a number of plain and easy tunes. Even the most formidable of all lessons to an infant, the learning of the alphabet, is thus invested with a peculiar charm by its being taught in the simple and touching strains of a pretty Scotch air.

The importance of Sunday schools to the rising generation, first established in this kingdom by the philanthropic Mr. Raikes, is now almost universally acknowledged. The beneficial results effected by them on the morals of the labouring classes of society is too evident to need a remark. Sunday schools are attached to each of the churches and chapels in this town, and from three to four thousand children receive instruction and are kept under good moral government. Within a quarter of a century many excellent school-rooms have been erected by the voluntary contributions of benevolent individuals, and by the various congregations to which they respectively belong. For these charitable and intellectual uses many thousand pounds have been employed. Thousands and tens of thousands of young men and women, now filling useful situations in society, have received their education at these schools, and have reason to be thankful. Too much cannot be said in their recommendation; nor should we forget the praise due to those benevolent individuals who devote their time and talents in instructing the children of their poorer neighbours. Those parents who cannot pay for the education of their children, would be blameable indeed if they did not embrace with thankfulness the opportunities thus afforded by a benevolent public. It would be a disgraceful neglect on the part of parents to allow their children to remain ignorant of their duty towards God and their neighbour, when so many fountains of knowledge are opened for their benefit. The number of children attending these schools at the present time are as follows, viz.

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
All Saints'	70	80	150	Brought over	1001	1076	2077
St. Michael's	60	60	120	General Baptist, Sacheverel-st.	130	140	270
St. Alkmund's	45	55	100	Particular Baptist, Agard-street	50	40	90
St. Werburgh's	75	75	150	Wesleyan Methodist, King-st.	120	145	265
St. John's	90	130	220	Wesleyan Ditto, Greenhill lane	100	100	200
St. Peter's	74	86	160	Arminian Ditto, London-street	74	103	177
St. George's	220	190	410	Primitive Ditto, Albion-street	20	50	70
<i>Chapels.</i>				New Methodist Connexion, Dev-			
Roman Catholic, Chapel-street	26	30	56	onshire-street	60	60	120
Unitarian, Friar-gate . .	96	90	186	Swedenborgian, King-street	80	70	150
Independent, Brook side .	95	120	215				
General Baptist, Brook-street	150	160	310		1635	1784	3419
Carried forward	1001	1076	2077				

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.



The Derbyshire General Infirmary.—This important and useful institution stands on the southern side of the town, near the London road. It is for the accommodation and relief of the sick and infirm poor. It was at first established, and has been since conducted, upon the most liberal principles; and the support it has experienced has enabled its conductors to distribute its benefits to an extent peculiarly gratifying to the humane and reflecting mind. Not only all proper objects, without distinction throughout the county are admitted, but it receives all those whom sickness or misfortune may lead to apply for assistance, from whatever quarter they may come, provided they are recommended by a subscriber, and their cases be such as come within the nature and purposes of the institution itself, but in case of sudden accident the recommendation is dispensed with.

This excellent design was formed about the year 1806, when a subscription was opened by the principal inhabitants of the town and county, for erecting a building for the purpose, and a well selected field was purchased of the corporation, at the price of £200. per acre, on the west side of the London road, in an elevated, airy and dry situation, abounding with excellent water, and accessible by a good road. The design of the building was arranged by William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. according to which, working plans were drawn by Mr. Browne, who superintended the construction of a model, executed with architectural skill and ingenuity. The building is constructed of beautiful hard and durable whitish stone; of cubical form, with an elevation handsome, yet simple and unornamented. The building consists of three stories; the basement story being a little sunk, and surrounded with an area. The middle and principal story is a little elevated; it is approached by steps, and a portico supported by four Doric pillars, of the same stone as that of which the walls of the building are formed, which is a hard compact millstone grit. The upper story is approached by a staircase leading from a spacious hall in the middle of the building, which is lighted by several skylights placed in the dome over the hall in the centre; this staircase terminates in a gallery, surrounding the interior of the hall on three sides, the central part being the hall into which the doors of the rooms open. The roof of the central part is drawn into a conical form, terminating in a dome containing six windows, which completely illuminate the hall from the floor of the principal story upwards. The roof of the surrounding rooms is separate from that of the central part, the sloping sides of which terminate in a gutter which

surrounds the central roof. Within this central part is an outlet provided with a turncap, for the escape of the foul air, by flues communicating with each room appropriated for the patients. It may be proper here to mention that the gutter which receives the water from the dome and the surrounding roof, has a contrivance to obviate the evils attendant on the gutters being filled with snow and ice, this is effected by covering the gutters with slates elevated by wood slips of about two inches square, with sufficient space between the ends of the slates, for the water of the melted snow to drain into the gutter and run off. The great inconvenience of removing the snow on these occasions, however deep it may be, is by these means entirely removed. The turncap above mentioned would of itself insure a certain degree of ventilation to the rooms; it is however strongly aided in this effect by another turncap, a short distance from the building, communicating with it by a subterraneous culvert: the opening from the former one, is by the power of a vane, presented in a direction opposite to the wind; while the latter is by a similar contrivance always turned to the wind. These being both connected with all the rooms occupied by the patients, a current of air is constantly passing through the same.

The committee, before the erection began, directed their attention to the means of obtaining the best plan; and in order to form a correct judgment on the subject, endeavoured to learn from the experience of similar establishments, what were the principal objects to be kept in view in the construction of an edifice of this nature. The result of their enquiries suggested several improvements, which have brought this Infirmary to a degree of perfection unknown to similar establishments. One considerable improvement, and which contributes much to the health and comfort of the patients, is, the construction of two light and spacious rooms (one for each sex) called day (or convalescent) rooms, in which those patients, to whom it may be agreeable, may eat their meals and pass the day, instead of being confined to the same room day and night, as is the usual practice. Another very great improvement, is in the construction of a fever house, a place where relief is administered in case of infectious diseases. Such an establishment as this, has, generally in large towns, been separate from the infirmary; but here a portion of it is properly constructed for the reception, not only of those whose infectious diseases may commence in the hospital, but of those also which may occur elsewhere.

The entrance to this fever-house, is on the side of the building directly opposite to the front, and has no internal connexion whatever with the Infirmary.

Besides the convalescent rooms, and fever-house, before mentioned, another circumstance in which the plan of this Infirmary surpasses others, is, in providing superior accommodation for patients labouring under acute diseases. In general, the surgical and medical, the acute and chronic diseases, are assembled in one large ward, day and night; that this must be always painful, and in some cases highly prejudicial, cannot be denied. The better accommodation consists in providing for each sex, a set consisting of four small wards, containing one, two, three and four beds respectively, with a water closet, nurse's bed-room and scullery. This enables the medical attendants to separate the diseases from each other, as may best suit their natures; and the whole of each set of rooms being shut off from the body of the house by one door, these together, procure for the patients silence and darkness (which is essential in some cases) as well as every other convenience, in a degree, perhaps, superior to many private houses. This plan, however, might not be eligible, unless it was constructed with another improvement, one which is of great importance, and which has hitherto been a desideratum in all hospitals; that is, a cheap and simple, and in every respect unobjectionable method of warming and ventilating effectually in cold weather. Both these have been effected perfectly in this Infirmary. And thus the ventilation will be copious, while, at the same time, the warmth may be regulated at pleasure; many lives will be preserved, which, owing to a certain state of the air generally pervading hospitals, might have been inevitably lost.

Particular attention has been paid to the construction of the water-closets, which, it is said, have not yet been managed so as to be unobjectionable in hospitals; for if they are ventilated externally, the draught, which should be from the house outwards, is the reverse, especially if the house is warm. A mode of construction has been invented for the occasion, in which every ob-

Abstract of the whole Account, from September 29, 1830, to September 29, 1831.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.	BUILDING EXPENSES.	£.	s. d.
To balance due from the Treasurers 29th September, 1830	556	13 5	Mason	1	4 3
To annual Subscriptions and Arrears	1036	0 6	Bricklayer and bricks	11	15 11
Amount of Collections, Donations, &c. brought from the preceding list	232	11 1	Joiner and timber	78	7 11
Dividends of Stock	760	17 2	Painter and Plumber	29	18 7
Produce of Public Baths	19	14 3	Plasterer	57	17 0
Interest on Turnpike Road Shares	10	0 0	Smith and Ironfounder	52	5 4
Rent of Land	82	7 7			231 9 0
Cash for the board of Governors' servants admitted as in-patients, as per Rule	4	4 0	HOUSE EXPENSES.		
Cash for trusses supplied to out-patients at half-price, as per Rule	4	11 9	Butchers' meat, 10222 lbs. pigs, poultry and fish	253	19 0
Cash received from Pupils, as per Rule, viz. :-			Flour, 2402 stones, barm, white bread and biscuits for patients, £348. 18s. 4d. rice, £23. 8s. 6d.	372	6 10
Mr. Joseph Walker	5	5 0	Meal	12	7 6
Mr. T. C. Cade	5	5 0	Milk, 13057 quarts	101	5 0
Mr. T. Jones	5	5 0	Vegetables	66	5 7
	15	15 0	Cheese	89	11 9
			Salt and vinegar	5	5 4
			Malt liquor	105	0 6
			Butter and eggs	71	19 6
			Tea and coffee	49	10 4
			Sugar and treacle	63	18 2
			Raisins, currants, spices, arrow root, sago, &c.	16	4 5
			Soap, pearl ashes, starch, stone blue, sand, &c.	34	5 11
			Gas, £30. 15s. 2d. candles, oil and cotton, £21. 14s.	52	9 2
			Coal and getting in, and cokes	115	19 9½
			Night nursing, £33. 17s. 2d. washing, &c. (including the washing of the patients' linen)	61	16 5
			£27. 19s. 3d.	1477	5 2½
			EXPENSES IN THE DISPENSARY.		
			Drugs, leeches, spirit of wine, &c.	310	1 4
			Wine and spirits, and porter	19	18 7
			Bottles and corks, £28. 16s. 4d. glass jars for Museum, £14. calico, &c. for bandages, £16. 18s. 1d.	59	14 5
			Surgeons' instruments and repairs	3	4 4
				392	18 8
			SALARIES AND WAGES.		
			House apothecary	80	0 0
			Matron £30. gratuity £10.	40	0 0
			Chaplain £40. Secretary £50.	90	0 0
			Compounder (3 quarters of a year, at £31. 10s. per annum)	23	12 6
			Porters, nurses, cook, bath maid, house maid and kitchen maid	118	19 0
				352	11 6
			MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
			Furniture, linen, brushes, &c.	131	2 7
			Stationery, printing, advertising, carriage, postage, &c.	61	15 3
			Law	3	13 0
			Labour, mowing, planting, &c.	25	11 5
			Fruit for the patients	5	12 6
			Insurance and tithe	8	3 0
			Assessments to the poor, &c.	6	10 0
			Collecting subscriptions	5	0 0
			Shaving the patients	6	6 0
			Repairs £4. 12s. 8d. Trusses £7. 4s.	11	16 8
			Pig meat	1	12 6
			Sundries	10	12 4
				277	15 3
				27	31 19 7½
			Deduct 3 cheques for bottles not presented for payment within the year	7	6 4
				2724	13 3½
To Balance due to John Crompton, esq. one of the treasurers	18	10 3	By balance due from Walter Evans, esq. one of the treasurers	16	11 8½
	£2741	5 0		£2741	5 0

List of Donors deceased.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Alsop John	25	0	0	Hatrell Mrs.	50	0	0	Toplis John	52	10	0
Bateman Sir Hugh, bart.	100	0	0	Hatrell Mrs. H.	50	0	0	Thornhill Bache	100	0	0
Bateman Richard	50	0	0	Heathcote Mrs.	50	0	0	Twigg Rev. Thomas Francis	50	0	0
Bathurst Henry	100	0	0	Henley Michael	50	0	0	Twistleton Josias Cockshutt	100	0	0
Beauchamp Earl	31	10	0	Holden Rev. Charles	50	0	0	Upton Charles	100	0	0
Bingham John	20	0	0	Holden Robert	100	0	0	Vernon Right Hon. Lord	300	0	0
Blackburne —, two shares on the Derby and Mansfield road, value	200	0	0	Holland John	50	0	0	Walker Mrs. Joseph	100	0	0
Blackburne Christopher, ditto	100	0	0	Horton Eusebius	105	0	0	Ward Rev. John	50	0	0
Borough John	21	0	0	Hulbert G. R.	50	0	0	Ward Edward	50	0	0
Bristowe Samuel	50	0	0	Hunloke Sir Henry, bart.	100	0	0	Wilmot Rev. Francis	50	0	0
Broadhurst Charles	500	0	0	Kean Michael	100	0	0	Wilmot John	50	0	0
Brown Henry	20	0	0	Kynnersley Clement	500	0	0	Wright Richard, M. D.	50	0	0
Buckton R. George	25	0	0	Kynnersley Mrs.	200	0	0				
Cavendish Sir Henry, bart.	50	0	0	Lowe William Drury	100	0	0	LEGACIES.			
Chesterfield Earl of, K. G.	500	0	0	Manlove Mrs.	100	0	0	Barker Thomas	200	0	0
Copestake Sampson	50	0	0	Melbourn Right Hon. Lord	100	0	0	Bromley John	100	0	0
Crewe Sir Henry, bart.	300	0	0	Mellor Mrs.	20	0	0	Browne Mrs. £500, 3 per Cents.			
Crompton Samuel, one share in the Derby and Wirksworth road, value	100	0	0	Meynell Francis, 6 donations	100	0	0	Reduced			
Denman Dr. Joseph	100	0	0	Meynell Hugo	100	0	0	Brushfield Mr.	5	0	0
Devonshire His Grace the Duke of	2000	0	0	Morewood Rev. H. C.	200	0	0	Copestake J. Bingham	500	0	0
Edwards Nathaniel	21	0	0	Mosley A. N.	50	0	0	Faulkner Mrs.	100	0	0
Evans Edmund	31	10	0	Mundy Francis Noel Clarke	100	0	0	Gisborne Rev. Francis, of Stave- ley, £4083. 3 per Cent. Consols, and £2643. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.			
Evans George	21	0	0	Mundy Edward Miller	500	0	0	Ditto, ditto in cash	105	5	7
Flack W. C.	20	0	0	Newton John Leaper	100	0	0	Hatrell Mrs. Sarah	50	0	0
Fosbrooke Leonard	100	0	0	Nicholas Nicholas	50	0	0	Heathcote John	10	0	0
Gell Philip, Wirksworth	31	10	0	Osborne Joseph	50	0	0	Mottershaw Thomas	100	0	0
Gisborne Rev. Francis	105	0	0	Pole Sacheverell Chandos	200	0	0	Parcs Thomas	105	0	0
Granville Rev. John	50	0	0	Richardson Henry	100	0	0	Parcs Thomas	100	0	0
Greatorex Thomas, 5 donations	85	0	0	Richardson Samuel	100	0	0	Poehin Mrs. Bosworth park	100	0	0
Hadley Henry	50	0	0	Rickards Samuel	52	10	0	Trueman W. Odstone, Leicester shire	100	0	0
Harrington The Earl of, 2 dona.	220	0	0	Sadler Mr.	20	0	0	Walker Edward	10	10	0
Harrison Samuel	21	0	0	Scarsdale Right Hon. Lord	500	0	0	Warren Sir John Borlase, bart.	45	0	0
				Snowden William	20	0	0	Webster Mrs.	100	0	0
				Spilsbury Benjamin	50	0	0				
				Spilsbury Mrs. Ann	50	0	0				
				Strutt William	500	0	0				
				Sutton James	100	0	0				

LEGACIES.

Barker Thomas	200	0	0
Bromley John	100	0	0
Browne Mrs. £500. 3 per Cents. Reduced			
Brushfield Mr.	5	0	0
Copestake J. Bingham	500	0	0
Faulkner Mrs.	100	0	0
Gisborne Rev. Francis, of Stavely, £4083. 3 per Cent. Consols, and £2643. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.			
Ditto, ditto in cash	105	5	7
Hatrell Mrs. Sarah	50	0	0
Heathcote John	10	0	0
Mottershaw Thomas	100	0	0
Pares Thomas	105	0	0
Pearce Thomas	100	0	0
Pochin Mrs. Bosworth park	100	0	0
Trueman W. Odstone, Leicester-shire	100	0	0
Walker Edward	10	10	0
Warren Sir John Borlase, bart.	45	0	0
Webster Mrs.	100	0	0

A List of Governors by Virtue of Donations.

Those marked thus (a) are both Donors and Subscribers.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
His Majesty the King of Belgium	100	0	0	aCoke Thomas William, M. P.	105	0	0	Mansfield G. Storer, Birmingham	21	0	0
A Lady, by the Rev. Edward March Philipps	50	0	0	Coke D. P. Executors of	100	0	0	Matchitt John and Co. Messrs.	20	0	0
A Lady at Ockbrook	20	0	0	Colville Sir C. H. Duffield	100	0	0	aMeynell Godfrey	50	0	0
An unknown Friend	6537	2	10	aCox late Wm. and Sons, Messrs.	50	0	0	Newton Andrew, Executors of, 2 donations	500	0	0
An unknown Friend	100	0	0	Crompton John	105	0	0	Noble William	20	0	0
An unknown Friend	20	0	0	Dale Robert	50	0	0	aPares John, Hopwell	100	0	0
aArkwright Richard	1000	0	0	Darwin Mrs. Osmaston	100	0	0	Phillipps Charles March, Garendon park	50	0	0
aArkwright Richard, jun.	100	0	0	Derby Corporation of	500	0	0	aRadford John	50	0	0
aArkwright Robert	100	0	0	aEvans late Thomas and Sons, Messrs.	500	0	0	Riddlesden James	20	0	0
aBagshaw Rev. William	50	0	0	Every Sir Henry, bart.	100	0	0	Rodes Rev. C. H. Reaston, Barlborough	105	0	0
Bainbridge T. Parker, 2 donations	50	0	0	aFlamstead Rev. Richd. Dodsley	50	0	0	†Russell Jesse Watts	100	0	0
Bakewell Frances Harriett	50	0	0	Forester Richard Forester, M. D.	50	0	0	Rutland His Grace the Duke of	500	0	0
Balguy John, Duffield, 2 dona.	55	0	0	Fox Samuel, Osmaston Hall	200	0	0	Shaw William, Kentish Town	20	0	0
Bateman T. O. Castle-Fields	20	0	0	aGell Philip, Hopton	100	0	0	Simpson Samuel	100	0	0
aBeaumont John	50	0	0	Gisborne Rev. Thomas, and G. H. Browne, as Executors of the late Isaac Hawkins	5361	4	0	aSitwell Edward Sacheverell	100	0	0
Bellairs, Son and Swinburne, late firm of	100	0	0	aGisborne Rev. Thomas	100	0	0	Sitwell Sir George, bart.	21	0	0
aBeresford John	20	0	0	aGreisley Sir Roger, bart.	20	0	0	aSoresby James	20	0	0
Blore Mrs. Ann, Derby	20	0	0	aGoodwin F. G.	10	10	0	aSpilsbury Rev. F. W. Willington	50	0	0
Borough Thos. Chetwynd park	100	0	0	aHaden Thomas	20	0	0	Stephens Miss, 2 donations	105	0	0
Bosville Thomas	21	0	0	aHall Thomas Kirkpatrick	100	0	0	aStrutt George Benson	300	0	0
Bradshaw Francis	50	0	0	Harland C.	20	0	0	aStrutt Joseph	300	0	0
Braham Mr.	52	10	0	Harrison John	50	0	0	aTurner William, Derby	50	0	0
Bray Campion	20	0	0	aHope Rev. Charles Stead	31	10	0	aUnwin Rev. Edw. Park Fields	25	0	0
aBrown Richard and Sons, Messrs.	20	0	0	aHoskins Abraham, Newton	21	0	0	Upton Mrs. Derby	100	0	0
Burdett Sir Francis, bart. M. P.	100	0	0	aHurt Francis	100	0	0	Walker Joseph and Co. Messrs.	100	0	0
aBurlington The Earl of	200	0	0	aHurt Charles	105	0	0	Walthall Peter, and Mrs. A. Milnes, Executors of the late Rev. P. Walthall	50	0	0
Cade James, Spondon	20	0	0	Hurt Charles, jun.	25	0	0	Webster William	21	0	0
Caradori Madame	52	10	0	aJohnson Rev. N. P.	50	0	0	Wilkinson Miss	52	10	0
Carleton The Hon. Mrs. and Lady Wilmot Horton	50	0	0	Kennedy Rev. J.	20	0	0	aWilmot Sir R. bart. Chaddesden	100	0	0
Carr Rev. I. E. Parwich	25	0	0	Leaper Richard	50	0	0	aWilmot Sir R. bart. Osmaston	100	0	0
Carr Mrs. I. E. Parwich	25	0	0	aLockett William Jeffery	50	0	0	Wright John Thomas	43	0	0
Catalani Madame	21	0	0	Lowe late T. and Sons. Messrs.	50	0	0				
aCavendish Hon. H. F. C. M. P.	26	5	0	Malkin Robert, Chesterfield	50	0	0				
aCoke Edward	200	0	0								

*Annual Subscribers to the Derbyshire General Infirmary. From September 29th, 1830,
to September 29th, 1831.*

Those marked thus (a) are also Donors—Those marked thus † have served the office of President.

	£.	s.		£.	s.		£.	s.
Abercrombie Right Hon. James	2	2	Crompton Mrs. E. Derby	2	2	Hunter C. V. Kilbourn	2	2
Adin John, Derby	2	2	Cumming W. Derby	2	2	aHurt Francis, Alderwasley	5	5
Alsop John, Lea Hall	2	2	Curzon Hon. Nathaniel, Farnah	5	5	aHurt Charles, Wirksworth	5	5
Anson Rev. Frederick, Sudbury	2	2	Curzon Hon. and Rev. David	2	2	Hurt E. N. London	2	2
aArkwright Richard, Willesley Castle	10	10	Curzon John, Derby	2	2	James J. N. Ireton Wood	2	2
aArkwright Richard, jun.	5	5	Curzon Hon. and Rev. F. Mickleover	2	2	Jenney William, King's Newton	2	2
aArkwright Robert, Stoke Hall	5	5	Curzon Hon. Juliana, London	3	3	Jessopp Francis, Derby	2	2
Arkwright Peter, Cromford	5	5	Dalby John, Derby	2	2	Johnson John Goodwin	2	2
Arkwright Charles, Dunstall Lodge	5	5	Daniel William, Stapenhill	1	1	aJohnson Rev. N. P. Aston	2	2
Bagshaw Rev. William, Staveley	2	2	Darby Thomas and Son, Derby	2	2	Johnson Robert, Bakewell	1	1
Bainbridge Joseph, Derby	2	2	Darwin W. B. Thulston Grange	5	5	Johnson John, Full-street, Derby	2	2
Bainbridge W. H. Derby	2	2	Darwin Mrs. Priory	3	3	Johnson John, Albion-street, ditto	2	2
Bainbridge Peter, Derby	2	2	Darwin Sir F. Sacheverell	2	2	Johnson Mrs. Coxbench	2	2
Baker William, M. D. Derby	2	2	Denman Sir Thomas M. P. Lincoln's	2	2	Jones Richard, Derby	2	2
Bakewell Ann and Son, Derby	2	2	Inn	2	2	Jones John, ditto	2	2
Balguy John, jun. Lockington Hall	3	3	†Devonshire His Grace the Duke of	105	0	Jowett Edward, ditto	2	2
Balguy Bryan Thomas, Derby	2	2	Dewry John, Derby	2	2	Knight James, Burton on Trent	2	2
Barton William, Derby	2	2	Eaton Richard, Derby	2	2	Lamb Hon. Mrs. Melbourne Hall	2	2
Bass Michael, Burton upon Trent	2	2	Eaton Thomas, Derby	2	2	Lawrence Rev. B. Darley Dale	2	2
Bateman Mrs. Castle-fields	2	2	Errington G. H. Casina, near Colches-	2	2	Lichfield and Coventry Lord Bishop of	5	5
Bateman Rev. John, Mickleover	2	2	ter	5	5	aLockett William Jeffery, Derby	2	2
Bateman A. S. Castle-fields	2	2	Errington Mrs. ditto	1	1	Longdon Robert, ditto	2	2
aBeaumont John, Barrow	5	5	aEvans Walter, Darley	10	10	Madan Rev. Dr. Ibstock	3	3
Beer William, Etwall	2	2	aEvans William, M. P. Allestree Hall	10	10	Mainwaring Miss, Duffield Bank	2	2
Belcher Rev. Paul, Ashbourn	2	2	Evans Samuel Derby	5	5	Mason Joseph, Derby	2	2
Bemrose William, Derby	2	2	Evans Rebecca	2	2	Mason Rev. George, Cambridge	1	1
aBeresford John, Ashbourn	5	5	Fallows Mrs. Derby	2	2	Matchett J. and Son, Derby	2	2
Beresford Miss, Ashbourn	1	1	Farnham The Countess of	2	2	Mellor Colonel, ditto	2	2
Billie Miss, Alfreton Hall	2	2	Ferrers Right Hon. the Earl	5	0	aMeynell Godfrey, Meynell Langley	3	3
Billie Miss E. Derby	2	2	Fishers and Co. Messrs. Ashby	2	2	Milnes William, Stubbins Edge	2	2
Billie Major, Langton	2	2	Fitz Herbert Sir H. bart. Tissington	5	5	Morewood W. Palmer, Alfreton Hall	5	5
Bingham Thomas, Derby	5	5	Flack C. J. Cavendish bridge	2	2	Moore Ambrose, Derby	5	5
Bingham John, Derby	5	5	aFlamstead Rev. R. D. Spondon	2	2	Mosedale William, ditto	2	2
Bingham Mrs. Frances, Derby	2	2	Flewker J. jun. Derby	2	2	Moseley Lady, Rolleston	2	2
Bingham Rev. Thomas, Kettleby	3	3	Fowler Mrs. Mackworth	1	1	Mosley A. N. E. Conigree	2	2
Blew, Moor and Co. Worcester	2	2	Fox Francis, M. D. Derby	2	2	Mosley Robert, Derby	2	2
Bloor Robert, Derby	5	5	Fox Douglas, ditto	2	2	Moss John, ditto	2	2
Boden John, Ednaston Lodge	2	2	Fox James, ditto	2	2	Mousley W. Eaton, ditto	2	2
Boden Thomas, Derby	2	2	Fox Samuel, jun. ditto	2	2	Mousley Robert, Birmingham	1	1
Borough William, Derby	2	2	Foxlowe Rev. Francis, Staveley	2	2	Mozley Henry, Derby	5	5
Borough Charles, Derby	2	2	Frear Benjamin, Derby	2	2	Mozley Thomas, ditto	2	2
Bradshaw Francis, jun. Barton Park	2	2	Fritche George, ditto	2	2	Mozley Henry, jun. ditto	2	2
Bridgett Thomas and Co. Derby	2	2	Gadsby Thomas, ditto	2	2	Mozley John, ditto	2	2
Brittlebank John, Ashbourn	2	2	Gamble and Bridgen Messrs. ditto	2	2	aMundy Francis, Markeaton	5	5
Bromley Robert, London	2	2	Gamble John and Matthew, ditto	2	2	Mundy C. G. Burton, Leicestershire	5	5
Bromley Miss E. Derby	1	1	Gardiner Rev. Dr. Bath	1	1	Mundy Edward Miller, Shipley	5	5
Brooke Major	2	2	Garton John, Lumsdale	2	2	Newdigate F. Arbury Hall	3	3
Brown Richard, Derby	2	2	aGell Philip, Hopton	5	5	Newton R. L. Bowbridge	5	5
Brown Peter, Derby	2	2	Gell Rev. Philip, Derby	2	2	Newton William, Leylands	3	3
Bruckfield John, Derby	2	2	Gibson William, ditto	2	2	Nightingale W. E. The Hurst	3	3
Buckston Mrs. Ashbourn	1	1	Gifford Mrs. Duffield	2	2	†Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of	10	10
Buckston John, Derby	2	2	Gilbert's Charity, Alveston	2	2	Oakden Miss, Ilfracombe	2	2
Burlington The Earl of	26	5	aGisborne Rev. Thos. Yoxall Lodge	5	5	Oakes James and Company, Derby	5	5
Butlerley Company	10	10	Gisborne John, Darley Dale	2	2	aPares John, Hopwell Hall	5	5
Byng John, Derby	2	2	Gisborne H. F. Derby	2	2	Peach Rev. Henry, Derby	2	2
Calvert Edward, Derby	2	2	aGoodwin F. Green, Wigwell Hall	1	1	Peet James, ditto	2	2
Carr Rev. John, Holbrook	1	1	Goodwin Miss, Derby	2	2	Pickfords Messrs. Manchester	1	1
aCavendish Hon. H. F. C. M. P.	10	10	Granville Court, Calwich	5	0	Pike W. and W. Derby	2	2
Chamberlayne Rev. J. Etwall	2	2	aGreisley Sir Roger, bart.	5	5	Pilkington Henry, ditto	2	2
Cheslyn Richard, Langley Priory	2	2	aHaden Thomas, Derby	2	2	Pole E. S. Chandos, Radbourn	5	5
†Chesterfield The Earl of	51	10	aHall T. K. Holly Bush	3	5	Porter Sinekler, Chester	2	2
Chesterfield Corporation of	2	2	Hallowes Thomas, Glapwell Hall	2	2	Poyser Samuel, Derby	2	2
Chinn Henry, Lichfield	1	1	Halton Rev. Imman, South Winfield	2	2	aRadford John, Smalley	2	2
Clarke Charles, Matlock	2	2	Hardy Mrs. Ann, Derby	1	1	Radford Mrs. Little Eaton	2	2
Clay Miss, Derby	2	2	Harrison John, Snelston Hall	3	3	Radford Thos. and Edward, Higham	4	4
Clay Mrs. Stapenhill	2	2	Harrison Rev. John, Duffield	2	2	Ratcliffe and Nutt Messrs. Derby	2	2
Clowes W. L. Park Hill	3	3	Hasall Thomas, Hartshorne	2	2	Richardson Miss, ditto	2	2
aCoke T. William M. P. Holkam	5	5	Haslam Messrs. Swanwick	2	2	Rowland Samuel, ditto	2	2
aCoke Edward, Longford	5	5	Haywood James, Derby	2	2	Ruding Walter, ditto	3	3
Coke Thomas Wm. jun. Longford	5	5	Heathcote C. Pastures	2	2	St. John Rev. J. Spondon	1	1
Coke John, Mansfield Woodhouse	2	2	Hey Rev. Samuel, Ockbrook	1	1	Sanders Joseph, Derby	2	2
Collumbell William, Derby	2	2	Higginson Rev. Edward, Derby	2	2	Sanders Francis, ditto	2	2
Cooper Thomas, Derby	2	2	Hill John, Surgeon, ditto	2	2	Sanders John, ditto	2	2
Cooper J. D. Holme Cottage	2	2	Holbrook Charles, Alveston	2	2	†Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord, Kedleston	10	10
Cotton Mrs. Etwall	2	2	Holcombe Rev. Dr. East Leek	2	2	Scarsdale Right Hon. Lady, ditto	2	2
Cotton Rev. C. E. Dalbury Rectory	2	2	Holden Robert, Nuttall Temple	5	5	Scheweppe and Co. Derby	2	2
aCox late John, Derby	2	2	Holland Mrs. Ford House	2	2	Scott Hugh, Draycott House	2	2
aCox Thomas, Derby	3	3	Hollingworth J. Derby	2	2	Seymer Francis, Derby	2	2
aCox Roger, Spondon	5	5	Holmes Charles, ditto	2	2	Sim Rev. Henry, Matlock	2	2
Cox Henry, Derby	2	2	Holworthy Rev. S. Croxall	2	2	Sikes Rev. J. Newark upon Trent	2	2
†Crewe Sir George, bart. Calke Abbey	5	5	Holworthy James, Hathersage	2	2	Simpson Wm. M. D. Hilton Cottage	2	2
Crewe Lady, Calke Abbey	2	2	aHope Rev. C. S. Derby	2	2	Simpson Mrs. Derby	1	1
Crewe E. L. R. Breadsall	2	2	Horton Sir R. Wilmot	5	5	Simpson J. B. ditto	2	2
Crewe Rev. H. R. Breadsall	2	2	aHoskins Abraham, Newton Solney	2	2	Simpson E. L. ditto	2	2
Crompton John Bell, Derby	5	5	Howard Rev. J. G. Derby	2	2	Sitwell The Misses, ditto	10	10
Crompton Gilbert, Chesterfield	5	5	Humpstone Joseph, ditto	2	2	Sleath Rev. Dr. Repton	3	3
Crompton Samuel, Wood End	5	5	Hunter W. H. Kilbourn	2	2	Smith Samuel and Co. Derby	5	5

£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.			
Smith John, Derby	5	5	Swettenham James, Wood End	2	2	Webb John, Barton Park	2	2
Smith Rev. Richard, Edensor	1	1	Tempest Thos. and Co. Little Eaton	2	2	Weatherhead, Walters and Co. Derby	2	2
aSoresby James, Sharnlow	2	2	Tillard and Co. Messrs. Wilne Mills	5	5	Weatherhead, Glover and Co. ditto	2	2
aSpilsbury Rev. F. W. Willington	2	2	Topless Miss, Wirksworth	2	2	Wilkins George and Son, ditto	2	2
Spilsbury Mrs. ditto	1	1	Trowell Mrs. Thornhill	10	10	Williams Rev. Charles, Cubley	2	2
Stevenson William, Derby	2	2	Trowell Miss, ditto	2	2	Williams Mrs. near Chesterfield	2	2
Stone Robert, Needwood House	2	2	Tunniffell G. Derby	1	1	aWilmot Sir R. bart. Chaddesden	5	5
aStrutt late William, Derby	5	5	Tunaley T. S. ditto	2	2	Wilmot Henry, ditto	2	2
aStrutt Joseph, ditto	5	5	Turbutt Mrs. Ogston Hall	2	2	aWilmot Sir Robert, bart. Osmaston	5	5
Strutt Edward, M. P. ditto	5	5	Turbutt Miss, ditto	2	2	Wootton George Chellaston	2	2
Strutt Miss, ditto	2	2	Turner and Shaw Messrs. Derby	2	2	Worsley Mrs. Caril, Winster	2	2
Strutt Miss Ann, ditto	2	2	aUnwin Rev. Edward, Park-fields	2	2	Worsley Miss, ditto	2	2
Strutt Miss Fanny, ditto	2	2	Unwin Mrs. ditto	2	2	Worthington W. Burton upon Trent	2	2
aStrutt George Benson, Bridge Hill	5	5	Vale Rev. E.	2	2	Wright Mrs. Derby	2	2
Strutt Jedediah, Belper	2	2	†Vernon Right Hon. Lord, Sudbury	10	10	Wright and Baker, ditto	2	2
Strutt Anthony R. ditto	2	2	Wakefield Rev. J. Darley	2	2	Wright S. J. ditto	2	2
Strutt John, ditto	2	2	Wakefield's Charity, Tutbury	5	5	Wright John, Market-place, ditto	2	2
Suffield Right Hon. Lord	5	5	Ward Robert, Derby	2	2	Wright Charles, Wirksworth	1	1
Suffield Right Hon. Lady	2	2	Walton T. W. ditto	2	2	Whitaker, Rev. T. W.	1	1
aSutton James, Broughton House	5	5	†Waterpark Rt. Hon. Lord, Doveridge	5	5			

Annual Subscriptions of Parishes and Townships.

£.	s.	Years due.	£.	s.	Years due.	£.	s.	Years due.
Alfreton, parish of	5	5	Duffield parish of	5	5	Ockbrook, parish of	2	2
Alkmund St. parish of, Derby	5	5	Egginton, parish of	2	2	Peter St. parish of, Derby	5	5
All Saints, parish of, ditto	5	5	Elvaston, parish of	2	2	Radbourne, parish of	2	2
Allestree, parish of	2	2	Etwell, parish of	2	2	Repton, parish of	5	5
Belper, township of	5	5	Findern, parish of	2	2	Shirley, parish of	2	2
Boulton, parish of	2	2	Hilton, parish of	2	2	Smalley, parish of	2	2
Brailsford, parish of	2	2	Horsley, parish of	1	1	Spondon, parish of	2	2
Breadsall, parish of	2	2	Horsley Woodhouse	1	1	Sudbury, parish of	5	5
Burnaston, parish of	2	2	Kilbourn, parish of	1	1	Ticknall, parish of	2	2
Burton upon Trent, par. of	5	5	Kirk Langley, parish of	2	2	Twyford and Stenson, town-	2	2
Castle Donington, parish of	2	2	Kirk Hallam, parish of	2	2	ship of	2	2
Chaddesden, parish of	2	2	Melbourn, parish of	3	3	Wilne and Sharncliffe, par. of	2	2
Chellaston, parish of	2	2	Michael, St. parish of, Derby	2	2	Werburgh St. par. of, Derby	5	5
Church Gresley, parish of	2	2	Mickleover, parish of	2	2	West Hallam, parish of	2	2
Croxall, parish of	2	2	Morley, parish of	2	2	Weston Underwood, parish of	2	2
Denby, parish of	5	5	Mugginton, parish of	2	2			

General Account of Patients Admitted and Discharged, from September 29, 1830, to September 29, 1831.

ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.			
In.	Out.	Total		In.	Out.	Total	
On the Books, September 29, 1830	66	213	279	Cured	253	384	637
Admitted since	556	588	1144	Relieved	58	136	194
				Made out-patients	163		163
				At their own request	22		22
				For irregularity	12		12
				Dead	28		28
				Incurable	17		17
				For non-attendance, most of whom recovered		55	55
				Made in-patients	32		32
				On the Books, September 29, 1831	69	194	263
Average number of in-patients 74.	622	801	1423		622	801	1423

Total number of patients admitted since the opening of the Infirmary, 4th June, 1810, 22462—ditto discharged since ditto, 22183.

Abstract of the Laws and Rules, adopted by the Governors, April, 1830.

Governors.—The government of this Infirmary shall be vested in the persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned, under the denomination of Governors.

All benefactors of £20. or upwards, or whose donations at different times may have amounted to £20. shall be governors during life.

Note, This rule is intended to vest in any donor, still living, the privileges of the new rules, though their former privileges may have expired under the old ones.

All subscribers of two guineas or more annually, shall be governors during payment.

All donors of £10. who are also annual subscribers of one guinea, shall also be governors during payment.

The physicians and surgeons attending the Infirmary shall be governors during the period of such attendance.

Any person having paid into the hands of the treasurers a donation or subscription from an un-

known benefactor; and any executor or administrator, on paying a legacy or donation, shall be entitled to the privilege belonging to a contributor to such amount.

All persons who have once become subscribers shall be considered as such until they shall have given notice to the contrary in writing to the secretary of the Infirmary.

In case of the death of an annual subscriber, being a governor, his executor or administrator, shall retain his privilege to the end of the year.

Copartners in any firm, having given a donation, shall be considered as one individual donor, or be at liberty to divide that sum among themselves so as to entitle them to votes as governors, or to the recommendation of patients, as separate individuals—the arrangement to be final.

Copartners in any firm subscribing an annual sum, shall be considered as one individual subscriber, and shall be entitled to the same privileges.

Recommendation of Patients.—Donors and subscribers shall be entitled to recommend patients according to the following Scales, but no person shall be entitled, in his own right, to more than nine in-patients and twenty-two out-patients in any one year.

SCALE I.

Donors of £.			Annual Subscribers in Guineas.	To be entitled to recommend annually.	
				In Patients.	Out Patients.
10	..	or	1	0	6
20	..	or	2	1	6
30	..	or	3	2	8
40	..	or	4	3	10
50	..	or	5	4	12
60	..	or	6	5	14
70	..	or	7	6	16
80	..	or	8	7	18
90	..	or	9	8	20
100	or upwards	10 or upwards	9	9	22

SCALE II.

Union of privileges of donors and subscribers in the recommendations of patients.

A subscriber of

A Donor of £.	1 Guin.	2 Guin.	3 Guin.	4 Guin.	5 Guin.	6 Guin.	7 Guin.	8 Guin.	9 Guin.
	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.	Patients in. out.
10	1. 6	2. 8	3. 10	4. 12	5. 14	6. 16	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22
20	2. 8	3. 10	4. 12	5. 14	6. 16	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22	
30	3. 10	4. 12	5. 14	6. 16	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22		
40	4. 12	5. 14	6. 16	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22			
50	5. 14	6. 16	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22				
60	6. 16	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22					
70	7. 18	8. 20	9. 22						
80	8. 20	9. 22							
90	9. 22								

Example :
A Donor of £50. who is also
a Subscriber of 5 Guineas, is entitled
to recommend 9 In and 22 Out-Patients.

The physicians and surgeons, during their attendance, shall have the power of recommending patients equally with annual subscribers of five guineas.

The head magistrate of any corporate body, the overseers of any parish, or, in general, the person presiding in any society subscribing an annual sum or contributing a donation, shall have the same right of recommending patients as other annual subscribers or contributors of a similar sum.

No subscriber's recommendation of a patient shall be acted upon while his subscription is in arrear.

All annual subscriptions shall be considered as due on the 29th of September in every year, and shall be paid in advance, but no subscription shall be considered in arrear until the Christmas-day following.

Patients, Qualification for Admission.—That such persons only be admitted in or out-patients as are not able to pay for their medicines, or subsist themselves during the time of their cure.

N. B.—The attention of the governors is earnestly requested to a compliance with this rule.

That no person be admitted, or suffered to remain, as an in-patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an out-patient.

No domestic servants to be admitted as out-patients.

No domestic servants of persons not being governors (excepting in cases of infectious diseases) to be admitted as in-patients.

Domestic servants of governors to be admitted in-patients on payment of 10s. 6d. per week, and in cases of infectious diseases certified by some of the medical profession, the servants of non-subscribers to be admitted on payment of one guinea per week.

No woman to be suffered to remain in the house after the sixth month of her pregnancy.

No person who has not had the small pox or cow pox, unless he or she shall consent to be inoculated with the latter.

No child under seven years of age (excepting in extraordinary cases.)

No person suspected of the venereal disease, itch, afflicted with chronic insanity, or labouring under any disorder deemed incurable, shall be admitted; nor, if inadvertently admitted, be suffered to remain.

No common prostitute shall be admitted an in-patient under any circumstances; and no person having been convicted of theft, or of any other heinous offence, shall be admitted without evidence of a reformation of character, and then only by the unanimous vote of the board.

When there is a want of room in the house for the reception of all the in-patients recommended at the same time, the preference be given,

1st. To those of the greatest urgency.

2ndly. To those who could not be admitted in the preceding week.

3rdly. To those living at the greatest distance.

4thly. To the recommendations of subscribers or benefactors, who shall have had no in-patients during the year.

5thly. To the recommendations of the greatest contributors.

All other patients to have a preference to those with confirmed sore legs, who have been in the house before for that complaint, and no such patient shall be admitted more than twice.

That every parish officer recommending an in-patient, be required to deposit with the house apothecary two guineas, as caution money, as a security for defraying the expense of his or her removal, in case the same shall be neglected after due notice thereof is sent. Which sum of two guineas shall be returned to those officers who shall duly observe such notice.

That when any patient remains in the Infirmary a longer time than the board shall think necessary, after his or her discharge, the recommender shall from thenceforth pay for the maintenance of such patient the sum of 10s. 6d. per week.

In the event of death, the person who recommended the deceased, shall be liable, in case of necessity, either to remove the corpse, or defray the expense of the funeral, which will be reduced to as small a scale as decency will permit.

Any governor may authorize another person to recommend patients in his right, on communicating to the board the name of the person so delegated.

The following recommendation, under the hand of every person who recommends a patient, must be delivered to the house apothecary on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, except in cases of accident, which may be admitted at all hours of the day or night without recommendation,

and in cases of contagious fever or emergency, which may be admitted at all times on the recommendation of a governor, accompanied by the certificate of a medical man.

"To the Board of Governors of the Derbyshire General Infirmary.

"Gentlemen,

"I recommend to your examination A. B. of whom I
 "believe to be a real object of charity, and desire he (or she) may be admitted an in (or out) pa-
 "tient of the Infirmary, if duly qualified.

"Age

"C. D."

"Disease

"How long ill."

(Date)

N. B.—Governors who recommend patients at a distance from Derby, are desired to write to the house apothecary, with a short statement of their case drawn up by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary, that some judgment may be formed whether they are proper objects of the charity; and likewise to enquire if the beds are all occupied; an answer to which will be returned stating when they can be admitted.

The *Self-Supporting, Charitable and Parochial Dispensary* was established in August, 1830. The house appropriated for this excellent Institution is in Bridge-gate. The objects of this Institution are,

Firstly, To encourage a provident and independent spirit amongst the working classes, by allowing such of them, as support themselves without parochial assistance, to become subscribers to this Institution, under the denomination of "Free Class," after the rate of one penny per week for persons above fourteen years of age, and one halfpenny per week, for persons under fourteen years of age; thereby entitling themselves to medical and surgical aid in case of sickness, and to certain privileges to be enjoyed exclusively by this class.

Secondly, To provide medicines and advice for those poor persons, who, though maintaining themselves without parish assistance, are unable to afford the means of subscribing to the Free Class, and who shall receive tickets of recommendation from honorary subscribers.

Thirdly, To procure surgical attendance and medicines for poor married women, being free members, during their confinement.

Fourthly, To provide medicines and attendance, under certain conditions, for paupers, the overseers of whose parishes are subscribers to this Institution.

Lastly, To consult the feelings and promote the comfort of the poor, by allowing, to all classes, the choice of being attended by any one of the medical officers of the establishment, who may be most agreeable to them; and by providing them with medical attendance at their own dwellings, in cases where severe illness renders them unable to attend at the Dispensary.

The spirited support that this important Institution has met with does great credit to the feelings and character of the inhabitants. In 1831, there were two hundred subscribers, whose annual subscriptions amounted to £211. 7s. The donations received from the 11th of August, 1830 to the 29th of September, 1831, was £214. 1s. The amount received from the Free Class of subscribers was £41. 6s. 6d. The utility of this establishment receives a striking illustration from the number of persons who have been cured of almost every kind of disorder of which the human frame is liable to, through the assistance which it has afforded. The number thus benefited, from its commencement to October, 1832, has been 2212. The patients admitted, from October, 1831, to October, 1832, was 1420; of this number 1062 were cured, 220 relieved, 135 vaccinated, and 23 were midwifery cases. Two or more surgeons attend at the Dispensary every day: one of them regularly visits such sick poor as cannot personally attend. This charity is conducted by a committee of subscribers, a consulting physician, and eight surgeons. The Duke of Devonshire is President; the Earl of Burlington, Lord Vernon, Lord Scarsdale, Hon. G. J. Vernon, Sir

George Crewe, and Sir Oswald Mosley, barts. F. Mundy, W. Evans, and W. Newton, esqrs. Vice-Presidents; and Samuel Evans, esq. Treasurer.

Ladies' Charity.—The object of this institution, which was begun in 1815, is the relief of poor married women in child-bed, at their own houses; who not only receive medical assistance but the use of bed-linen, food, and every other necessary that their situation requires. This institution is patronized and chiefly supported by ladies of the first respectability, and its affairs are conducted by a committee. No public building is connected with this charity, as the present mode of relief is considered superior to that afforded by an hospital. The liberality with which its benefits are dispensed, places it among the first charities which distinguish the town of Derby.

Society for the Relief of the Families of Distressed Clergymen.—This society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, and the families of distressed clergymen, within the deaneries of Derby, Ashbourn, Repington, and Castillary, in the archdeaconry of Derby, was instituted at Derby, May 17, 1721. The following are the Rules and Orders by which the Society is governed.

1. Widows of clergymen so continuing, and their children unprovided for, or not in a way of providing for themselves, are the persons to be relieved by this charity; or such clergymen as shall be disabled by age, sickness or infirmity; and have not sufficient for the necessary support of themselves and family.

2. That the children of necessitous clergymen shall, in the life-time of the said clergymen, be so far deemed objects of this charity as to be apprenticed at proper ages, provided there be a sufficient fund remaining for that purpose after the widows and orphans have received their necessary relief.

3. That no widow or orphan be relieved but those of such clergymen as at the time of their death were possessed of some Ecclesiastical preferment, or curacy, within one of the above mentioned deaneries.

4. That no widow or orphan be relieved until a certificate be given, and annually repeated, under the hand of the minister or the curate of the parish, or some other neighbouring clergyman, where the widow or orphan resides; which certificate shall set forth the circumstances of the person, and that they, he or she be a person of sober life and conversation, and a member of the Church of England; and if a widow, how many children she hath, and what ages they are of; and also an account of her circumstances.

5. That a day for the annual meeting of the several contributors (both laity and clergy) to this charity be fixed

upon at the Bishop's or Archdeacon's Visitation, and notice thereof be given in the Derby paper three weeks or a month before the said meeting.

6. That at this meeting three stewards be annually chosen to collect the subscriptions and benefactions to this charity.

7. That each steward shall produce and pay in the several collections, and transcribe an account thereof in a book prepared for that purpose, and subscribe their names to their own collection.

8. That at this meeting applications be delivered in, and orders made for the money collected to be distributed to such petitioners as shall be judged fit objects of the charity, by a majority of the subscribers at the said meeting.

9. That it be the business of the several stewards not only to receive the subscriptions and benefactions already made to this charity, but also to solicit other subscriptions and benefactions.

10. That the subscriptions and benefactions of the nobility and gentry in the support of this charity be most thankfully received.

11. That an annual account of the proceedings of the distribution of this charity, of the names of the several subscribers, and of the sums collected and disposed of, with the balance remaining in hand, be printed and distributed to the several benefactors and subscribers, within one month after the annual meeting.

Friendly Societies in Derby.

Men's Sick Club, established in 1765.

The Union of Smiths, 64 members.

Friendly Iron Moulders' Society.

Independent Friendly Society, established 25th October, 1777.

The Union Dividend Society, No. 1, Cross Keys.

Loyal Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 150 members.

Tiger Friendly Society. Tiger.

Pheasant Friendly Society. Pheasant.

Nag's Head Society, 99 members. Nag's Head.

Bull's Head Society. Bull's Head.

Punch Bowl Dividend Society. Punch Bowl.

Chequer Friendly Society. Chequer.

Cross Keys Friendly Society, No. 2. Cross Keys.

The Masonic Lodge. Tiger Inn.

Female Friendly Society, established in 1816.

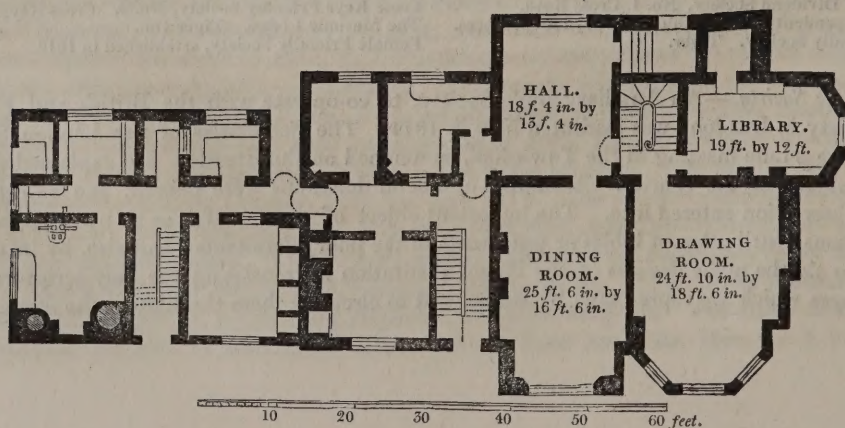
The Bible Society.—An Auxiliary Bible Society, to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, was instituted here in 1811. The Secretaries of the London Society attended the public meeting in the Town-hall, summoned on this occasion, and explained the nature and objects of the charity. A number of liberal donations were offered, and an extensive annual subscription entered into. The important object of this society, as its name imports, is the gratuitous distribution of bibles or testaments to the poor inhabitants; and also, by its contributions, to aid the noble designs of the Parent Institution in translating the holy scriptures into all languages which are represented by letters, and to circulate them throughout the earth.

Benevolent Institutions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1811 British and Foreign Bible Society. | 1821 Bristol Tract Society. |
| 1812 Ladies' Derby Penny Association. | Ladies' Bible Association. |
| 1813 London Missionary Society. | 1822 Jews (for Conversion of) Society. |
| 1814 Benevolent Society. | 1823 Anti-Slavery Society. |
| 1815 Church Missionary Society. | 1824 Continental Society. |
| 1816 Baptist (General) Missionary Society. | Newfoundland School Society. |
| Dorcasian Society. | 1825 British and Irish Society. |
| Female Friendly Society. | Christian Knowledge District Society. |
| 1817 London Tract Society. | Juvenile Missionary Society. |
| Methodist Missionary Society. | 1830 Vagrant Office. |
| Moravian Missionary Society. | |

The *Grey Coat Hospital*, so called from the colour of the dress worn by its inhabitants, stood in Walker lane. It was originally supported by ample endowments. Not having been properly attended to by the trustees, the estate has vanished, and the building has been appropriated to other purposes.

Front and ground plan of Green-Hill House, Private Lunatic Asylum.



The preceding engraving shows the elevation and ground plan of the house, which is situate in a dry, healthy and retired part of the town. The house has been fitted up by the proprietor, Mr. Fisher, surgeon, &c. with every view to comfort and convenience. The lawn, pleasure-grounds, and gardens contain nearly three acres of land, and are entirely secluded from public view by a high wall, to which the patients accompanied by attendants have access.

Workhouses.—Each parish has a workhouse.

All Saints', situate in Walker lane, was erected in 1729, at the cost of £330. It consists of sixteen rooms on the ground floor and sixteen on the second story. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 45 persons in the house, the average cost per week being about 2s. 6d. each. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the governor and matron, to whom much praise is due for their kind attention to the inmates under their care.

St. Werburgh's, situate in Friar-gate, was built in 1730, on land purchased of the corporation. It contains sixteen rooms, a counting house, a workhouse, a kitchen, and a brewhouse. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 38 persons in the house, the average cost per week being about 2s. 6d. each. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are the governor and matron.

St. Alkmund's, situate in Lodge lane, is an ancient building containing a bakehouse and eight rooms on the ground floor, and eight on the second floor. It is much out of repair. The premises consist of 990 square yards. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 50 persons in the house, the average cost per week of each being about 2s. 6d. This workhouse is conducted by Mrs. Anne Walker.

St. Michael's, situate in St. Michael's lane, was enlarged in 1792, by adding four tenements, each consisting of house place, chamber and garret, at a cost of £177. 10s. These tenements are in the occupation of poor families belonging the parish, rent free. There is neither governor nor matron.

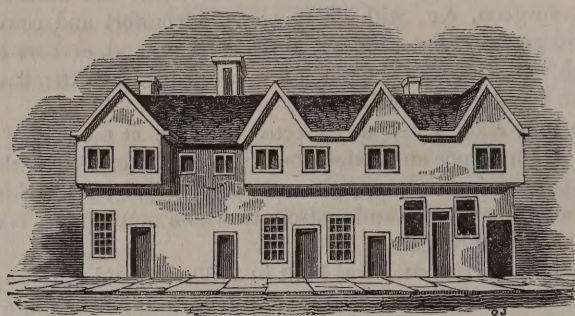
St. Peter's, situate in St. Peter's church-yard, on premises belonging to the Liversage charity estate, consists of eleven rooms on the ground floor, and thirteen sleeping rooms. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 38 persons in the house, the average cost per week of each being from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. Mr. and Mrs. Thorp are the governor and matron.

The average of the poor assessment for the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

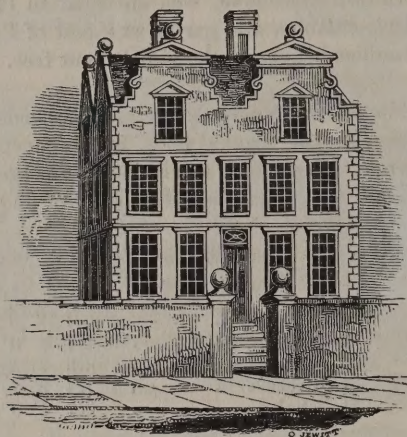
	£.	s.	d.
All Saints'	634	13	0
St. Werburgh's . . .	343	7	8
St. Alkmund's . . .	409	7	1
St. Michael's	124	3	1
St. Peter's	347	1	3

It would be a wise measure for the whole of the parishes to join and erect one general workhouse for the borough. The present houses are very ill adapted for the purposes designed. Some of them are in a bad state of repair at the present time, and will want a considerable sum expending to make them tenable.

Ancient Houses.—The most ancient houses now existing in the borough are not of more than from two to three centuries standing. These are what are generally termed half-timbered houses, built of wood and plaster. The most remarkable are in the Iron-gate, Sadler-gate, Friar-gate, (1649) Wardwick, St. Peter's-street, Rotton-row, Full-street, Queen-street, and St. Mary's-gate. About the middle of the seventeenth century this description of houses was superseded by those built with brick, so that most of the paned houses have disappeared since that period. The following engravings exhibit the style of building early in the seventeenth century. The house represented by the engraving formerly belonged to Mr. Parker, and stood in the Friar-gate. It was taken down some years ago.

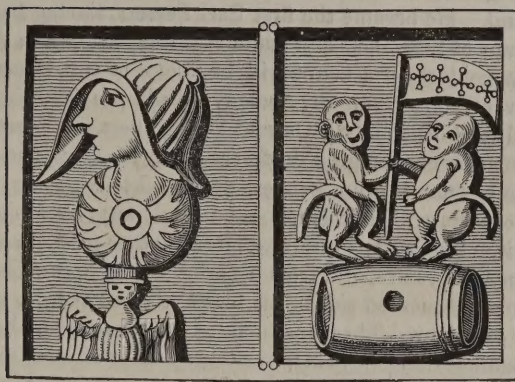


Mr. Woolley, in 1712, notices a good house, erected by Mr. Beardsley, on the west side of the mill stream, on the Cockpit-hill. It is a good specimen of the early brick houses, erected the latter end of the seventeenth century. There is one built in a similar style situate in St. Peter's church-yard. The house named by Mr. Woolley, taken down in 1819, is represented in the following engraving.



The same author mentions a good house on the south-east corner of Babington lane, built by the Mellors, who were a considerable family in this town. It afterwards belonged to the family of Degge, and now to E. S. Wilmot Sitwell, esq. It is a large old fashioned brick mansion with pointed gables.

The Babingtons had a large mansion on the north-west corner of Babington lane. A branch of which ancient and respectable family resided here. In 1712, the ancient stone gateway was standing. This gateway was ornamented with the arms of Babington, sculptured in stone, supported by Baboons upon Tuns. The hall was wainscotted with oak, on the pannels were various devices and Baboons upon Tuns carved thereon, the same being a play upon the name of Babington. The following wood engraving represents one of the pannels.



Earls of Derby.—The family of De Ferrariis or Ferrers, was highly distinguished in the kingdom during the two centuries immediately succeeding the Conquest. There have been disputes concerning the position which Henry de Ferrers held in the army of the Conqueror at the period of the invasion; but from the derivation of the name as well as from the armorial bearings assumed by his descendents, it is generally inferred that he superintended the horse-armourers and farriers. Whatever was his station he was undoubtedly a man of very superior talents, and that he was a statesman on whose counsels the Conqueror greatly confided, since we find him named as one of the commissioners for the compilation of the *Doomsday Book*, or general survey of all the manors in the kingdom. That laborious work, if we consider both the circumstances and the time of its execution, as well as the minuteness and accuracy of its details, must ever be considered as a truly astonishing production. We have elsewhere stated the number of manors with which the labours and consels of Henry de Ferrers were rewarded by his sovereign: ninety-five of these manors were in Derbyshire. Having thus become the sole proprietor of an extensive territory, which, previous to the Conquest, had belonged to many independent Saxon lords, Henry de Ferrers required a central residence, for the maintenance of his power and the protection of his newly acquired lands. He therefore rebuilt Tutbury castle upon so grand, capacious and splendid a scale that some historians were induced to give him the credit of being its first founder. In the immediate vicinity of his castle he founded a priory, which he and his wife, Bertha, richly endowed. The foundation charter of this priory bears the date of 1080, and the church attached to it was finished before 1089; for we then find the body of the founder was deposited therein. The beautiful doorway which still presents so attractive an entrance to the parish church of Tutbury, formed a part of the priory, erected under his directions by Norman architects, between the years 1080 and 1089. The following is the inscription which is said to have been carved upon his monument there:

*"Hic jacet Henricus de Ferrariis Comes, hujus
Ecclesiae fundator, Imago nomine cujus
Anno milleno Domini quater atque viceno
Tutburiaeque novo domus est fundata patrono.
"Anno 1089, 2d Gul. Rufi."*

By Bertha, his wife, he had three sons. To his eldest son, Eugenulph, he gave a castle at Duffield (under which place we shall give a genealogical table, and a more particular notice of this distinguished family.) William, his second son, is said to have accompanied Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the Holy land. They died during the life of their father; and his youngest son, Robert, succeeded to his large estates.

1. Robert de Ferrers, in the third year of the reign of king Stephen, accompanied William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham, and several other nobles, who undertook to repel the invasion of David, king of Scotland. He became the first Earl Ferrers, having been raised to that rank by king Stephen, on account of the valour and conduct displayed by him at the celebrated Battle of the Standard. Of that contest an account will be found in our General History, vol. I. pages 373, 374, but we may venture, without any apology, to add the following anecdote from the History of Tutbury, recently published by Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. "Thurstan, archbishop of York, had recourse to a new mode of encouraging the forces under the command of these nobles: he caused a famous standard to be erected, bearing banners dedicated to St. Peter, St. John and St. Wilfrid, with a portion of the consecrated host thereon; and his deputy, the bishop of Durham, addressed the army from beneath it. Robert de Ferrers adopted another plan of animating the troops he had brought with him out of Derbyshire, and from his other estates around his castle. He promised a grant of land on the most frequented side of his forest of Needwood to that man who should perform the greatest feats of valour. These methods of encouragement had the desired effect; the hostile armies met in conflict near North Allerton, and, after an obstinate resistance, the Scotch forces were defeated with great loss. The Derbyshire men were conspicuous for their bravery during the battle; and, upon their return from the campaign, the promised land was claimed by one Ralph, to whom and his heirs the grant of it was confirmed by Earl Ferrers, under the name of Boscum calumpnium, Callingwood, or the Claimed Wood."

Robert, Earl Ferrers, died in 1139, the year after the memorable contest. His eldest son, William, known under the appellation of the Earl of Tutbury, was slain at his lodgings in London during his father's life time, and his second son,

2. Robert de Ferrers, succeeded to the title and estate. He styled himself Robert, Earl Ferrers, the younger, and Earl of Nottingham, which latter title he assumed in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter of William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham. He confirmed and enlarged the grants of his predecessors made to the priors of Tutbury. He also founded a priory at Darley, near Derby, and an abbey at Mirevale, in the county of Warwick, where he was buried in the year 1162.

3. William, his son and successor, being forbidden by Henry II. to use the title of Earl of Nottingham, assumed by his father, joined the king's sons in their rebellion against him, and plundered and burned the town of Nottingham; but when he saw his castle of Tutbury closely besieged by a strong body of royalists, aided by a band of Welshmen, and the king marching against him with a second army, he thought it best to avert the approaching storm, and submitted himself to the king at Northampton. He founded a priory at Breedon, co. Leicester, about 1180, and subsequently accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acre, in 1191, leaving, by Sibilla de Braose, his wife, four sons.

4. William de Ferrers, his eldest son, greatly extended the estates he inherited from his father. He was created Earl of Derby, by a special charter of king John, dated at Northampton, in the first year of his reign, and the king himself girded him with a sword upon that occasion. By this charter he had a grant of the third penny, arising out of all pleas made before the sheriff of this county. In the same year he received from the crown, upon payment of £70. annually into the exchequer, the manors of Wirksworth and Ashbourn, together with the whole wapentake, which, from that time to the present, have continued to form part of the *Honor of Tutbury*. In addition to these grants, he also obtained a part of the lands which had belonged to his great grandfather, William Peverel, in the county of Northampton, upon payment of two thousand marks, and releasing to the king all claim to the residue of those estates. The year following the king also surrendered to him the service of William de Greseley and his heirs for his lands at Drakelow, in the county of Derby, which he held by the annual delivery of a bow and quiver full of twelve arrows. He was still further enriched by his relation, the Vidame of Chartres, who left to him certain estates in Leicestershire; and he acquired other lands in the same county, which had been forfeited by the rebellion of Walter de Tibetot and others. In return for these numerous favours, this Earl proved his fidelity to king John, when the pope had deposed him; and he

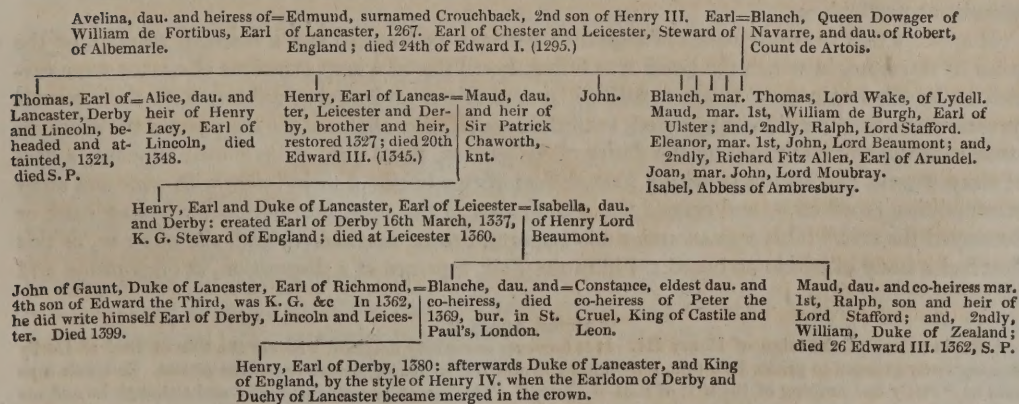
became surety for the performance of those articles, to which the humbled monarch had been obliged to submit.

Of the conduct of this illustrious nobleman, who endeavoured to maintain peace in the kingdom during the contests between the barons and king John, we have made mention in our General History. He acquired, by his marriage with Agnes, one of the daughters of the great Ranulph, Earl of Chester, the lands lying between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, which he held by an annual payment of 40s. and the gift of a goshawk to the king, and it is probably through that acquisition that a portion of these lands acquired the appellation of West Derby. He died of the gout in the first year of the reign of Henry III. ; at a period when his wisdom and influence were much required by the still distracted state of the realm.

William de Ferrers, his son, resembled him in disposition and temperament. He was afflicted with the same disease, and being obliged to travel in a horse-litter, he met with a fall which occasioned his death, in the year 1254. Sir Oswald Mosley, in the history before quoted, assigns (and we doubt not with much justice) to the pacific care and management of these two last Earls, much improvement in the country which surrounded their principal residence at Tutbury. We do not, indeed, find that they abated any of the feudal exactions common at that period, but "their large income had been liberally distributed amongst their numerous vassals and dependants;" the villages became well peopled and fresh lands were annually brought into cultivation. The neighbouring wastes and forest lands had been, during the above-mentioned period, reduced by various inclosures, some of which had been *assarted* or grubbed up, and were converted into tillage. But this was not all: the burgage tenures, which were created in the preceding century, "with a view of obtaining a population adequate to the proper cultivation of these newly-inclosed lands, and the consumption of their produce," were greatly increased. "The inhabitants of these burgages were chiefly confined to trade: at Tutbury they followed that of wool-combing, at Newborough bleaching, and at Uttoxeter they manufactured iron."*

Of the next and last Earl of Derby descended from the family of Ferrers, we have had but too much occasion to speak in our General History. He was young and misguided. Instead of pursuing the mild and prudent conduct of his father and grandfather, he took part in the turbulence of the times, and became the victim of his inexperience and imprudence. We cannot, however, condemn him with unmixed severity. He seems to have thought the cause, of which the Earl of Monfort was the leader, the cause of his order, the order of the barons in general, and the confiscation of all his estates in favour of the king's son, Edmund, in spite of his appeal to the capitulation articles of Kenilworth, was undoubtedly an act of royal avarice and injustice.

Pedigree of the EARLS of DERBY, of the Royal House of PLANTAGENET.



* For this and the preceding quotations, see Mosley's History of the Castle, Priory and Town of Tutbury.

The possessions of the Earldom of Derby merging thus into those of a branch of the royal family of England, the Earldom itself soon after became the second title of the Dukes of Lancaster, the duchy of which still remains in the crown. The personal history of the succeeding Earls of Derby is, consequently, matter for our General History, where the leading incidents of their lives will be found. (See Vol. I. p. 413, &c.) We shall, however, mention in this place some particulars, which we take from Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury, the principal residence of these princes, and from various other sources. It may, at the same time, be proper to state that the whole kingdom was then, and had been for nearly a century, the scene of open rapine and injustice. The demands of the crown upon the property of the barons, were enormous; and vast as the estates of many of them were, no possessor could consider himself as a full proprietor.* On the death of a baron or any other opulent freeman, the king took possession of his lands, and the heir was obliged to pay a large compensation before he was permitted to do homage and recover his inheritance. If the heir were a minor, the king retained the estates till his majority; and when it happened that the heir was a female, she was compelled to marry any person whom the crown might wish to endow with her property. By such means, a large proportion of the landed property of the realm was continually in the hands or at the disposal of the king; and as this power was grossly abused by Henry III. through his partiality to the relatives of the queen and his other foreign favourites, we are not to be surprised at the repeated efforts made by the barons during his reign to relieve themselves from so severe a state of dependence and oppression. The wars, which the barons waged against the sovereign, were conducted with a want of intelligence and unity of purpose which strongly marks all the public transactions of that unhappy era, and after the barons had made the king and his eldest son their prisoners, had placed the government in the hands of a baronial council, and had laid the foundation of the House of Commons, they became, through jealousy and ignorance, the victims to the restored authority of the crown. On being re-instated on his throne, the king, then aged and surrounded by crowds of avaricious favourites, easily consented to the confiscation of the estates of the fallen barons, and his second son, Edmund, for whom he had in vain endeavoured, at an immense expense, to acquire the crown of the Two Sicilies, became Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Derby,† Baron of Monmouth and High Steward of England. This earl resided chiefly in the palace of the Savoy, situate between the cities of London and Westminster, which had belonged to Peter de Savoy, the uncle of his mother. His first wife was the daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Albemarle, by whom he had no issue. He afterwards espoused Blanch, daughter of the Count d'Artois and queen dowager of Navarre, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, Henry and John. During the reign of his brother, Edward I. he was employed as ambassador to Philip, king of France; and as his account of this transaction is still extant in a Memorial among the Collection of Public Acts, comprising circumstances highly characteristic of those days of rapine and fraud, we cannot refrain from briefly noticing the most prominent particulars.

It appears that in consequence of a quarrel between an English and a Norman seaman, off the coast of Bayonne, in which the latter was killed, hostilities of a very atrocious character were carried on by the mariners of the two nations, unauthorised and almost unknown to their several governments, for a considerable period, until the people, who inhabited the sea-ports of the southern coast of England, instigated by the desire of vengeance, fitted out, at their own expense, a fleet of sixty vessels, and falling in with a French fleet of two hundred ships laden with wine and other commodities, attacked it, and carried the greater part of the ships into port, after having sunk or destroyed the rest. This was an action too important to be overlooked, and, the more so, as this fleet had a body of troops on board. Philip the Fair, a prince of a disposition, at once proud and

* Hume, Appen. 2.

† Rapin: close of the reign of Henry III. It is however extremely doubtful whether the title of Earl of Derby was regularly granted to prince Edmund, although he assumed it in taking possession of the estates. Dugdale says that he "really had nothing of the title of Earl of Derby." This seems probable enough; and although he and his two sons bore it as their second title, yet it was thought necessary to confirm it to his grand-son by royal patent in 1337.

deceitful, immediately summoned Edward, as a vassal of France, to appear at his court, and there make answer to the complaints brought against him upon this subject. Edward could have no pretence to remonstrate. He had, at the same time, summoned Baliol, whom he had made king of Scotland, and then treated as his vassal, to appear before him and answer to complaints of a far more trifling nature; and, besides, being anxious not to be interrupted in completing the subjugation of Scotland, he wished to appease the displeasure of the French king without delay. His brother Edmund was sent to Paris, empowered to accede to any reasonable terms that Philip might require. Edmund was accompanied by his wife, who was, by her first husband, mother of Joanna of Navarre, the consort of Philip, and much was expected from her influence over the mind of her daughter. For a time the irritation of the French king's mind seemed to preclude every hope of accommodation, and Edmund was about to return to England when Joanna of Navarre, and Mary of Brabant, the queen dowager of Philip the Hardy, appeared to be persuaded by Blanch that the affair might be amicably arranged through their intervention. These ladies induced Edmund to believe that Philip, in reality, aimed at no other satisfaction, but what might justify his honour as a sovereign and sustain his authority over his other great vassals. They proposed, therefore, that Edward should make a public surrender of the province of Guienne to Philip as his Liege Lord, in acknowledgment of his offence, while Philip should agree, by a secret treaty, to restore that important territory as soon as this satisfaction to his honour and authority should be completed. Edmund seems to have been startled at this extraordinary proposition. He sent a despatch to his brother, stating his unwillingness to act in a point of such extreme delicacy and danger, but so eager was Edward upon his Scottish enterprize, that the prospect of an uncertain acquisition seems to have blinded him to an almost certain loss, and Edmund was ordered to accede to the terms proposed. The royal Earl of Lancaster received this command with deep regret, and reluctantly announced to the two queens, and through them to the king of France, that he was authorised to deliver up Guienne, and called upon Philip to swear to the fulfilment of the secret treaty of restoration. Philip made not the least hesitation, but withdrawing into the private chapel of the palace, in the presence of prince Edmund and Blanch his wife, together with her daughter, his own consort, the Queen dowager, the Duke of Burgundy, and the secretary of the English embassy, took his oath to the performance of the secret treaty, and at the same time revoked the summons to king Edward, and gave orders that that revocation should be published. Edmund no longer delayed the public surrender of Guienne, and the Constable of France took possession of that province in the name of his sovereign.

The terms insisted upon having thus been fully performed, and a sufficient time having elapsed, Earl Edmund called upon the French king for the execution of the secret treaty. Philip pretended to be willing to comply with his demand, but intimated that his council would not permit him, and in a few days afterwards Edward was again cited by the peers of France, as a matter of mere form, on the former summons, and not being present, the confiscation of Guienne was decreed by the court.

Edward had less reason to be shocked at this duplicity on the part of Philip than to be vexed at suffering himself to be the dupe of a fraudulent negotiation, more artless and undisguised than those of a similar nature with which he had brought the Scottish nobles into his toils. He does not appear to have been greatly startled at it. He still adhered to the designs he had formed for the reduction of Scotland, and in order to keep Philip from interfering with those designs, he was not unwilling that the French king should employ his arms in retaining Guienne in subjection, for he was well aware that the inhabitants of that province, by their continual revolts, would keep the troops of France in continual activity. He sent to the aid of the discontented Gascons a small body of forces under the command of the Earl of Lincoln, who was in this expedition accompanied by the Earl of Lancaster. The enterprize was unsuccessful, for the Count de Valois being in the field at the head of a numerous army, the two Earls were obliged to retreat into the town of Bayonne, which was instantly besieged by the French; and during the siege the Earl of Lancaster died. His body was brought to England and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, came into the possession of the titles and immense estates of

his father in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I. On the accession of the weak minded and unhappy Edward II. he showed himself a determined enemy to the lavish folly and favouritism of the court, and headed the confederacy of the barons, by whom the downfall of the infamous Gaveston was effected. In revenge of this constant opposition to the court party, the king was induced to take part in a scheme intended to wound the domestic happiness and the marital honour of his firm and patriotic cousin. The Earl of Lancaster had married Alice de Lacy, the daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. She was a lady of much vivacity and beauty, more attached to the manners of a gay licentious court, than to the serious habits of a husband who had devoted himself as the head of that armed baronial opposition, by which alone, in these times, the tyranny and the extortion of the court could be restrained. Under these circumstances, the king and his minions "encouraged a young voluptuous knight, who was related to the Earl of Warren, to carry off the Countess of Lancaster from a house belonging to her husband at Canford, in Dorsetshire. This project was carried into effect on the Monday before the Ascension, 1317. She was borne off in triumph towards Riegate castle, in Surrey, where the Earl of Surrey then was; but as the young knight and his companions were passing through the woods at Farnham, they met with a temporary interruption from a body of priests, who were perambulating some parish boundary, and whom they mistook for persons sent by the Earl of Lancaster to rescue her: in the alarm of the moment they fled, leaving the lady almost alone; but they soon afterwards returned, bringing with them a short, deformed and mean looking person, called Richard St. Martin, who claimed the lady as his wife, and she was accordingly delivered into his power."* In our General History, Vol. I. page 426, some further particulars of this transaction will be found, as well as of other incidents in the life of this Earl of Lancaster. It appears, from Walsingham, that Sir Richard St. Martin, a deformed dwarf, who had been an attendant in the court of the Earl of Lincoln, claimed the Countess, by petition to the Judges, as his lawful wife: asserting in that petition that he had had personal knowledge of her, and that she had betrothed herself to him, before she was contracted to the Earl. On being questioned, the Countess confessed these facts, and the affair, under the influence of the court, and in the absence of the Earl of Lancaster, was decided without any further investigation. The Countess and her immense dowry were adjudged to the deformed claimant. The Earl of Lancaster revenged himself by destroying Sandal castle, near Wakefield, the property of the Earl of Warren; and the strange infatuation of the king for young Spencer, and his lavish donations to that favourite and his father, having again aroused the indignation of the barons, the royal Earl soon found himself at the head of a powerful confederacy against his sovereign. The avidity of young Spencer in seizing by force of arms a confiscated estate, afforded an occasion of commencing the civil war with which the kingdom was threatened. The barons, after laying waste the territories of the Spencers, and part of the royal domains, marched into London, and obtained from parliament a bill of attainder and banishment against the favourite and his father. Before these acts were carried into execution, the barons disbanded their forces, and the Spencers having upon a slight pretence raised an army and driven the Earl of Hereford with other of the confederates from the borders of Wales, they proceeded with the king to Coventry. The Earl of Lancaster was at Pontefract, and there he was joined by the Earl of Hereford, the Lords John, Mowbray and Clifford, with other barons, while others, fearing the vengeance of the Spencers, made their submission to the king.

The Earl of Lancaster had for some time endeavoured to obtain assistance from Scotland, and six letters from leading persons in that kingdom were about this time intercepted, in one of which the Earl of Lancaster was addressed by the title of king Arthur. These were published in London by the command of the king. Lancaster, in the meantime, summoned his vassals and retainers at Pontefract, and openly declared to them, and to the few barons that adhered to the cause, that he expected re-enforcements from Scotland, under the Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas. As the Earl of Hereford had brought with him a force of thirty thousand men, he determined at once to check the progress of young Spencer and the king: with this view "he arri-

* History of Tutbury, p. 43.

ved with the whole of his army at his castle of Tutbury, in the beginning of March, 1320; having despatched Sir Robert de Holand, upon whom he placed great confidence, to collect re-enforcements out of the north, with which he was directed to join him as soon as possible.* The Earl fortified the long bridge of thirty-six arches, which crosses the river at Burton upon Trent, and the monks who inhabited the abbey of Burton were compelled to assist him with contributions of money and provisions, whilst a multitude of rapacious soldiery were quartered upon the town. On the 6th of March, the king arrived at Caldwell and made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge his enemies on the bridge. It rained for three days without intermission, but the Earl of Surrey effected a passage over the river some miles lower with his heavy armed troops, so as to be ready to attack the forces of the barons in the rear. On the 10th, a tenant of the abbey pointed out a passable ford, which was gained by the Earls of Richmond and Pembroke, at the head of three hundred horsemen in complete armour. The king, with his brother, the Earl of Kent, secretly drew off the main body of the army to Walton, where the ford was situate, and while a brave officer, named Robert Waters, made an attack on the bridge, the king's army was conducted through the ford in safety, and, unperceived by the enemy, arrived in the meadows beyond the town. The forces of the Earl of Lancaster were surprised, and fled into the town, which, in their state of desperation and want of discipline, they set on fire. They then sought refuge at Tutbury, and in the action Roger d'Ammory, one of the confederate barons, received a mortal wound. No sooner had the Earl of Lancaster reached his castle, than he received the unwelcome intelligence of the defection of Sir Robert de Holand, who surrendered himself to the king at Derby, where, it appears, Edward had retired while the younger Spencer prosecuted the war. Unprepared to sustain a regular siege at Tutbury, Lancaster determined to retreat to Pontefract, and to proceed, if possible, by Dunstanburgh, in Northumberland, to the borders of Scotland. A considerable quantity of Scotch coins had been forwarded to Tutbury for the payment of the soldiers whom his allies had promised to send to his aid. These, with a large amount of Flemish and English coin, were intrusted to the care of Leicester, his treasurer. The celerity of the king's troops broke through his arrangements. The military chest, with all its contents, was lost in the passage of the Dove. Leicester never returned to recover the treasure. Successive floods soon deposited above it a deep bed of sand and gravel. After a lapse of five centuries, upwards of three hundred thousand of the coins which the chest contained, were, in the month of June, 1831,† recovered from the bed of the river by the astonished inhabitants of Tutbury and its vicinity.

On entering the castle of Tutbury, the king, at the instigation of his favourite, sent letters to the sheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, denouncing the Earl and his confederates as rebels and traitors, and similar letters were sent to the Bishop of Durham and the Justice of Chester. The Earls of Kent and Surrey pursued the fugitives, and the king, having rested five days at Tutbury, proceeded to Doncaster, where, upon his arrival, on the 18th of March, he was gratified with the intelligence of the Earl's capture, and the entire suppression of the rebellion.

The Earl, on arriving at Pontefract, was urged by the confederates to precipitate his retreat towards the borders of Scotland. At Boroughbridge they were encountered by a formidable force under Sir Simon de Ward, the governor of York, and Sir Andrew de Harclay, the governor of Carlisle. In attempting to force the passage of the bridge, the Earl of Hereford received a mortal wound from a Welch soldier, and the Earl of Lancaster, incapable of rallying his forces, was taken prisoner, together with ninety-five of his barons and knights. This took place on the 15th of March, and the Earl was conveyed to Pontefract, where he arrived on the 21st of the same month. Without further delay Edward summoned a court martial or council of his attendant barons, and without the regular forms of even that arbitrary species of tribunal being preserved,

* See Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury, page 47, and the following account of the transactions at that place to the execution of the Earl of Lancaster is abridged from the same work.

† See accounts of this discovery in the Derby Mercury and Derby Reporter of that period. Many specimens of the coins are now in the possession of the curious in this and the neighbouring counties.

Lancaster was condemned to be drawn, hanged and beheaded. On account of the royal descent of the condemned Earl, the ignominious part of the sentence was remitted, but in restricting his punishment to the loss of his head, the malignant cowardice of Edward and his minion, prompted them to add insult and mockery to the severe sufferings he had already undergone. Mounted on a lean horse, and clothed in mean apparel, the condemned Earl was led to the place of execution amidst the shouts of a hired rabble, who derided him with the title of 'King Arthur,' a name which had been assumed in the correspondence with his Scotch allies. The precise day on which he suffered is doubtful, but it is probable that the sentence was carried into immediate effect, and that he was put to death either on the 22nd or 23rd of March. The king was not satisfied with his death alone, but caused the greater part of his adherents to be executed at various places in the kingdom; so that more noble blood is reported to have been shed upon this occasion, than upon any other since the Norman Conquest.*

It is difficult, and perhaps, improper, to attempt to delineate the character of one, who, in times so unlike the present, was the most prominent personage in the affairs of his country. His conduct took its external colouring from his position, and it requires much reflexion as well as an intimate acquaintance with all the features of that unsettled and violent period, to comprehend that position with any degree of correctness. Hume, with unmitigated severity, accuses Lancaster of violence, turbulence and hypocrisy, while he says of Edward II. that he had no vice, and that it is difficult to imagine a man more innocent and inoffensive. Such extravagant touches in his political pictures are as unworthy of the historian as they are of the philosopher. The worthy Baronet, also, to whose interesting *History of Tutbury* we have been so much indebted, has, we apprehend, scarcely contemplated with sufficient consideration the situation in which this unhappy prince was placed, when he says of him, that "he was turbulent in disposition, but feeble in execution: fond of plotting, but irresolute in acting: his influence induced many to support his schemes, but his incapacity involved all such as did so in irretrievable ruin."† For our own part we are content to take the key to Lancaster's public principles from the death-bed address, in which, according to Walsingham, his father-in-law, the Earl of Lincoln, adjured him "not to abandon the Church and the people of England to the mercy of popes and kings;" and to take his general conduct with an impression of the delicacy of his situation as a prince of the blood, and of the instability, jealousy and turbulence of many of the barons with whom he endeavoured to act.

The possessions of the Earl were immediately seized and consigned to the custody of Roger Beler, of Kirkby Belers, in Leicestershire, but the troubles which the favourite of the weak minded Edward had brought upon the kingdom were not terminated by the execution of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. A new and more powerful confederacy was formed, in which queen Isabella, after sustaining repeated indignities from the younger Spencer, took the lead; and being directed in her counsels by Earl Mortimer, subsequently but too notorious as her paramour, landed with a body of Flemish troops on the English coast. She was joined by the Earl of Kent, brother to the king, and by Henry, brother to the late Earl Thomas, who was executed at Pontefract. The king soon fell into the hands of this powerful confederacy, his favourites were executed, and after a long imprisonment, he expiated his folly by a cruel death.‡

Statistical accounts of expenses at various periods are always valuable to those whose researches have useful knowledge for their object, and are sometimes amusing to the general reader. The author of the *History of Tutbury* gives a statement of the domestic expenses of the second Earl of Lancaster during the year 1313, as furnished by Henry Leicester, the treasurer of that prince, which we take the liberty to extract. In calculating the present value of that expenditure, it must not only be considered that an ounce of silver was at that period only a third of its present nominal value in coin, but that a quarter of oats (*See History of Tutbury, p. 64.*) might be then bought for four-fifths of an ounce of silver, while at the present time, oats, on an average, cost four and a half ounces per quarter. If, therefore, the price of provisions, as we think it fairly

* Sir Oswald Mosley's *History of Tutbury*.

† Ibid.

‡ See the *General History*, Vol. I. p. 434.

ought, is to be estimated by the price of oats, the corn then generally in use, the sum of twenty-two thousand pounds sterling, in the calculation of Sir Oswald Mosley, will be raised to the enormous sum of £123,750.

£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
The charge of the pantry, buttery, and kitchen	3495	0 0	Brought over	5330	4 11½
To 181 tuns and 1 pipe of red or claret wine, and 2 tuns of white wine	104	17 6	To 65 saffron-coloured cloths, for the barons and knights in summer; 12 red cloths, for the clerks; 26 ray-cloths, for the esquires; 1 for the officers; and 4 ray-cloths, for carpets in the hall	345	13 8
To grocery	180	17 0	To 100 pieces of green silk, for the knights; 14 budge furs, for surcoats; 13 hoods of budge, for clerks; 75 furs of lamb, in summer, with canvass and cords to truss them	72	19 0
To 6 barrels of sturgeon	19	0 0	To saddles, for the Lord's summer liveries	51	6 8
To 6800 stock-fish (so called) and for dried fish of all sorts, such as ling, haberdines, &c.	41	6 7	To 1 saddle, for the Earl, of the Prince's arms	2	0 0
To 1714 lbs. of wax, vermilion, and turpentine	314	7 4½	To several items (unknown)	241	14 1½
To 2319 lbs. of tallow candles, for the household, 1870 of lights for Paris candles, called perchers	31	14 3	To horses lost in the Earl's service	8	6 8
To charge of the Earl's great horses, which were generally more than 1500, and servants' wages	486	4 3½	To fees paid to earls, barons, knights, and esquires	623	15 5
To linen, for the Earl and his chaplains, and for the pantry	43	17 0	To gifts to Knights of France, the Queen of England, nurses to the Countess of Warren, esquires, minstrels, messengers and riders	92	14 0
To 129 dozen of parchment and ink	4	8 3½	To 108 yards of russet cloth, and 24 coats, for poor men, with money given to the poor on Maundy Thursday	8	16 7
To 2 cloths of scarlet, for the Earl's use; 1 of russet, for the Bishop of Anjou; 70 of blue, for the knights; 28, for the esquires; 15 of medley, for the clerks; 15, for the officers; 19, for the grooms; 5, for the archers; 4, for the minstrels and carpenters; with the sharing and carriage of the Earl's liveries at Christmas	460	15 0	To 24 silver dishes, 24 saucers, 24 cups, a pair of Pater-nosters, 1 silver coffer, all bought this year	103	5 6
To 7 furs of valuable miniver, or powdered ermine, 7 hoods of purple, 395 furs of budge, for the liveries of barons, knights and clerks; 123 furs of lamb, bought at Christmas, for the esquires	147	17 8	To divers messengers about the Earl's business	32	19 8
Carried forward	5330	4 11½	To sundry things in the Earl's chamber	5	0 0
			To several old debts paid this year	88	16 0½
			The expenses of the Countess at Pickering in the pantry, buttery, kitchen, &c.	285	13 4½
			In wine, wax, spices, cloths, furs, &c. for the Countess's wardrobe	154	7 4½
				£7449	13 0½

At that period the price of a fat ox varied from 16s. to 24s.; a fat cow was worth about 12s.; a two year old hog, 3s. 4d.; a shorn sheep, 1s. 2d.; a goose, 3d.; a capon, 2½d.; a hen, 1d. or a couple of chickens, 1½d.; three pigeons, 1d.; and twenty eggs, 1d. It must be remembered also, that the value of silver was then only 1s. 8d. an ounce; so that this year's expenditure of the Earl of Lancaster, would exceed £22,000. in our money, an enormous sum, considering the above-stated price of provisions.

In 1327, the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was removed, and his brother Henry, the third Earl, took possession of the estates. He was a high minded prince, and being disgusted with the queen and Mortimer, refused to attend at the parliament held by them at Salisbury in the name of Edward III. then a minor. On this account, in the usual ferocious spirit of the times, his lands in the vicinity of Leicester were ravaged for eight days successively. Upon the approach of the Earl at the head of his military tenantry, the marauders dispersed, and the affair was adjusted. His principal residence was the castle of Leicester, where he founded a hospital. He died in 1345, and was buried with princely honours, in the chapel attached to that hospital. By his wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick Chaworth, of Kidwelly, he left one son.

Henry, the fourth Earl of Lancaster, was engaged in the wars of Guienne, at the time of his father's death.* He had been created Earl of Derby during his father's life time, in the eleventh year of Edward III. On the death of Alice, wife of his uncle Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1348, her immense possessions devolved upon him. This must have been in consequence

* See General History, Vol. I. p. 448.

of a revocation of the sentence by which she and her property were consigned to the deformed knight, Sir Richard St. Martin. On the 6th of March, 1351, he was created Duke of Lancaster, being the first English subject, not the son of a king, on whom the title of Duke had hitherto been conferred. He was esteemed one of the greatest captains of that warlike age, and was sent by Edward III. to deliver Guienne and the neighbouring provinces from the power of France, in which expedition he was ably assisted by Sir Walter Manny and other eminent soldiers. His last enterprise was the siege of Rennes, in Brittany. He died of the plague at Leicester, on the 24th of March, 1361. He left issue by Isabella, his wife, daughter to Henry Lord Beaumont, two daughters, the eldest of whom, named Maud, married, first Ralph, son and heir to Lord Stafford; and secondly, William, Earl of Hainault and Duke of Zealand; but she died without issue. His second daughter, Blanch, became the wife of John of Gaunt, or Ghent, the fourth son of Edward III. created Earl of Richmond and Duke of Lancaster.

John of Gaunt was twenty years of age when he espoused Blanch, the youngest daughter of the late Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Derby. She died in 1369, of the great pestilence that then prevailed, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's, in London. Some years previous to her death his celebrated attachment to Catherine de Roet, one of the attendants on the Duchess, had commenced. This young lady was a native of Hainault, and by the influence of her patroness, Catherine was betrothed to Sir Otes Swynford, and is accordingly known generally by the name of Catherine Swynford, while her sister espoused the poet Chaucer. By Blanch he had one son, who became King of England, by the title of Henry IV. and two daughters. Notwithstanding his devoted attachment to his fair mistress, the Duke of Lancaster, ambitious of contending for the crown of Castile, espoused Constance, the eldest daughter of Peter the Cruel, about two years after the death of Blanch; his younger brother, the Earl of Cambridge, at the same time, marrying Isabella, the youngest daughter of the same monarch. The Duke of Lancaster had previously joined his brother, the Black Prince, at Cognac, with a strong body of men which he brought from Bourdeaux, and was with that heroic prince at the siege and the taking of Limoges, by storm, after undermining and blowing up part of the wall. The following incident from Froissart's Chronicles, as it relates an action of the Duke of Lancaster, and is otherwise characteristic of the period, may be worth the attention of our readers. "There was not that day in the city of Limoges any heart so hardened, or that had any sense of religion, who did not deeply bewail the unfortunate events passing before their eyes; for upwards of three thousand men, women and children were put to death that day. God have mercy on their souls! for they were veritable martyrs.—A company of English, in entering the town, hastened to the palace of the bishop, whom they there found and took prisoner, carrying him, without any regard to his dignity, to the Prince of Wales, who, eying him indignantly, told him that his head should be cut off, and ordered him out of his presence.—We will now speak of those knights who were in the town, Sir John de Villemur, Sir Hugh de la Roche, and Roger de Beaufort, son to the Count de Beaufort, governor of the city. When they perceived the tribulation that was overpowering them, they said; 'We shall be all slain for a certainty, if we do not gallantly defend ourselves: let us, therefore, sell our lives as dearly as good knights ought to do.' Upon this, Sir John de Villemur said to Roger de Beaufort, 'You must be knighted.' Roger replied, 'Sir, I have not as yet signalized myself sufficiently for that honour, but I thank you much for your good opinion in suggesting it to me.' No more was said, for they had not time to hold further conversation.—They collected in a body, and placing themselves before an old wall, Sir John de Villemur and Sir Hugh de la Roche displayed their banners, and drew up in good order. They might be in the whole, about fourscore.—The Duke of Lancaster was engaged for a long time with Sir John de Villemur, who was a hardy knight, strong and well made. The Earl of Cambridge singled out Sir Hugh de la Roche, and the Earl of Pembroke, Roger de Beaufort, who was but a simple squire. These three Frenchmen did many valorous deeds of arms, as all allowed, and ill did it betide those who approached too near. The prince, coming that way, in his carriage, looked on the combat with great pleasure, and enjoyed it so much that his heart was softened and his anger appeased. After the combat had lasted a considerable time, the Frenchmen, with one accord,

viewing their swords, said, 'My lords, we are yours: you have vanquished us: therefore act according to the law of arms.'—'By God,' replied the Duke of Lancaster, 'Sir John, we do not intend otherwise, and we accept you, as our prisoners.'—Thus I am informed were these three knights taken."

On the retirement of the Black Prince from the government of Aquitaine, full of grief for the loss of his eldest son, and weighed down by an incurable disease, he committed his charge to the hands of the Duke of Lancaster. After the departure of the prince, the town and castle of Montpaon were besieged and taken by the Duke, but he soon afterwards broke up his camp, disbanded his army, and retired to Bordeaux. While he remained in that city, the marriage of the Spanish princess was proposed to him by the Gascon barons, in concert with Sir Guiscard d'Angle, and he in a short time married the lady Constance. Alarmed at this union, Henry of Castile, then in possession of the throne, made a league with the French king, for the defence of his territories. At the Michaelmas of the same year (1372) the Duke, who assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, returned with his consort to England. On the occasion of these nuptials, medals were struck of very great elegance considering the state of the arts at the close of the fourteenth century.*

The Duke of Lancaster was more famous for his princely munificence and the influence of his wealth and elevated station, than for his military conduct. As the English affairs were rapidly declining in France, and as his heroic brother, the Black Prince, sinking under an incurable disease, was approaching his end, Lancaster was entrusted with one of those expeditions, by which a falling cause was endeavoured to be retrieved with a great display of courage and sacrifice of blood, but without the attainment of any definite object being clearly in the view of those who planned the enterprise. Early in the year 1373, he landed at Calais at the head of a large army, and accompanied by the Earls of Warwick, Stafford and Suffolk, with the barons De la Pole, Basset, Roos, and a large train of nobility, knights and squires. He was likewise attended by the Duke of Brittany. The army proceeded, in compact order, past Montreuil, Bray-sur-Somme and along the banks of that river; and, at Robemont, they fell in with a skirmishing party of the French, commanded by the Sieur de Boursiers, who completely defeated one of the advanced divisions, before the main body could come to their assistance; and shortly afterwards, in a sally of the French, under the same commander, a great number of the English were slain and made prisoners. The army nevertheless continued its march, and halting in the valleys below Laon, committed great ravages in the neighbourhood, but on entering the Soissonnois they fell in with an ambush, and a very large number of their knights and squires were taken or slain. In the list given by Froissart, we find the names of John Meynil, John Flamstead and Robert Audley, who undoubtedly belonged to families connected with Derbyshire. Before the main body could arrive the skirmish was at an end, and the French, with their allies, the Burgundians, had quitted the field. It was the policy of the enemy to avoid a general engagement, and the Duke of Lancaster, almost daily assailed by light troops and skirmishing parties, arrived at Bourdeaux about Christmas, with a harassed army which scarcely amounted to half the number of troops, with which, six months before, he had left Calais.

The Duke was shortly afterwards recalled to England, to superintend the government of his

* One of these very curious medels is now in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Meynell Langley, whose ancestors have had it for two centuries; and the traditionary account of it in the family is, that it was found at Tutbury castle. Mr. Francis Meynell, a younger brother of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Willington, in the county of Derby, purchased an estate at Anslow, in the parish of Rolleston, about 1630, upon which he and his posterity resided for three generations; he was the first modern possessor of this medal, and as he died in 1683, it must have been discovered by him previous to that period. On the front side it exhibits a representation of the Duke of Lancaster, with a wreath of roses upon his head, his left hand resting on the bible, whilst his right hand clasps that of his royal bride; she wears a crown upon her head, which, as queen of Castile and Leon, she was justly entitled to; above them may be seen a radiated sun, and round the margin the following legend: "*Jungimus optatas sub amico fœdere dextras.*" On the reverse, within a circle of roses, "*Uxor Casta est Rosa suavis;*" and round the margin, "*Sicut Sol oriens Dei, sic Mulier bona Domus ejus Ornamentum.*" It is formed of a mixed metal, and is certainly one of the earliest modern medals extant. Mr. Meynell's grandfather lent it to Gustavus Brander, esq. who showed it to Ducarel.

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aged father. The administration of the Duke of Lancaster was not popular. He could not bear the pride and arrogance of the clergy, and to show his contempt of them he abetted Wickliffe and his followers, who in their writings and sermons were then publicly proving that the lives and doctrines of the clergy were irreconcilable with the scriptures. The clerical body, in their turn, excited the lower order of the people against the royal Duke. Wickliffe, being cited to appear before a synod at St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1377, was protected by the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshal, Lord Percy. The Bishop of London, irritated at this circumstance, reproached the Earl Marshal, with the crime of abetting heresy, and his anger was still farther increased when the Duke of Lancaster called out to Wickliffe to be seated in the presence of his right reverend examiners. The common people, who had flocked into the cathedral, were stirred up by the priests and other attendants on the episcopal dignitaries, to resent this insult to the established clergy, and it was with difficulty that the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshal escaped, and carried off Wickliffe with them, by water, to Richmond.

On the accession of Richard II. then eleven years of age, a council to conduct the affairs of government was appointed by parliament, and the king's person was entrusted chiefly to the care of Lancaster, who, in fact, exercised the authority of regent.* The jealousies of his brothers, and particularly of the bishops, induced him to seek a less invidious situation, and in 1378, he undertook the restoration of the Duke of Brittany, who then resided in England, to his dominions. By the information he had received, he was led to expect that several towns, together with St. Malo, an important maritime fortress, would surrender to him on the first appearance of a sufficient force. A large army was raised, and he embarked at Southampton, attended by numerous barons. After a favourable voyage, he landed, and found that the inhabitants were too much awed by the French garrison of the place to deliver it into his hands. He was therefore compelled to lay siege to it, and was proceeding with his military operation, when Du Guesclin, the constable of France, appeared at the head of a large body of newly raised forces, with a determination to raise the siege. Lancaster was sensible that the success of his expedition rested upon a battle, in which, from the superiority of his troops, he might calculate upon victory, but he was not skilful enough to force the wary Du Guesclin, who was the best tactician of that age, into so hazardous an engagement. The Duke of Lancaster, perceiving that his provisions diminished, that his foraging parties were intercepted by his active adversary, and that his men were sinking under toil and disease, while the garrison received continual supplies by sea, re-embarked his men and returned to England. On his retreat, the castle of Arnay, the only place in the province that still adhered to the Duke of Brittany, surrendered to the French crown. It may easily be imagined that the failure of this expensive expedition did not add either to the popularity or influence of Lancaster. Neither the royal Duke, nor his brothers, seem ever to have gained the confidence and respect of the people and the Commons' House of Parliament, which at the commencement of the reign of Richard II. had, for the first time, chosen a speaker and assumed an independence of the peers, to which it had not previously aspired, had shown a mistrust of the princes and the government, by voting that the money designed for the payment of troops and seamen and for other charges of the protracted war, should be consigned to the hands of two eminent merchants, aldermen of London, named Philpot and Walworth. The Duke of Lancaster greatly resented this caution of the parliament, as he was desirous of employing no small share of these supplies in an expedition for the acquirement of the kingdom of Castile, the crown of which he claimed in right of his wife. The wars of Edward III. had tended greatly to impoverish the barons and great landowners; and the agricultural population, who were still in a condition of the most abject vassallage, were reduced to the severest distress. These long wars had, at the same time, afforded a partial yet an animating stimulus to trade. The money expended in arms and military clothing and the transport of troops, had fallen into the possession of the manufacturers and merchants of that period, and had opened advantageous communications with the commercial towns of Flanders. London advanced in opulence, and some of her citizens vied with

* Hume.

the nobility in splendour, but the bulk of the community was every where wretched and depraved, and many dissolute and ruined soldiers of rank were known to be connected with bands of depredators, and yet enjoyed the countenance of the court. Such was the condition of the country when the parliament, urged by the demands of the council of government, whom the Duke of Lancaster had persuaded to assist his designs on Castile by aiding the king of Portugal, with whom the reigning sovereign of Castile was at war, laid a poll-tax upon the people at large. This tax was farmed and collected by certain Flemish money-dealers, who were rigorous in its exaction. One of these collectors having demanded from a man, named Walter, a tiler of Deptford, in Kent, the sum of three groats, on account of one of his daughters, was told by the father, that she was not of age. On this the collector seized the maiden, and attempted to acquire an indecent confirmation of his claim. The feelings of the father were roused, and with the mallet or hammer in his hand, he instantly struck the ruffian on the head and dashed out his brains. This action, applauded by the tiler's neighbours, called forth the discontent of the labouring classes, that had been long ready to vent itself in open acts of violence. Kent and the neighbouring counties as far as Lincoln in one direction, and to the west of Sussex in another, flew to arms, and Wat, the tiler, in a few days was at the head of a hundred thousand men, with whom he marched directly to London. The Duke of Lancaster was extremely obnoxious to the populace, who regarded him not only as the immediate origin of this oppressive and impolitic tax, but as having, by his arrogance and wasteful plans, lavished away the public grants, and exposed the coasts of the kingdom to the ravages of the French and Scotch pirates. The royal Duke was then in Scotland negotiating a truce, while the preparations for the expedition to Portugal on his account were carried on as fast as money could be procured.

Wat, the tiler, was accompanied by a priest named John Ball, who preached to his followers the perfect equality of mankind, and divisions of his forces were led by Jack Straw, William Wraw and other persons of the lowest rank of society. On arriving at Blackheath, these insurgents were met by a messenger from the government, who, in the name of the king, demanded why they were thus embodied and in arms. Wat, the tiler, replied, that they would communicate their wishes to none but the king in person. They then moved on, and possessed themselves of the borough of Southwark; and the gates of the city of London, upon the bridge, being opened for them by the populace, they rushed into the metropolis. On their entrance they proclaimed that their sole intentions were to redress the grievances and to punish the traitors of the realm. It was not to be expected that so large a body of rude and undisciplined men would be restrained from outrages, but it does not appear that their ravages extended beyond their quartering themselves tumultuously upon the inhabitants, until the London populace incited them to attack the palace of the Duke of Lancaster, called the Savoy, a mansion, which, as we have before observed, formerly belonged to Edmund, the son of king Henry III. This palace, both externally and internally, is represented to have been an elegant specimen of the splendid character of the architecture and decorations of that period, when costliness supplied the deficiencies of taste. The depredations committed by the infuriated populace were excessive, but with a firmness of integrity, not altogether unusual, when the great body of the people are called upon to act upon a sense of political grievance, and when, in the midst of their violence, they continue to aim at enforcing some amendment of their social condition, they abstained from plunder, and would not permit a single individual to enrich himself with the jewels, plate and other valuables, which were scattered on all sides of them.* Every thing was consigned to the flames, and what the flames rejected was thrown into the Thames. One of their party who endeavoured to secrete a piece of plate in his bosom, was hurled, together with his booty, into the part of the building where the fire raged with the greatest violence. They came, they said, to punish their oppressors and acquire the honest means of subsisting with their families, by their labour, and not as plunderers. There have been proofs of this motive of action among an excited people even in our own times, and could it be sustained and correctly directed, bad governments alone would have

* Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury.

cause to dread the violence of an assembled people. It gives way almost always, however, in large and opulent cities, to the brutish greediness, the desire of intoxication and all the worst passions of a predatory rabble, over whom the more principled portion of the populace, in a very short time, lose all authority. The Duke's cellars contained abundance of choice wines, and thirty-two of these depredators drank of it to such excess, that they were buried in the ruins.* Their voices and cries are said to have been heard during seven days afterwards, but, in the confusion that prevailed, nobody went to their relief. Part of the Temple with many rolls of statutes and records, was consumed, and several houses of the judges and principal citizens shared the same fate. The unhappy Flemings who had undertaken the collection of the poll-tax were murdered without hesitation, and no sanctuary was sufficient to screen them from popular vengeance. Having thus spread terror around them, Jack Straw and other leaders, with sixty thousand of the men from Essex and from the districts north of the Thames, withdrew to Mile-End-Green, where they encamped and listened to overtures made them in the name of the king and council. The Essex men, in particular, obtained an emancipation from all villanage, and a free pardon for all offences committed during the insurrection, and withdrew to their homes.† Wat, the tiler, not satisfied with these terms, persisted in his determination to negotiate with the king alone, seized the gates of the tower, and in forcing his entrance into that fortress, Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, and Sir Robert Hales, the treasurer, were slain by his followers. Alarmed at this desperate attack, the council agreed that the king should hold a conference with this resolute insurgent in Smithfield. The young monarch, attended by the Lord-Mayor of London, and the principal members of his government, together with a small party of the tower garrison, was the first to arrive at the appointed spot; and a knight was sent to summon Wat, the tiler, to the royal presence. The rebel leader who was just then entering Smithfield would not receive the message, unless the messenger paid him the compliment to dismount from his horse, and was about to strike him with his dagger for his neglect of this ceremony, when the king himself commanded the knight to dismount. In his conference with young Richard, it is said, by Walsingham, that he demanded, not only the enfranchisement of all bondsmen, but the abrogation of all the forest laws. The king was unprepared with a reply to such unexpected requisitions, and while he hesitated to answer and turned about to consult the lords of his council, Wat, the tiler, caught hold of the reins of the sovereign's horse and brandished his sword. Sir William Walworth, the Lord-Mayor, perceiving the danger of the king, instantly struck the rebel a blow with his sword on the back of the head, and smote him to the ground, where he was despatched by John Standish, an esquire of the king's, and other attendants. The death of their leader disconcerted, as it usually does on such occasions, the spirit of the rude and undisciplined mob, already, it is probable, discontented with a position to which they were unaccustomed, and acted upon by jealousies and anxieties. It is said that some of them vociferated threats for the loss of their chieftain; and Richard, then a youth scarcely more than fifteen years of age, has been complimented with an act of heroism very dissimilar to the character and conduct displayed by him in the subsequent incidents of his life. Historians relate, upon very vague authority, that offering to supply the place of their leader himself, he rode before them to St. George's fields, where they were met by Sir Robert Knolles, at the head of a body of well armed veteran soldiers, who had been secretly drawn together,‡ at sight of whom they instantly dispersed. They had no sooner returned to their homes than the charter of enfranchisement was revoked by the parliament, and many of the unhappy insurgents were executed without even the forms of legal proceedings. If, therefore, the heroism of this young monarch was great, the treachery of his counsellors was still greater.

This familiar piece of history is so closely connected with the life of John of Gaunt that we could not well omit it, and our readers will excuse us if we have looked at the circumstances of it more cautiously than some of our predecessors. The Duke of Lancaster was in Scotland when the insurgents were destroying his palace, and he no sooner had intelligence of their numbers and

* Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury.

† Rapin.

‡ Hume: who quotes Froissart, Walsingham and Knyghton, and adds, that the king promised them the same charter he had previously granted to the Essex men.

of the city of London being tumultuously occupied by them, than he concluded without delay, a truce for three years, with the Scots, although he continued in that country until the sedition was appeased. The king of Scotland is said, by Rapin, to have offered him an army of twenty thousand men to suppress the rebellion, and a report was so extensively spread that he was about to take advantage of the troubles and enter England at the head of a Scottish army, that the governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, received orders from the Earl of Northumberland, to close the gates of that town against him. An indignity which the high spirit of the royal Duke long resented.

On the destruction of the palace of the Savoy, the keeper of his wardrobe hastened to Leicester, in order to secure the valuable furniture contained in the castle from the disaffected populace by removing it into the abbey. The abbot, apprehensive of the violence of the mob, refused to receive it, and it was, with difficulty, deposited in St. Mary's church.

The queen of Castile, Lancaster's amiable consort, then resident at Tutbury, was alarmed by the threatening tumults, and sought refuge in the castle of Pontefract, but she was there refused admittance, although those in possession of that fortress were the retainers of her husband. On the return of the Duke of Lancaster to London, an open feud broke out between the Earl of Northumberland and himself, which was with difficulty accommodated by the interference of the king. In 1383, the Duke of Lancaster marched to the north with an army of two thousand lancers, and six thousand archers, with which he invaded Scotland and took possession of Edinburgh. This success was followed by no permanent advantage. The king of Scotland implored to be, and, at the intercession of the Duke of Burgundy was, admitted as a party in the truce agreed upon between France and England. But the absence of Lancaster had afforded his enemies an opportunity to devise a plan for his destruction. An Irish monk, of the order of Carmelites, went to Salisbury, where Richard was holding the parliament, and charged the Duke with designing to murder the king and seize upon the crown. This accusation was apparently supported by circumstantial details that entitled it to attention, and Richard consulted two of his domestic chaplains upon it previously to its being submitted to the council. While this consultation was going on Lancaster suddenly entered the royal presence on his return from his northern expedition, and being made acquainted with the charge that had been preferred against him, he asserted his innocence in the strongest terms, and demanded that a day should be appointed for him to answer his accuser before the council. His request was complied with, and the monk was delivered into the custody of Lord Holland, the son of the king's mother by her first husband. It was undoubtedly a circumstance liable to suspicion that, on the morning of the day on which this important investigation was to have taken place, the monk was found hanging to the ceiling of the room in which he was confined, and that there were marks of barbarity upon the body, which seemed to prove that he could not have been his own executioner. The incident increased the hatred which the people manifested towards the Duke, although it is not improbable, as Rapin intimates, but that the murder was perpetrated by the inventors of the accusation, who, dismayed by the unexpected return of Lancaster, may have dreaded lest the unhappy friar might divulge the whole scheme, and implicate them in the transaction. But in the same year another circumstance seemed to strengthen the belief of the people in the monk's accusation. An alderman of London, who was high in the confidence of the Duke of Lancaster, was charged with treasonable offences, and on his trial he was found guilty. The Duke was then absent on an embassy at Paris, but his retainers and friends exerted themselves greatly to prevent the condemnation of the criminal, and after the trial to procure his pardon from the king. There was certainly nothing in this matter that implied guilt on the part of the Duke, but there existed a desire among the favourites of the court as well as among the multitude to impute to him treasonable views, which his manners rather than his conduct seemed to warrant. The favourites, with whom Richard's profuse and dissolute court abounded, endeavoured to render the wealth and influence of Lancaster, sources of terror to his royal nephew, and in this design they were occasionally successful. In the year 1385, Richard was so wrought upon by his confidential advisers, that he gave orders to Judge Trisilian, a man ever ready to abuse the high functions of his office at the will of the court, to

draw up articles of high treason, and to arrange evidence against his uncle Lancaster. The Duke was at that time at his castle of Tutbury, when he received despatches from his friends in London, informing him of the machinations that were contriving against him. In those times, to have demanded an opportunity to vindicate his innocence by legal process, would probably have been to throw himself into the hands of his enemies, and therefore he considered it prudent to withdraw to his castle at Pontefract, where he assembled his military retainers, and prepared to defend himself. Unpopular as he was, he was speedily at the head of a considerable army, and was proffered support from many of the barons who were disgusted with the favouritism of the court. Had the government attempted to enforce the accusation by arms, a civil war must have been the consequence, but the princess dowager of Wales, mother of Richard, interposed her mediation, and after making several journeys to both parties, and undergoing much severe personal fatigue, she had the gratification of effecting a complete reconciliation, and the king, convinced that the accusations were utterly groundless, was not only reconciled to his uncle, but invited him to take a command in the army which he was about to lead in person against the Scots.

As the truce with France and Scotland was about to expire, the French king not only marched a large army to the confines of Guienne with the intention of completing the conquest of that important province, but despatched a force of a thousand men, under the command of John de Vienne, to Scotland, in order to enable the Scottish monarch to make an incursion into the northern counties of England, while the French fleet, with a large body of veteran troops should make a descent upon the southern coasts of the island. So great was the activity of the English government, that Richard was speedily at the head of three hundred thousand men, and, of these, sixty thousand was placed under the command of the Duke of Lancaster. The Scots and their French allies were already ravaging Northumberland, but at the approach of Lancaster they retreated to the centre of Scotland, leaving the borders unprotected. Lancaster avenged the desolation they had committed by an inroad, in which he carried fire and sword to the very gates of Edinburgh, and as the French monarch perceived that the English were better prepared to resist his meditated invasion than he had imagined, he sent orders to his fleet to return to the ports of France and disembark the troops. Richard, immediately, selecting the best troops of his immense army, and disbanding the rest, joined his uncle, and the long wished-for conquest of Scotland seemed in a fair way to be about to be effected, when the favourites of the young king again filled his mind with jealousies concerning the views of Lancaster. The king indeed marched into Edinburgh and set fire to that city, but instead of seconding the plans of his uncle, he passed five days of triumphant and dissolute pleasure in the vicinity of the Scottish capital, and then withdrew to Northumberland, giving the western division of the enemies' forces, whom Lancaster had hoped to compel to a disadvantageous engagement between the two armies, an opportunity to retreat into Cumberland, which they ravaged in a most vindictive manner. The Duke of Lancaster earnestly exhorted his royal nephew to fall upon these marauders, and at least to cut off their retreat while he himself retained possession of the principal districts of Scotland, but Richard listened to the persuasions of his chief favourite, the Earl of Oxford, who insinuated that the Duke sought to engage him in all the difficulties and dangers of the war, while he enjoyed the honour of retaining the more peaceable possession of the enemy's country. The young king and his court, therefore, continued their desultory progress towards London; and Lancaster, unable, thus deserted, to maintain his position, marched to the aid of the people of Cumberland and then returned home.

On the termination of this expedition, a prospect presented itself to the Duke of realizing his claims upon the crown of Castile. Ferdinand, king of Portugal, had died without any legitimate offspring, except Beatrice, who was married to Henry, the reigning king of Castile and Leon, and who consequently claimed the throne of Portugal in right of his wife. John, a natural son of the deceased sovereign, had, with the full consent of the Portuguese nation, been acknowledged as king, and had successfully resisted an invasion of the French and Castilians, who had advanced to the walls of Lisbon and were preparing to lay siege to that city. This victory is said to have been, in a great measure, owing to the intrepidity of a small English troop which the Duke of

Lancaster had sent to aid the king of Portugal, under the command of two of his retainers, named Norbury and Harthill. The Portuguese monarch, highly pleased with this display of English valour, despatched an embassy to England, offering terms of alliance, acknowledging the Duke of Lancaster as king of Castile, and promising to assist in establishing the Duke and his consort on the throne of that kingdom. These proposals were not displeasing to Richard and his favourites, who were desirous of the removal of Lancaster from England at any price, and the merchants of London, who had recently extended their commerce to Lisbon, anticipated numerous advantages from this alliance. The Duke of Lancaster urged the compliance of the council, and in this he met with less opposition than he was accustomed to encounter. A parliament was called, and the commons with little reluctance voted a considerable supply for the fitting out the expedition. The Duke of Lancaster, thus secure of the assistance of the English parliament, made, as king of Castile, a league, offensive and defensive, with the king of Portugal, and prepared for his embarkation with all possible expedition. In the May of 1386, his armament awaited him at Portsmouth,* and he set sail with an army of twenty thousand men, among whom were two thousand men at arms, and eight thousand archers. The Duke was accompanied by Constance, his consort, and by his two daughters, Philippa and Catherine, the former of whom was by his first wife, Blanch, and the other by his present wife. Richard and his queen accompanied them to Portsmouth, and in wishing them good success, the king presented a golden crown to his uncle, and the queen presented a similar crown to the Duke's consort. In the course of their voyage they entered the harbour of Brest, where Sir John de la Roche was besieged by the French. By the unexpected aid of Lancaster's forces the siege was raised, and the Duke, re-embarking, continued his voyage. On the 9th of August he landed at Corunna, and having made himself master of several towns in Galicia, he passed the winter at Compostella. During this interval he concluded a marriage between his eldest daughter, Philippa, and the king of Portugal, and having consulted with his ally on the best means of prosecuting the war, he entered Castile in the March following, crossed the Douro, and was soon master of the unfortified towns and the open country. In the walled cities and fortresses, the king of Castile had ordered the cattle and grain to be stored, and he carefully avoided a general engagement. The English troops, unable to bear the heat of the climate, and in want of provisions, were seized with a distemper which rapidly thinned their ranks, and as a French army was daily expected to aid the Castilian monarch, the Duke of Lancaster was compelled to listen to terms of accommodation. It was agreed that the eldest son of the king of Castile should espouse the only daughter of Lancaster and his consort Constance; and that the claims of the Duke and his wife to the crown of Castile should be relinquished, upon the payment of two hundred thousand nobles and an annuity of ten thousand marks. In the month of November, 1390, the Duke of Lancaster returned to England, at a time when the favourites who surrounded the king had inflamed his mind with suspicions against the Duke of Gloucester, another of his uncles.

During the absence of Lancaster, the Earl of Oxford, the principal favourite of the king, had risen in dignity and power. He was made Duke of Ireland, and with the government and revenues of that island conferred upon him for life, he controlled the whole counsels of the realm. The barons indignantly bore the sway of an abandoned court under the direction of a man who had no qualities to recommend him but his personal beauty. The Earl of Derby, eldest son of the Duke of Lancaster, joined with his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, and other noblemen, to restrain the power of the court. The king and the favourite took the alarm, and the latter raised an army in Wales, where he had considerable influence, and marched hastily towards London. The Earl of Derby encountered him in Oxfordshire, and obtained an easy victory over him. At the very commencement of the battle, the favourite, fearful of falling into the hands of his enemies, fled from the field, and the army, dispersed in every direction, left the baggage in the hands of the victors. This defeat broke all the measures of the court, and the government was for a time conducted with more discretion; but shortly before the return of the Duke of Lancaster from Spain,

* Rapin. Froissart. Sir Oswald Mosley says Bristol, History of Tutbury.

another change had taken place in the councils of the king, and the Duke of Gloucester was not only dismissed, but was subjected to accusations of treasonable designs, brought against him by Richard's pernicious favourites.

The return of Lancaster, at such a period, was not very pleasing to the courtiers of the young king, and the reconciliation which the Duke made it his first business to effect between Richard and Gloucester, added to the alarm at his influence. To remove him from the court, they persuaded the king to offer him the province of Guienne, with the same rights of sovereignty which Edward III. had granted formerly to the Black Prince. Lancaster accepted this princely domain, with the title of Duke of Aquitaine, but he seems to have been in no haste to take possession of it. Whether he saw the conspiracy that was forming among the abandoned counsellors of the king against the Duke of Gloucester, whom of all his brothers he seems to have particularly esteemed, or whether his Spanish expedition had left him without the means of entering upon a government which, being overrun by the French and otherwise greatly unsettled, would, at the beginning, require a large expenditure of money and troops, it is certain that he devoted himself for a long time to the pleasures of the young monarch, and to such measures as he hoped would allay the asperity of his favourites. His eldest son, Henry, Earl of Derby, had deeply incurred the hatred of the court, not only by his military character and by the popularity of his manners, but by the part he had taken in heading the troops of the combined barons and compelling the Duke of Ireland, for whom Richard entertained an inordinate affection, to seek his safety in Holland, where he soon afterwards died. To shield the Earl of Derby from the resentment to which he was exposed, and to send him far beyond the reach of his malevolent enemies, his father equipped him to join a sort of crusade which was then carrying on against the pagans of Prussia and Lithuania. He went attended by a thousand knights with their esquires and military retainers, and obtained great reputation both for his prudence and his courage.

Soon after the departure of the young Earl of Derby, his father held a great hunting party at Leicester, where he entertained the king, queen and a great number of barons with their ladies. In the year 1393, we find him employed, together with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, in negotiating a peace with France; but these two princes could not, without making unwarrantable concessions, obtain more than a truce for four years. During the absence of the two royal Dukes, at the beginning of the ensuing year, their wives, Constance and Isabella, daughters of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, died shortly after each other, and on the 7th of June, in the same year, the queen consort of Richard also expired.

On the return of the Duke of Lancaster to England, he prepared to take possession of the dukedom of Aquitaine, which had hitherto been to him a title without a revenue. On landing at Bourdeaux, he was met by a deputation of the Gascon barons, who represented to him, that the sovereignty of that province was indissolubly united to the crown of England, and they averred that it was not even in the power of the king of England to alienate it. They also argued, with more show of reason, that such alienation would be impolitic, as it might, at no distant period, deprive them of that protection from England which had to that period prevented their becoming the vassals of France. With respect to the precedent of their having submitted to the king's father, Edward, the Black Prince, they maintained that they yielded to his personal sovereignty only because he was next heir to the crown, and knowing that on that account, the alienation could not be lasting. The fact seems to have been, that the Duke of Lancaster was as unpopular in Guienne as in England, and that his former expeditions in that country, whatever impression they had left of his valour, were not favourably recollected with regard to his good conduct or good fortune. The king was therefore obliged to resume his grant, and the court recalled the royal Duke in no very courteous manner. The king received him with coldness on his return, and he hastily retired from court to Lincoln. His mistress, Catherine Swynford, the mother of four of his children, and the object probably of his earliest affection, was in that city. He, now in the decline of life, sought consolation in her society, and in less than a week she became his wife. This marriage gave great umbrage to the king and his court, but Catherine, by her prudence and captivating manners, soon vindicated her claims to her elevated rank, and she not only

won for herself and the Duke the respect of the court, but acquired for him a degree of popularity to which he had, all his life, been a stranger. So extensive was her influence, that, in 1397, an act was passed to render her children legitimate. John Beaufort, the eldest, was created Earl of Somerset; Thomas Beaufort, the youngest, Earl of Dorset; and her second son, Henry, was subsequently the aspiring and turbulent bishop of Winchester, and at the same time a cardinal and chancellor of England; the awful death of this ambitious prince has been thus eternized by Shakspeare:

“Lord cardinal, if thou think’st on Heaven’s bliss,
Hold up thy hand—make signal of thy hope—
He dies and makes no sign.—O God, forgive him!”

The tranquillity with which the Duke of Lancaster seemed desirous of passing the last years of his existence was unattainable in a period so subject to agitation and violence. He and the Duke of York had hoped, that the conciliation they had effected between the king and their brother, the Duke of Gloucester, would be durable, but Gloucester was not of a temper to give way to the cabals of the court favourites, and, at length, wearied by the inefficacy of their continual remonstrances they withdrew from public affairs. The ruin and death of the Duke of Gloucester was then determined, and his subsequent murder (the particulars of which do not belong to our narrative) is an atrocious stain upon the weak and misguided sovereign. After the commission of this crime, Richard and his council no longer sought for the least disguise, but openly took measures to strengthen their absolute power. A parliament was summoned, and by the corruption of the sheriffs and other returning officers, it consisted of members entirely devoted to the views of the court. To intimidate the barons, who, on hearing of the murder of the Duke of Gloucester, had armed their vassals and prepared to resist all encroachments on their rights with arms, impeachments were preferred against the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The two last were banished, and Arundel was executed. In order to conciliate the Duke of Lancaster, who had not disguised his dislike of these proceedings, the king conferred on his eldest son, the Earl of Derby, who had recently returned with great reputation from his Lithuanian expedition, the title of Duke of Hereford, and on John Beaufort, the eldest of Lancaster’s children by his third wife, that of Marquess of Somerset.

On the 30th of January, in the ensuing year, an occurrence took place, in which the eldest son of Lancaster was principally concerned, and which, in its results, led to the dethronement and death of this unhappy sovereign. A charge of high treason against Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was preferred by the Duke of Hereford. Mowbray denied the charge, and it was agreed in presence of Richard, that the affair should be decided by the laws of chivalry, in the lists, by single combat. Coventry was fixed upon as the place of rencontre. Hereford first entered, armed at all points, on a white steed, caparisoned in green and blue velvet, embroidered with golden swans and antelopes. His titles being proclaimed, in the usual manner, he dismounted, and, with his spear in his hand, he sat down in a chair of green velvet at one end of the lists.—The king soon after arrived, accompanied by a body of the nobility and a very considerable military force. When the king was seated, the Duke of Norfolk appeared on a horse richly caparisoned with crimson velvet, embroidered with silver lions and mulberry trees: having been announced and sworn that his quarrel was just, he also dismounted, and seated himself in a chair of crimson velvet, hung with white and red damask. At a signal given, the noble Dukes vaulted into their saddles and prepared for the onset, when the heralds who attended the king, suddenly, to the surprise of all present, proclaimed the royal command that they should desist from the expected combat. The Dukes dismounted and re-seated themselves. Two hours of suspense elapsed. A herald then proclaimed silence, and Sir John Busby, speaker of the House of Commons, read a record of the judgment of the king, by which the Duke of Hereford was banished for ten years, and the Duke of Norfolk for life. The latter nobleman shortly afterwards died at Venice. By this sentence Richard assumed the prerogative of punishing two noblemen of the highest rank, without any regard to the laws of the land, which assured to them a trial before their peers. He dreaded them both, and although, struck with the popularity of Hereford, who was attended by crowds of

the common people to the place of his embarkation, he remitted four years of the term of banishment, yet he pursued him with malevolence even in the retreat he obtained at the court of Paris. Having heard that through the favourable reception of the French king, Hereford was likely to espouse the daughter of the Duke de Berri, Richard sent over the Earl of Salisbury to break off the match, by the most injurious insinuations. But the enmity of the king and his favourites was not confined to the diffusion of slander. On the 3rd of February, 1399, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, expired at the palace of the bishop of Ely, in London. Richard, without the slightest regard to the rights of the Duke of Hereford, seized upon the goods and rents of his deceased father. By authority of his council, the claims of the new Duke of Lancaster were annulled, and his attorney, by whom those claims were preferred, was seized and condemned to banishment as a traitor.

Perhaps few princes of the blood royal, ever stood higher in public estimation than Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, and Earl of Derby; nor was he less respected by the old and powerful barons than he was by the people. The injury which the king and his favourites had inflicted upon him was through a breach of the laws, that rendered the tenure of every estate in the kingdom insecure, and the great landowners had a common interest in espousing his quarrel. In the mean time, the tyranny of Richard and his favourites had been carried to a height that roused the indignation of the whole country. They had obtained from the last parliament, which had been chosen in a manner to secure its servile obsequiousness to the pleasure of the court, a committee of twelve peers and six commoners, invested with full power to act as a parliament on all occasions. There was no longer any restraint to the absolute authority of the crown. Money was raised or rather extorted by every imaginable device: pardons that had been pronounced several years before, when armed combinations, incited by the injustice of the court, had, in reliance on the royal promises, dissolved themselves and retired to their homes, were revoked, and no fewer than seventeen counties were condemned as guilty of treason. To save their property from entire confiscation, the landowners and wealthy burgesses were obliged to submit to such composition as the king's council thought proper to require, and when they at length had satisfied the avidity of the government, they were compelled to sign a bond in which they were made to acknowledge the legality of the last parliament, and of the parliamentary committee appointed by it.

While Richard was thus incurring the hatred of the nation, he received intelligence of an insurrection in Ireland, in which Roger Mortimer, Earl of Marche, and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain. Richard was fond of military parade, and was not destitute of personal courage. His favourites made this event a pretext for compelling the people to furnish horses, carriages, provisions and money for an expedition against Ireland, and a large army being raised, Richard intrusted the regency of the kingdom to his uncle, the Duke of York, and immediately sailed to Waterford, where he landed on the 31st of May, 1399. He took with him some of the peers whom he most distrusted, but he left behind him an injured and irritated people, and among the most discontented of the nobility who remained in England was the Earl of Northumberland, governor of the northern counties. That powerful peer had refused to accompany Richard to Ireland; in consequence of which he had, in a summary manner, been pronounced a traitor, sentenced to banishment, and his estates were ordered to be seized for the use of the crown.

No sooner was Richard landed in Ireland, than his English subjects began to consider by what means they might relieve themselves from his future tyranny. Conferences were held, and intimations were sent to the banished archbishop of Canterbury, who then resided in France, stating that all England was ready to rise, but the people wanted a leader of distinction; that the Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, not only possessed the esteem of men of all ranks, but that his own injuries formed a sufficient pretext for his appearing in arms. The archbishop communicated these letters to the royal Duke. Three vessels were purchased and fitted out, in the mouth of the Loire, and the Duke and Archbishop, together with the son of the late Earl of Arundel, Lord Cobham, Sir Thomas Erpingham and a few other persons of distinction, besides fifteen lances and about a score of other armed attendants, set sail for the invasion of England. It seems certain

that advices from the Earl of Northumberland induced the Duke to make for the north-east coast of England rather than to attempt a descent in any part of the shores of the channel. For some days he hovered upon the coast, expecting probably to receive advices from the northern Earl, and at length landed at Ravenspur, between Hull and Bridlington. He was there speedily joined by the Earl of Northumberland, with his celebrated son, Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. He was also welcomed by Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, with the Lords Willoughby, Ross, d'Arcy and Beaumont. In a few days he was at the head of sixty thousand men. His first step was to publish a manifesto, in which he declared that he had landed in England for no other purpose but to obtain satisfaction for the injustice he had sustained. This pretence of doing himself justice seemed so perfectly reasonable, at a period when the laws were little respected, that the Duke of York, who had been appointed regent, could find no men willing to bear arms against the invader. Richard had left, as checks upon the conduct of his uncle, the regent, some of his favourite advisers, among whom were Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, Busby, Bagot and Grene. These persons finding that the citizens of London were ready to declare for the Duke of Lancaster, escaped to Bristol, whither the Duke directed his march with great rapidity through Evesham and Berkeley. This last mentioned place was held by the regent, who, having sent advices of this invasion to the king, was conducting such forces as he had been able to raise to Bristol, in order to meet Richard on his return from Ireland, and to escort him to the capital. A short conference with the regent served to persuade him to unite these forces with those of his nephew, Lancaster, and to march with him to Bristol with very different intentions. That city received him with open gates, while the friends of the king, who had sought refuge in it, fled into the castle, which they hoped to be able to defend, until the arrival of Richard, with the army, from Ireland. They maintained themselves there for four days, when, in consequence of a vigorous assault, they surrendered at discretion. The rage of the populace against the Earl of Wiltshire and the other favourites of the unhappy sovereign, was extreme, and Lancaster, yielding to the popular clamour, condemned the Earl, together with Sir John Busby and Sir Henry Grene, to be executed. Sir William Bagot contrived to effect his escape to Ireland.

So contrary were the winds for nearly three weeks, that Richard remained without any intelligence respecting the landing of Lancaster and the revolt of his subjects; and, when the east winds set in, by which he daily received accounts of the increasing advantages obtained by his enemies, so constantly did those winds prevail for eighteen days, that it was impossible for him to cross the Irish channel. The Earl of Salisbury raised an army among his friends in Wales, but, as the king did not appear, and reports of his death began to spread abroad, those troops grew disheartened, and either returned to their homes or deserted to the enemy. About the 25th of July, Richard landed at Milford-haven. He brought with him an army of nearly twenty thousand men, and was accompanied by the Dukes of Albemarle, Exeter and Surrey, and several bishops, but he landed only to learn the dispersion of Salisbury's troops, and to see his own hourly quitting his standard. He soon was informed that the indignation of the people of England was every where strong against him; that the royal fortresses even to the borders of Scotland were in the possession of his foes, and that the towns and cities throughout the realm had declared against him. In a state of desperation he withdrew privately from the camp, where his forces were already reduced to six thousand men, and shut himself up in Conway castle, which was deemed impregnable, but was, at that time, destitute of provisions. Percy, Earl of Worcester, master of the king's household, was no sooner aware that the king had quitted the camp, than he broke his staff of office, and with the remainder of the troops went over to the Duke of Lancaster.

Richard could scarcely have expected to prolong his personal safety many days in Conway castle, or perhaps he indulged a hope of being able to escape from that fortress to Ireland.* The Duke of Lancaster had, in the mean time, arrived at the head of his army, at Chester, and hearing of the place of Richard's retreat, he sent the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Northumberland to open a conference with him. Some writers say that this prelate and peer were sent

* Hume says that Richard proposed to escape either to Ireland or to France.

under the semblance of friendship to induce him to quit his strong hold, but it must be confessed that two persons so liable to Richard's mistrust from the injuries they had sustained from his power, were not likely instruments for that species of deception, and that Richard had little to choose between starvation and surrender. He demanded security for his life, and pensions for himself and eight persons to be named by him. On these conditions he declared that he was ready to relinquish the crown. The Archbishop and Earl held out to him hopes that these terms would be accepted. He hesitated no longer, but requested an interview with the Duke of Lancaster, and was immediately conducted to Flint castle, where the Duke arrived the next day. Lancaster, with all the external ceremony of obeisance, bowed his knee three times as he approached the king, who, with a cheerful countenance, said, "Cousin of Lancaster, you are welcome." The Duke submissively replied, "My lord, the king, I am come sooner than you appointed me, because the common fame of your people is, that you have for these one-and-twenty years governed very ill and rigorously, with which they are not at all satisfied; but, if it please God, I will help you to govern them better for the future." To which the king calmly answered, "Fair cousin, since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth us also." 'These,' says the author of the Chronicle of Lambeth, who was present, 'were all the words they had together.' On the same day the king and the duke set off in company to Chester, and thence proceeded through Lichfield and Coventry to London. As they approached the metropolis, the inhabitants came out in multitudes to meet them, and while they saluted Lancaster as the preserver of the country, they execrated the unhappy Richard with loud and bitter curses. This incident has given Shakspeare occasion for introducing a fine passage in an historical play which is otherwise unworthy of him, and has afforded Northcote a subject for as fine a picture. Richard was committed to the Tower. Lancaster's first step was to have a parliament called in the king's name, and to this parliament was assigned the important task of deposing one king and of nominating another in his place. The Duke of Lancaster, a cautious and politic prince, would not have thus elevated the prerogative of parliament could he have ascended the throne by any other means, but there was living an Edmund Mortimer, lineally descended from Lionel, the second son of Edward III. who had claims to the crown in the line of succession superior to those of a son of John of Gaunt. Whether the parliament saw the importance of the precedent they were called upon to establish is doubtful: the majority, in those days when political principles were little understood, were overawed by the circumstances in which they were placed. Richard was first compelled to resign the crown into the hands of his rival, and on the next day this act of resignation, together with thirty-three articles of accusation or rather of impeachment, were laid before parliament, on which the two houses were called upon to pass an act of deposition. These articles, which charged Richard with the murder of his uncle Gloucester, with having put Arundel and others illegally to death, with having levied money upon the people under unjustifiable pretences, and with having lavished away the public revenue by enriching his pernicious counsellors, were little examined or canvassed, but seem to have been regarded as containing charges too notorious to require investigation. The Bishop of Carlisle had alone the courage to take upon himself the defence of his unhappy master, but his arguments rested generally upon the abuses to which uncontrolled sovereignty is always liable; while, with more of the boldness of truth, he insisted on the invalidity of the title of the Duke. By immediately committing the honest bishop to the abbey of St. Albans, the Duke of Lancaster did more to impugn his own fitness to wear the crown than any thing contained in the oration of the right reverend prelate.

Richard was deposed by the votes of both houses, and the throne being declared vacant, the Duke of Lancaster stepped forward, and having crossed himself and called upon the holy name of Christ, he pronounced the following words, which we shall transcribe from Hume, *verbatim*, on account of their singularity: "*In the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge this rewme of Englande, and the crown, with all the members and the appurtenances: als I am descendit by right line of the blode, coming from the gude King Henry the therde, and throge that right that God of his grace hath sent me, with help of hym and of my frendes to recover it: the which rewme was on the poynt to be undone by default of governaunce, and undoying of the gude lames.*"

In this, with a studied obscurity of expression, the Duke of Lancaster derived his title from Henry III. because there existed a popular rumour, that Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, who possessed the confiscated estates of the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, in the reign of his father, Henry III. was in reality born before his brother Edward, but had, by his parents, been displaced from the inheritance of the crown, on account of his deformity. It was immediately decreed by both houses, that Henry of Lancaster should be proclaimed king, by the title of Henry IV.; and thus with the rest of the titles of that prince, that of *Earl of Derby* merged into the hereditary distinctions of the crown.

Pedigree of the noble family of STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY, &c.

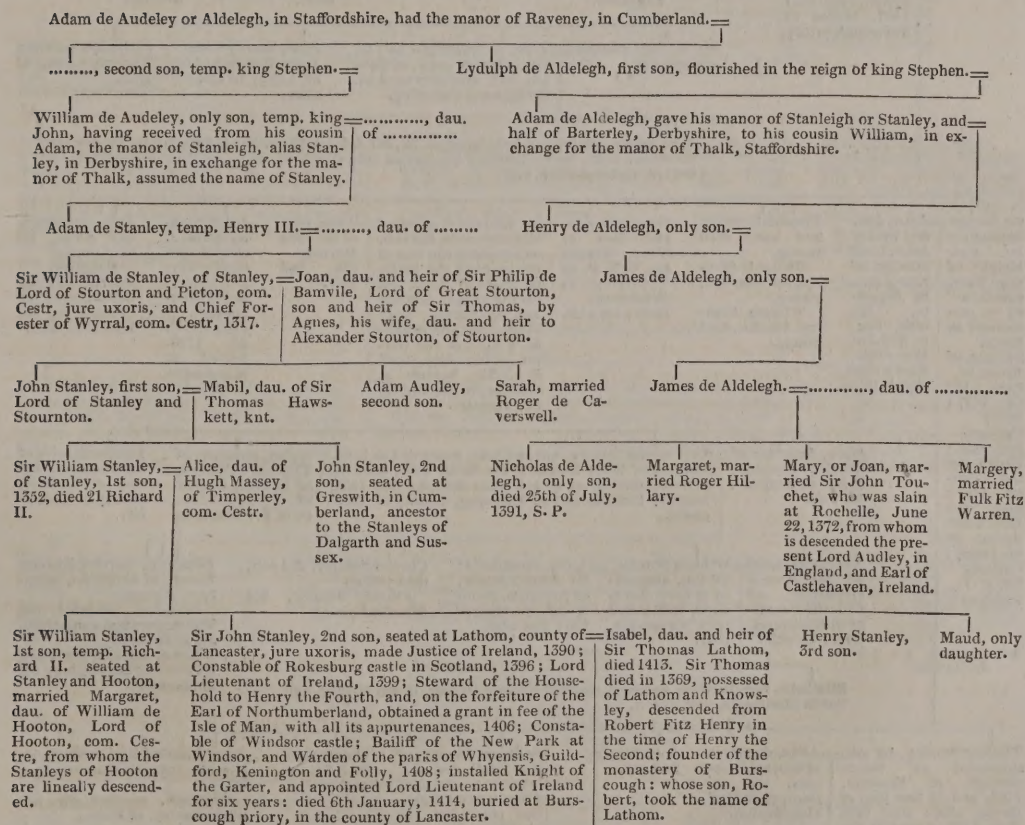
CREATIONS—Earl of Derby, 27th of October, 1485; Baronet, 20th of June, 1627.

ARMS—*Argent*, on a bend, *Azure*, three bucks' heads cabossed, *Or*.

CREST—On a chapeau, *Gules*, turned up, *Ermine*, an eagle with wings endorsed, *Or*, feeding an infant in its nest, *Proper*, swaddled, *Azure*, banded, *Or*.

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a griffin, *Or*; sinister, a buck of the first, both ducally collared and chained, *Azure*, the buck attired of the last.

MOTTO—"Sans changer"—"Without change."



a

Sir John Stanley, 1st son, Constable of Caernarvon castle, 1427, Groom of the Chamber, and sheriff of Anglesey, 1439.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert, K. G. and sister & heir of Sir William Harrington, knt.

Sir Thomas Stanley, 2nd son, seated at Elford, county of Stafford, jure uxoris, married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Arderne, of Elford; from whom the Stanleys of Elford and Pipe, now extinct, were descended.

Richard and Edward, successive archdeacons of Chester.

Alice, wife 1st of Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, in Cheshire; and, 2ndly, John Walton, esq.

Sir Thomas Stanley, only son and heir, served in several parliaments, for Lancashire; constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years, 1431; Comptroller of the Household; Chamberlain to Henry the Sixth in 1455-6; had summons to parliament as Lord Stanley; Knight of the Garter, 1456; died 1459, buried at Burscough.

Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Goushill, of Hoveringham, county of Nottingham, knt. by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Isabel, married Sir John Warren, of Poynton, in Cheshire.

Eleanor, dau. of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, & sister to Richard Nevil, nicknamed the King-maker, the stout Earl of Warwick, died ... buried at St. James's, Garlickhithe.

Sir Thomas Stanley, 1st son, summoned to parliament as Baron Stanley, 34 Henry VI.; Steward of the Household, 14 Edward IV. 1474; again Steward of the Household, also Constable of England for life, Knight of the Garter, 1 Richard III. 1483; created Earl of Derby, 27th October, 1 Henry VII. 1485; Privy Counsellor, and confirmed Constable of England for life, 5th March, 1486; died 1504, buried at Burscough priory.

Margaret, dau. and heir of John, Duke of Somerset, widow of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, & mother of king Henry VII.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Hopton, of Hopton, in Shropshire, esq.

Sir William Stanley, 2nd son, seated at Holt, one of the King's carvers; Chamberlain of Chester, 1472; Knight of the Body to Richard the Third, and Justice of North Wales, 1483; Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to Henry the Seventh; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Knight of the Garter; beheaded on the 16th of February, 1494.

Joyce, dau. of Edmund Charlton, Lord Powis, and widow of Sir John Tip-toft.

Sir John Stanley, 3rd son, seated at Weaver, com. Cestr. jure uxoris, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Weaver, of Weaver; from him the Stanleys of Alderley and Weaver, com. Cestr. derive their descent. James Stanley, 4th son, Archdeacon of Carlisle.

Margaret, married 1st Sir William Troutbeck, of Mobberley, com. Cestr.; 2ndly, John, Lord Grey, of Codnor; and 3rdly, Sir John Boteler, of Bewsey, county of Lancaster.

Catherine, married Sir John Savage, knt. of Clifton, in Cheshire.

Anne, eldest daughter, married 1st Sir Richard Molineux, of Sephton; and, 2ndly, Thomas Strange.

Sir William Stanley, son and heir, Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Geoffrey Massey, of Tatton, knt. and afterward to Sir Edward Pickering.

Jane, married Sir John Warburton, of Arley, in Cheshire.

Catherine, married Thomas Creat, of Holt.

Jane, sole daughter and heir, married 1st, Sir John Arkton, knt.; and, 2ndly, Sir Richard Brereton, knt.: by Sir Richard she had an only daughter, Anne, wife of John Bothe, of Barton, in Lancashire, esq.

Sir George Stanley, 1st son, Knight of the Bath, summoned to parliament as Baron Strange, of Knockin, from 1482 to 1497; Privy Counsellor, 1486; Knight of the Garter, 1487; died 5th Dec. 1498, buried at St. James's, Garlickhithe, London.

Joan, dau. and heir of John, Lord Strange, of Knockin, by Jaquetta, his wife, dau. to Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, died 1513-14.

Thomas Stanley, 2nd son, died young. Richard Stanley, 3rd son, died young. William Stanley, 4th son, died young.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Thos. Vaughan, O. S. P. of Tretower, in Brecknockshire: 1st wife.

Sir Edward Stanley, of Hornby castle, 5th son, commanded the rear of the army at the battle of Flodden field, and for his gallant conduct was proclaimed Lord Monteagle, and installed Knight of the Garter, 1514; died April 6, 1524, buried at Hornby, in the county of Lancaster.

Anne, dau. of Sir John Harrington, 2nd wife.

James Stanley, 6th son, elected Bishop of Ely, 1507; Warden of Manchester: died March 22, 1525, buried at Manchester.

Jane, Catherine, and Anne, all died young. Margaret, married Sir John Osbaldiston, of Osbaldiston, co. Lancaster, knt.

Mary, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk: 1st wife.

Sir Thomas Stanley, son and heir, succeeded as Lord Monteagle, 1524; Knight of the Bath, 1553, June 1, at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn: died 18th August, 1560, buried at Mellpyng, county of Lancaster.

Helen, daughter of Thomas Preston, of Levens, county of Westmoreland, O. S. P.: 2nd wife.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Langton, of Newton, county of Lancaster.

Anne, daughter of Sir James Leyborne, of Cunwick, county of Westmoreland: 1st wife.

William Stanley, 1st son, succeeded as Lord Monteagle, 1560; died 10th November, 1581.

Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, county of Northampton: 2nd wife.

Charles Stanley, 2nd son, died young. Francis Stanley, 3rd son, died young.

Elizabeth, married Richard Zouch, of Stafford, county of Somerset. Margaret, married 1st, William Sutton; and, 2ndly, John Talland. Anne, married Sir John Clifton, of Barrington, co. of Somerset.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir, married Edward Parker, Baron Morley, and Baron Monteagle, jure uxoris.

Thomas Stanley, 1st son, succeeded as Baron Strange, of Knockin, 1488, and as 2nd Earl of Derby, 1504; died 24th May, 1522, buried at the Nunnery of Syon, Middlesex.

Anne, daughter of Edward Hastings, son of George, Earl of Huntingdon.

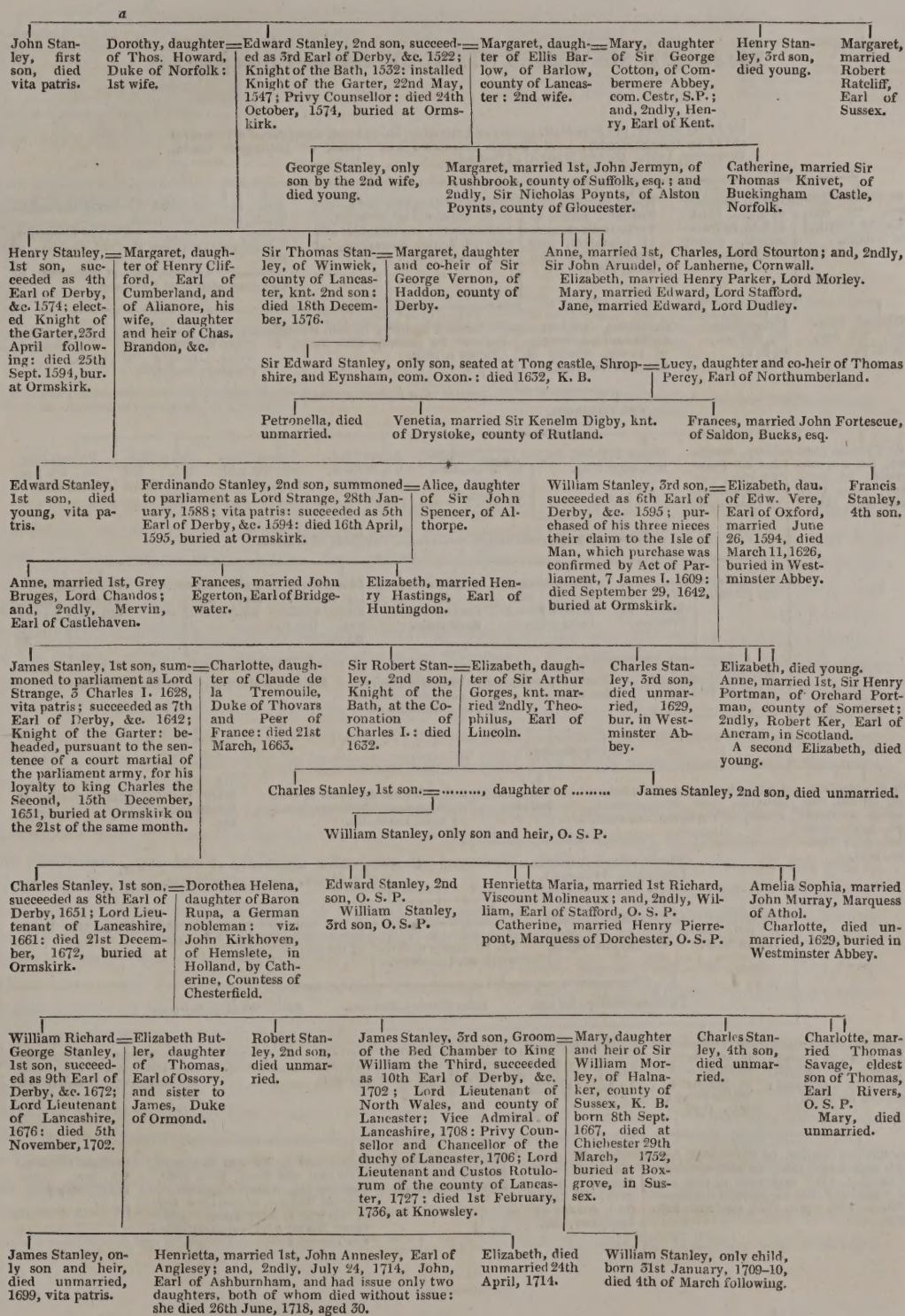
John Stanley, 2nd son.

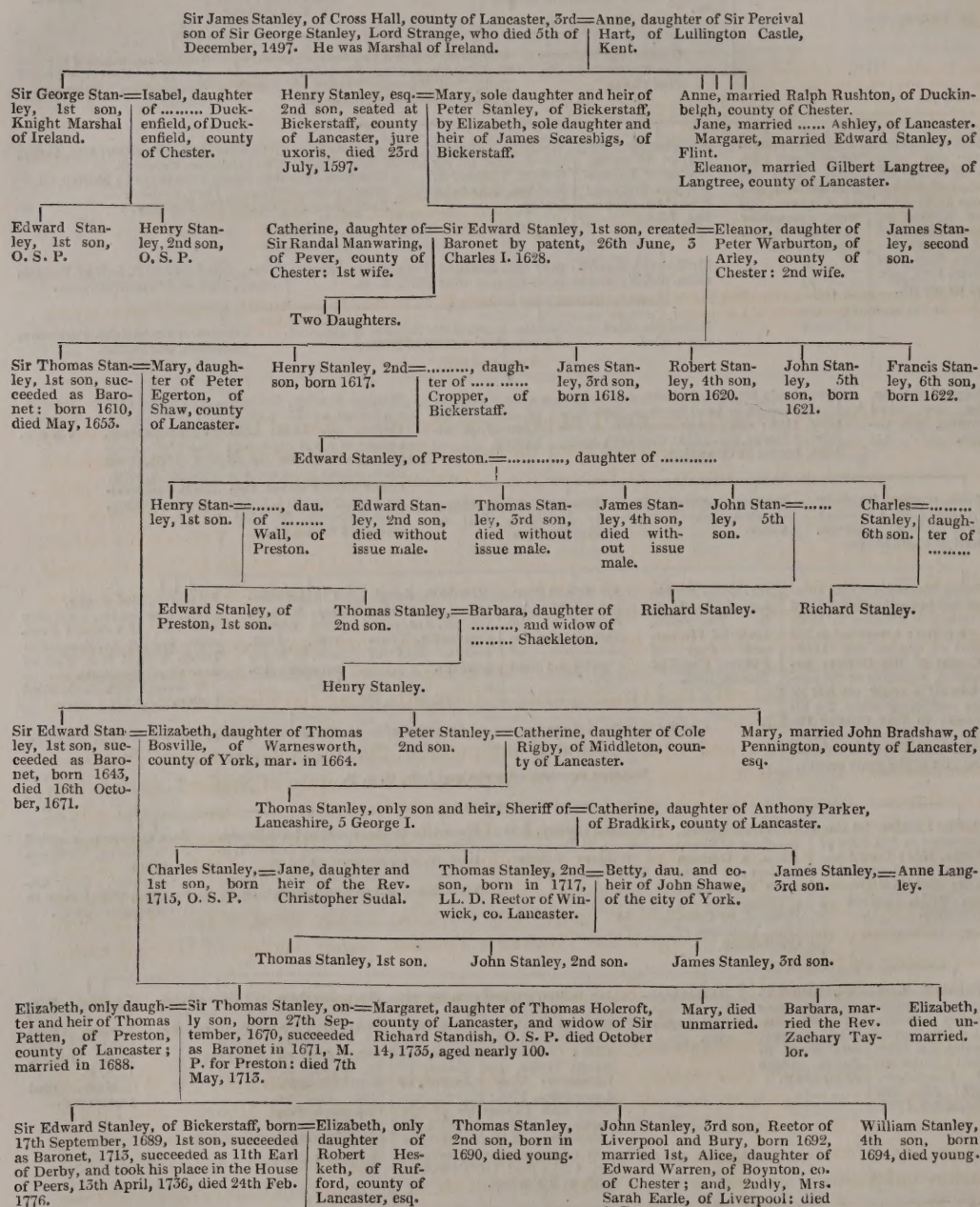
Sir James Stanley, of Cross Hall, 3rd son, married Anne, dau. of Sir Percival Hart. [See page 568 for the descent from this marriage.]

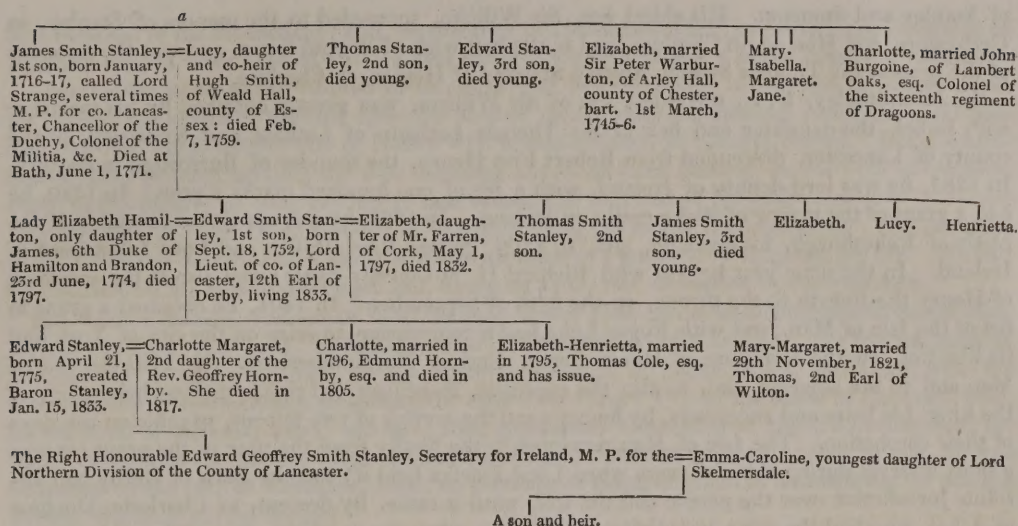
George Stanley, 4th son, died young.

Jane, married Robert Sheffield, [Barlow says, Walter Sheffyn, esq.] Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Stanley, of Flint. Eleanor.

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The descent of SIR JAMES STANLEY, continued from page 566.



Sir Oswald Mosley, in his *History of Tutbury*,* says the title of Earl of Derby, as possessed by the family of Stanley, "was not derived from the town of Derby, as that of the Ferrers was, but from the hundred of West Derby," in Lancashire. We doubt, with much deference to the judgment of the worthy Baronet, the correctness of this statement, and we are inclined to think, unless Sir Oswald has proofs to the contrary, that the title conferred by Henry VII. on his father-in-law, after the battle of Bosworth-field, was the revival of the old title which he found merged in the crown, rather than the creation of a new Earldom. The Ferrers had held, in their days, that portion of Lancashire then held by Sir Thomas Stanley, and the district called *West Derby*, might have been so termed by them to distinguish it from the more *Eastern* county in which they had such large possessions. The Earls of Derby are always found enrolled among the magistracy of Derbyshire, which can only be in consequence of their title being considered exactly the same as that of the ancient Earls.

It is agreed by Camden, and other celebrated antiquarians, that the noble family of Stanley is descended from the ancient barons Audeley, of Audeley, in the county of Stafford, as shown in the pedigree. Adam de Audeley, who bore for his arms, *Gules, a fret, Or*, had, of the gift of Henry I. the manor of Raveney, in Cumberland. His eldest son, Lydulph, was the ancestor of the lords Audeley, who continued in a direct line down to the 25th of July, 1391, when Nicholas, the last heir male, died and was succeeded by Joan, his sister and sole heir, who married Sir John Touchet, knt. who was slain at the battle near Rochelle, on the 22nd of June, 1372, from whom descended the present George John Thickness Touchet, Baron Audley, of Heleigh castle, in the county of Stafford.

Adam, the second son of Adam, above mentioned, was the progenitor of the noble family of Stanley; for William, his son, in the reign of king John, had from his cousin, Sir Adam, son of Lydulph, the manor of Stanleigh and half of Butterley, in the county of Derby, and took the surname of Stanley from that manor, and made it his residence. His grandson, Sir William de Stanley, by his marriage with Joan de Bamville, became possessed of Great Stourton and Picton, in Cheshire, and the bailiwick of Wyrral forest. He assumed the armorial bearings now used by his descendants in lieu of those worn by his ancestors. John, his eldest son, was lord of Great Stourton and Stanley, and was father of John, of Greswith, in the county of Cumberland, ancestor of the Stanleys of Dalgarth, in the said county, and of Sussex; and Sir William, who was lord

* Page 133, in a note.

of Stanley and Stourton. His eldest son, Sir William, succeeded to the manors of Stanley, in Derbyshire, and Hooton, in Cheshire, and to the bailiwick of Wyrral forest, and was the ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton, in Cheshire.

Sir John Stanley, K. G. the eldest son of Sir William, was greatly enriched by his marriage with Isabel, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham and Knowsley, in the county of Lancaster, descended from Robert Fitz Henry, the founder of Burscough monastery. In 1385, he was lord deputy of Ireland, with a fee of one hundred marks a year. In 1389, he had a grant of the manor of Blake castle, in Ireland. In 1395, he was appointed constable of the castle of Rokesburgh, in Scotland, and, in 1399, he was Lord Justice and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the same year he was with Richard II. at Conway castle; and also at the accession of Henry the Fourth to the throne, on the 29th of September. In 1404, he obtained a grant in fee of the Isle of Man, and with Roger Leke had a commission to seize on the city of York and its liberties, on the forfeiture of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He held the Isle of Man and all the adjacent isles, as also the regalities, franchises and rights thereto belonging, of the king, his heirs and successors, by homage and the service of two falcons, payable on the days of their coronation. The Isle of Man remained in the family from the time of the grant (except a short interval during the civil wars when Lord Fairfax held it) and the Earls of Derby had absolute jurisdiction over the people and the soil, until it came, by descent, to Charlotte, Duchess of Athol, who had the same jurisdiction until 1765, when the regalities, &c. of the said isle was purchased by the crown for £70,000. He was appointed attorney general to Thomas de Lancaster, the king's son, and was one of the witnesses on his creation to the titles of Duke of Clarence and Earl of Albemarle. In the first year of Henry V. he was installed a Knight of the Garter, and was again constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years, in which government he died, January 6, 1414.

The grandson of Sir John, Sir Thomas Stanley, knt. was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and called to parliament in that kingdom in 1432. In 1448, being comptroller of the king's household, he, among others, obtained a grant of the goods and chattels of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, with power to dispose of them without account. In 1449, he, with John, Viscount Beaumont, and others, was commissioned to treat with the Scots for a truce between the two kingdoms. In 1450, he, with others, concluded the truce, and was one of the conservators for the king of England. In 1451, he was in commission for the custody and defence of the town and castle of Calais, and the adjacent marches, including the tower of Risebank. He was subsequently elected a Knight of the Garter, appointed counsel to Edward, Prince of Wales, ambassador to Scotland, &c. and summoned to parliament on the 20th of January, 1455-6, as Lord Stanley. His lordship was succeeded at his decease, in 1458-9, by his eldest son,

Thomas, summoned to parliament on the 21st of May, 1461, as Lord Stanley, and having married Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, was importuned by that Earl to put himself in arms against the king, which he refused. He was Justice of Chester in 2 Edward IV. and continued in that office till 1 Henry VII. In 1475, being Steward of the King's Household, he was retained to serve in the French wars for one year, with forty men at arms and three hundred archers. In 1483, his lordship commanded the right wing, consisting of 4000 men of the English army, sent against Scotland, under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and took Berwick by assault. He was faithful to Edward IV. and a friend to Edward V. which, it is said, the Duke of Gloucester, protector to the young king, took so exceedingly ill, that he had a design to murder him, at the time (June 13, 1483) when he took Lord Hastings from the council-board in the Tower, and caused him to be beheaded; for one of the Duke's soldiers struck at his lordship with an halbert, which he avoided by suddenly stooping and concealing himself under a table. Though Lord Stanley saved himself, yet he was committed to prison immediately after the Duke had obtained possession of the crown. He was however not long in confinement, for king Richard, fearing that his son, Lord Strange, who was at that time at the head of some troops in Lincolnshire, might cause an insurrection, liberated him; and in order to conciliate his favour, made

him Steward of his Household ; and, on the 16th of December, 1483, instituted him Constable of England for life, with a fee of £100. a year out of the king's revenues in the county of Lancaster.

How far his lordship contributed to the victory of Bosworth field is recorded in history ; and his placing the crown of Richard upon the head of the victorious Richmond in the field, and proclaiming him king, by the title of Henry VII. is also a matter of historic record. In consideration of those eminent services the new monarch advanced Lord Stanley, on the 27th of October, 1485, to the dignity of Earl of Derby, and constituted him one of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Steward of England, upon the day of his coronation. His lordship, in the following March, had a grant of the great office of Constable of England for life. He had no children by his second marriage, and, dying in 1504, was succeeded by his grandson.

Sir William Stanley, 2nd son of Lord Stanley, was of Holt castle, in Denbighshire, and of Ridley, in Cheshire. In 1461, he had the office of Chamberlain of Cheshire. On the accession of Richard III. 22nd June, 1483, he was appointed Justice of North Wales, and being with his elder brother instrumental in procuring the crown for Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth field, on the 22nd of August, 1485, was soon after constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer, and installed Knight of the Garter. But notwithstanding his eminent services to that prince, he was beheaded on the 16th of February, 1495, on pretence of being engaged in a conspiracy for placing Perkin Warbeck on the throne.

Sir George Stanley, eldest son of Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Lord Strange, of Knockin, and was summoned to parliament as Baron Strange. In 1475, his lordship was created Knight of the Bath. In 1486, he was one of the Lords of the Privy Council. In 1487, he was one of the principal commanders in the king's army at the battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June, when he shared the honours of that victory, obtained over John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, and his adherents : and soon after was elected a Knight of the Garter. In 1492, he was retained to serve the king in France, with ten men at arms, five demi-lances, twenty-four archers on horseback, and two hundred and forty-seven archers on foot. This young nobleman died before his father, leaving issue three sons, Thomas, John and James, ancestor of the present Lord Derby, and two daughters.

Sir Edward Stanley, of Hornby castle, brother of Lord Strange, and fifth son of the Earl of Derby, commanded the rear of the English army at Flodden-field, on the 9th of September, 1513, and by the power of his archers forced the Scotch to descend the hill, which, causing them to open their ranks, gave the first hopes of that day's victory, wherein James the Fourth, king of Scotland, lost his life. As a reward for his services against the Scotch on that memorable day, the king created him a peer, by the title of Lord Monteagle. In 1514, he was installed a Knight of the Garter.

James, the sixth son of the Earl of Derby, was successively archdeacon of Chester and Richmond, dean of St. Martin's, warden of Manchester College, and, in 1506, bishop of Ely. He was a great benefactor to Manchester College, and to Jesus College, Cambridge.

Thomas, the eldest son of George, Lord Strange, had livery of his father's lands, and succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Derby, in 1504. In 1513, he attended Henry VIII. in the expedition against France, at the time he won Theronenne and Tournay, and, at the battle of Spurs, on the 18th of August, obtained a victory. In 1520, when Henry the Eighth met the emperor, Charles the Fifth, at Dover, the Earl of Derby rode between the two monarchs to Canterbury, bearing the sword, by the king's command. On the 13th of May, 1521, he was one of the peers who tried Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham. His lordship died at Colnham, in Middlesex, on the 24th of May, 1522, and was buried in the monastery of Syon, in the same county. He bore the titles of Earl of Derby, Viscount Kynton, Lord Stanley and Strange, Lord of Knockin, Mohun, Basset, Burnal and Lacy, Lord of Man and the Isles.

Edward, the third Earl of Derby, being only eleven years of age on the death of his father, Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of several manors in Lincolnshire, on account of his minority. He was one of that magnificent prelate's retinue, and had five domestic servants allowed him. In October, 1532, his lordship waited on Henry VIII. at his interview with the French king,

Francis I. near Boulogne. In 1533, before the coronation of queen Anne Boleyn, he attended her in his own barge from Greenwich, and was elected a Knight of the Bath, with Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and other noblemen; and on the 1st of June, he was cup-bearer at her coronation. In 1536, on that memorable insurrection of the Northern men, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, the king directed his letters to him, to raise what forces he could, promising to repay the charges, and (as Holinshed observes) "by the faithful diligence of the Earl of Derby, who, with the forces of Lancashire and Cheshire, was appointed to resist them, they were kept back and brought to quiet, notwithstanding there were a very great number assembled together of the Commons, out of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and of the North party of Lancashire. In 1542, he marched into Scotland, with Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and an army of 20000 men, where, finding no resistance, they burnt divers towns and villages adjoining to the Tweed. In 38 Henry VIII. when the High Admiral of France, accompanied by the Bishop of Evreux, the Earl of Nantville, the Earl of Villiers, and others, came on a splendid embassy, the Earl of Derby, by the king's command, received them at Blackwall, and conducted them to his majesty at Greenwich. On the accession of Edward VI. he, with the Marquess of Dorset, were elected Knights of the Garter. Four years afterwards he was one of the peers, parties to the articles of peace made by Edward VI. with the French and Scotch, wherein the emperor, Charles the Fifth, was included. On the 6th of July, 1553, when Mary came to the crown, she, on the 29th of September ensuing, constituted this nobleman Lord High Steward of England. He came to town from his seat in Lancashire on the 8th of August nobly attended to his house in Westminster. Upwards of fourscore of his servants were clothed in velvet, and two hundred and eighteen yeomen were in liveries. Queen Elizabeth, knowing his prudence and loyalty, chose him at her accession one of her privy council. He was elected chamberlain of Chester, and continued so for six years. It appears from several historians that he lived in the greatest splendour, without any dependance on the court. Camden, in the Life of Queen Elizabeth, gives the following character of this nobleman: "that with Edward, Earl of Derby's death, the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep." And Holinshed and Stow, in their Chronicles, make this honourable mention of him: "Edward, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and Strange, of Knockin, lord and governor of the Isle of Man, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, and one of the queen's majesty's privy council, deceased at his house called Lathom, in Lancashire; his life and death deserving commendation, and craving memory to be imitated, was such as follows. His fidelity unto two kings and two queens, in dangerous times and great rebellions, in which time, and always as cause served, he was Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire; and lately offered ten thousand men unto the queen's majesty, of his own charge, for the suppression of the last rebellion. His godly disposition to his tenants, never forcing any service at their hands, but due payment of their rent. His liberality to strangers, and such as showed themselves grateful to him; his famous housekeeping, and eleven score in check-roll, never discontinuing the space of twelve years. His feeding, especially of aged persons, twice a day, threescore and odd; besides all comers thrice a week, appointed for his dealing days; and every Good Friday these thirty-five years, one with another, two thousand seven hundred with meat, drink, money, and money's worth. There was never gentleman, or other, that waited in his service, but had allowance from him, to have as well wages as otherwise for horse and man. His yearly portion for the expenses of his house, £4000. His cunning in setting bones disjointed or broken, his surgery and desire to help the poor, his delivery of the George and seal to the Lord Strange, with exhortation, that he might keep it so unspotted in fidelity to his prince as he had, and his joy that he died in the queen's favour. His joyful parting this world, his taking leave of all his servants, by shaking of hands, and his remembrance to the last day." This noble Earl died at Latham house, on Friday, October 24, at twelve o'clock, and was buried at Ormskirk, December 4, 1574, and his funeral was the most magnificent that can be conceived.

Henry, his eldest son and heir, succeeded as fourth Earl of Derby. He was elected Knight of the Garter on the 23rd of April, 1574, and took his seat in the house of peers on the 8th of February, 1576. In 1585, he was appointed her majesty's ambassador to Henry the Third,

king of France, to invest him with the Order of the Garter. In 1586, he was one of the peers who sat at Fotheringay, on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, at which time he was one of the privy council to queen Elizabeth. He was chamberlain of Chester from 1587 until his death. In 1589, he was sent with other commissioners into Flanders to treat of a peace with the Prince of Parma, general of the king of Spain's forces, and in the same year he was appointed Lord High Steward of England, at the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, who was arraigned on the 14th of April. He died on the 25th of September following, and was buried, according to his will, in his chapel at Ormskirk.

Ferdinando, the fifth Earl, survived his father but a short time, for having been tampered with by one Hesketh, an agent of the Jesuits and English fugitives to assume the title of King, in right of his grandmother, Alinore, and rejecting the proposal with indignation, though promised powerful assistance from abroad in case of compliance, but threatened with sudden death if he either hesitated at, or revealed the proposal, he died of poison on the 16th of April, 1594, according to the menaced vengeance of Hesketh, who, upon his lordship's information, had been apprehended and convicted of treason. By his will, bearing date 12th of April, he bequeathed his body to be buried at Ormskirk, where he was interred on the 6th of May following.

William, the sixth Earl of Derby, at the death of his brother, was 32 years of age. Having a dispute with his three nieces touching the title to the Isle of Man, was obliged to purchase their several claims. In 1601, he was installed a Knight of the Garter. He was constituted chamberlain of Chester for life, and afterwards had a new grant of that office, in conjunction with his son James, Lord Strange, for the life of the longest liver; which the latter enjoyed until 1647, when he was ejected by the usurping powers for his loyalty to his sovereign. Earl William died on the 29th of September, 1642, and was buried at Ormskirk.

James, his eldest son and heir, succeeded as seventh Earl of Derby. He was highly accomplished with learning and prudence, loyalty and true valour, of which he gave signal proofs on several occasions in the civil wars; especially in that memorable encounter in Wigan lane, on the 26th of August, 1651, where, with 600 horse, he maintained a fight of two hours against 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Robert Lilburne; and though in that action he received seven shots on his breast-plate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, five or six wounds on his arms and shoulders, and had two horses killed under him, he made his way, with some few of his men, towards Worcester, in order to join his majesty, king Charles the Second. At the fatal battle of Worcester, on the 3rd of September, 1651, he was taken prisoner, and, contrary to the law of nations, this noble Earl was condemned to die, notwithstanding his just plea "that he had quarter for his life given him by one Captain Edge, who took him prisoner;" but that was overruled; so that, on the 15th of October, he was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire.

This loyal Earl had been summoned to parliament in 1627, as Baron Strange, under the impression that such a barony was enjoyed by his father; but that not being the case, the summons amounted to the creation of a new peerage, which eventually devolved upon the ducal house of Athol.

This Earl, who was so truly loyal to the royal family, and of a great and heroic spirit, fell a sacrifice to the illiberal revenge of Oliver Cromwell, who sent a letter, offering him his own terms, if he would deliver up the Isle of Man; to which the Earl returned the following answer, a copy whereof was found in Sir Thomas Roe's study.

"I received your letter with indignation; and, with scorn, I return you this answer, That I cannot but wonder, whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my sovereign; since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed.

"I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

"Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper, and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him, who accounts it the chiefest glory to be

"His Majesty's

"Most loyal and

"Obedient subject,
DERBY."

Castle-Town,
12th July, 1649.

His behaviour and speech on the scaffold were very remarkable, showing him to be of a most heroic and Christian spirit.

His lordship married Charlotte, daughter to Claude de la Tremouille, Duke of Thouars, Prince of Palmont, peer in France, &c. and of the lady Charlotte, his wife, daughter to William I. Prince of Orange, and Charlotte, of Bourbon, his wife. This lady behaved with great and exemplary prudence and honour, in all affairs of life; and was remarkably famous for her gallant defence of Latham-house, in 1644, when it was besieged by two thousand of the parliament forces; and of the Isle of Man, in 1651, which was the last place in the English dominions that submitted to the usurping powers, and of which Lord Fairfax enjoyed the profits, whilst this heroine was detained in prison, with her young children, in extreme indigence, till the restoration of the king and royal family, in the year 1660: she died on the 21st of March, 1663, and was buried at Ormskirk.

Charles, eldest son and heir, succeeded as eighth Earl of Derby. He ventured his life to restore king Charles the Second. In 1659, on Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, he appeared at the head of divers gentlemen in Lancashire, but being defeated, he was taken prisoner before the end of the month, in the habit of a serving man. At the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was, in consideration of his own loyalty, and that of his family, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster; and on the 30th of July, 1660, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Chester. He died on the 21st of December, 1672, and was buried at Ormskirk.

William George Richard, ninth Earl of Derby, was constituted, on the 11th of May, 1676, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, but was removed from that office in the reign of king James the Second. On the 17th of October, 1688, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and Lancashire, and on the 5th of March, 1694-5, was one of the supporters of the pall at the funeral of queen Mary. On the 18th of June, 1702, his lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Isle of Anglesea, and of the counties of Caernarvon, Flint, Merioneth and Montgomery. He died on the 5th of November, 1702, without any surviving male issue, when the honours devolved upon his brother and heir,

James, tenth Earl of Derby, who served in the convention parliament, which assembled at Westminster on the 22nd of January, 1688-9, for the town of Preston; and from 1695 until his accession to the peerage, he sat for the county of Lancaster. His lordship served several campaigns in Flanders under king William; and on the 18th of August, 1692, his majesty, in his camp at Lambeque, promoted him to the command of the sixteenth regiment of foot. On succeeding to the earldom of Derby, his lordship resigned his military employments; and, on the 10th of June, 1702, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, and the county of Lancaster. He was also one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to king William. On the 10th of June, 1706, his lordship was sworn one of queen Anne's Privy Counsellors, and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. At her coronation, on the 23rd of April, 1702, he carried one of the three swords of state, as he did also at the coronation of George the First, on the 20th of October, 1714. On the 23rd of September, 1715, he was appointed Captain yeomen of the guard; and on the 23rd of October, 1727 (1 George II.) Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Lancaster. In 1726, an Act was passed, empowering the lords of the treasury to treat with his lordship and his heirs, for the purchase of all their rights to the Isle of Man; but his lordship imagining he had a power to dispose of it by will, did not comply therewith, whereby it devolved on the late Duke of Athol, as did also the barony of Strange. His lordship died at Knowsley, on Sunday, the 1st of February, 1735-6, when the barony of Strange, created in 1627, reverted to his aunt, the Marchioness of Athol; all the other baronies fell into abeyance between the co-heirs of Ferdinando, the fifth Earl. The earldom of Derby then devolved upon Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaff, in Lancashire, bart. then one of the knights of the shire for that county, son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. son and heir of Sir Edward Stanley, bart. son and heir of Sir Thomas, son of Sir Edward Stanley, bart. son of Henry Stanley, esq. son of James Stanley, knt. son of George, Lord Strange, who died the 5th of December, 1497, 13 Henry VII. in the life time of his father, Thomas, the first Earl of Derby of this family.

Sir Edward, eleventh Earl of Derby, succeeded to the honours of the Earl of Derby, &c. in

1735-6. On the 13th of March, 1741-2, his lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lancaster, which county he had before represented in parliament. His lordship was succeeded by his grandson,

Edward Smith Stanley, twelfth Earl of Derby, who, in 1774, was chosen to serve in parliament as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Lancaster. And in February, 1806, was appointed Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, but was removed in 1807.

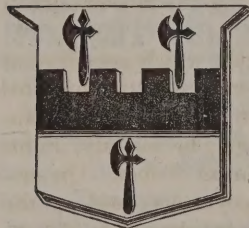
This nobleman has for many years been Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and has adhered to the party known by the denomination of Whigs, in state affairs. His eldest son (now Baron Stanley) represented the county of Lancaster for many years, and his speeches, opposed to the measures of the Tory administrations, were replete with good sense and firmness of principle. His lordship is known to be greatly attached to the study of natural history, and to possess a very superior collection of books and specimens in that department of science. His son, the present Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, was made Secretary for Ireland at the accession of the ministry of Earl Grey to power, and is highly esteemed for his political firmness and his parliamentary eloquence.

Pedigree of BAINBRIGGE, of Lockington, County of Leicester, of Derby, and of Rocester and Woodseat, County of Stafford.



ARMS. *Argent*, a fesse embattled between three battle axes, *Sable*.

CREST. A goat, *Sable*, horned and unguled, *Argent*, around his neck a collar of the same, standing on a hill, *Vert*.



John Bainbrigge, of Wheatley, co. Ebor, otherwise called Baynbrigge del North, afterwards of Leicestershire.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----------|
| 1. Robert Bainbrige, of Lockington, bur. August 21, 1572. | = Isabella, dau. of William Milgate, of Manchester. | 2. Thomas. See their descendants under Ashby, page 632, Nicholl's Hist. of Leicestershire. | = Alice, dau. of Thomas Palmer, of West Broughton. | 3. John. |
|---|---|--|--|----------|

Modwyn = William, purchased the manor of Lockington in 1576; sheriff co. Leicester in 1555. Paternal arms confirmed in 1582-3, had the grant of a crest in 1583, died April 22, 1617, aged 81.

Alice, mar. = Thomas Nov. 24, 1562, of Derbyshire.

Isabel, married Richard Haselrig, November 17, 1572.

Anna, dau. of Richard Everard, of Shenton, 1st wife.

Robert Bainbridge, of Calke, in 1603, and of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1627.

Lucie, dau. of William Stacey, of Barrow on the Hill, co. Leicester, 2nd wife.

Issue of this mar. 12 children. Dr. John Bainbridge was 5th son.

Issue of this mar. 11 children.

1. John B. = Agnes, dau. of Lockington, of William Lawe, of Great Wigston, esq., died July 3, 1573, died 1642.

2. Barnaby B. a merchant & adventurer, born 1576, died S. P.

3. Thomas, = Agnes, dau. of George Jackson, of Ashbourn, co. Derby, gent. born 15... bur. Nov. 5, 1658.

4. William, born 1588, married, died S. P. bur. 16th Aug. 1654.

1. John, of Elvaston, co. Derby, mar. Susanna, dau. of George Harrison, of Derby, by whom he had 5 sons and 3 daughters. He was born in 1616, and died in 1666.

2. William, born 1624, died unmarried.

1. Anne, mar. Henry Robinson, rector of Long Whatton, co. Leicester.

2. Elizabeth, mar. John Milward.

3. Susanna; 4. Jane; 5. Sarah; 6. Maria; all died unmarried.

1. Elizabeth, born 1572, mar. John Stafford, of Barkby, esq. counsellor at law, and recorder of Leicester; afterwards mar. Robert Terringham, of Weston, co. Northampton, esq.

2. Mary, born 1577, died an infant.

3. Mary, mar. John Lawe, of Great Wigston, esq.

5. Hester, mar. Philip Bainbrigge, of Wheatley Hill, co. York.

6. Anne, died an infant.

7. Susanna, died unmarried.

8. Anne, died unmarried.

9. Elizabeth, died an infant.

4. Sarah, = William Romar 1st. binson, D. D. archdeacon of Nottingham, prebendary of York, St. David's, and Westminster, rec. of Long Whatton, co. Leicester, & Bingham, co. Nottingham.

1. Henry, rector of Long Whatton, married Anne, dau. of Thomas and Agnes Bainbrigge.

2. John, created baronet in 1660, ancestor of the Stretton-Magna and Cranford family.

<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	
Eliza, dau. of Sir Dyson—1. Thomas Parker—Lorina Anne, dau. of Charles Dashwood, of Beccles, co. Suffolk, esq. mar. May 11, 1831. Marshall, K. C. B. Lieut. General in the Honourable East India Company's service. Mar. at Caunpore, East Indies, June 3, 1820, died May 3, 1822, aged 22, S. P.		2. Joseph Hankey, of Derby, surgeon, M. L. S. died unmarried, October, 1825. 3. William-Henry, of Market Drayton, Salop, M. R. C. S. 1. Honor Gell, died unmar. in 1821. 2. Anne-Elizabeth. 3. Mary, died an infant. 4. Hannah-Maria-Jane. 5. Mary-Barbara. 6. Catherine-Amelia, died Aug. 1, 1832.	
Sarah-Mary, dau. of Joseph Fletcher, esq. mar. April 5, 1816. 1. Philip, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and permanent assistant quartermaster General, born Feb. 4, 1786, mar. April 5, 1816. 2. John Hankey, His cousin Sophia, dau. of the Rohais, in the island of Bonamy Do-Guernsey, Capt. in the army; born 5th July, 1791, mar. 4th May, 1819.		4. Thomas, a—Sarah, dau. of Bate, esq. Lieutenant in the 67th regiment, born July 5, 1795. 3. Peter, of Derby, attorney at law, born May 1, 1793 Took the Arms and Name of Le Hunt in addition, by Royal Sign Manual, in 1832. 1. Anne, died, aged 13. 2. Harriet, married Robert Dale, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, killed commanding the 95th regiment at New Orleans, 1815: born March 12, 1783. 3. Honor-Elizabeth, born 8th March, 1784. 4. Rachel-Dobree. 5. Anne, mar. her cousin, Samuel Dobree, of Walthamstow, co. Essex, esq.; died in 1815, S. P.	
1. Philip-John, born 16th January, 1817. 2. Arthur, born 1818, died 1825. 3. Joseph-Henry, born 20th July, 1823. 4. Edward, born 20th December, 1829.	1. Anne-Dobree, born 26th October, 1819. 2. Honora, born 25th May, 1821. 3. Harriet-Emma, born 22nd Sept. 1825. 4. Rachel-Elizabeth, born 1st Feb. 1828.	1. John-Philip, born 1821. 2. Robt. born 1823. 3. Reginald, born 1826.	1. Sophia-Martha, born 1820. 2. Harriet, died an infant. Philip-Parker, born 1828. Robert-Dale, born 1829.

This family came from the North of England to Lockington about the close of the reign of Henry VII. or the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. but when and how the Lockington estates first came into their possession, cannot now be shown for want of access to the family deeds and records, which together with those estates, as well as those of Woodborough, Derby, Rocester, and Woodseat, including the family pictures, have all passed in a very remarkable manner away from the family.

The name shows the family to be descended from the ancient English. The word *Bain* or *Bayn*, is old English, meaning ready,* and the word *Brigge* or *Brygge*, is also old English, meaning a *bridge*, at present used in many parts of England. *Brig* or *Bric*, is also the Saxon word for *bridge*.

From the time the family first came to Lockington, they have always spelt the name *Bain-brigge*, as appears by the monuments; but in the confirmation of arms, in 1583, it is spelt *Bayn-brygge*. And formerly, when little attention was paid to orthography, members of the same family have spelt their name differently; as, *Baynbrygge*, *Bainbrigg*, *Baynbridg*, *Bainbridge*, *Bainbrigge*, &c. And further, according to the provincial pronunciation, as, *Bembrick*, *Bembridge*, &c.

It would appear, by a tradition in the family, that the name was originally *Bayn*, and that the word *brigge* was added in consequence of one of the family having, with his sons and followers, successfully defended a bridge against foreign invaders; and we now find a village called *Bainbridge*, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a pass in the mountains between Yorkshire and Westmoreland, formerly a military post of defence, a Roman station, and a place of great antiquity.† There are also further traces of the family in the North of England, viz. *Bainbrigg Holm*, in the North Division of Easington Ward, in the county of Durham; and *Bainbridge*, between Penrith and Lowther.‡ Also at Appleby, in Westmoreland.§

The Records of Territorial Possessions in Domesday Book did not extend to this part of England, owing to the hostility of the natives to the Normans; consequently the name is not found

* Bayne, Bane, *adj.* ready, prepared; alert, lively, active.
 Baynly. *adv.* readily, cheerfully.

Etymological Dictionary of Scottish Language, by John Jamieson.

And in *Archæologia Brit.* vol. 17, page 138, in a list of ancient words used in the mountainous district of Yorkshire, is the word "Bain," *adj.* handy, easy, obvious; as the bainest gate, means the readiest or shortest road.

† "The river Ure is increased near its source by the little river Baint, which rolls with a great noise out of Semar-pool; at their confluence are a few huts, called *Baint-brig*, from the first bridge over the Ure. This was formerly a Roman station, of which traces still remain." *Camden*, vol. 2. page 256.

‡ Topographical Dictionary.

§ Camden, vol. 3. page 410.

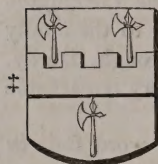
in that work. It is therefore probable that the families of this name inhabiting this part of England, may have suffered in common with their fellow inhabitants north of the Humber, under the scourge of the Conqueror;* and the name not being found amongst the Norman followers, it is to be presumed that the family did not come into England at the conquest. These facts, together with that of the principal bearing in the arms being the battle axe, a weapon of the highest antiquity, being the ancient celt, showing Saxon or rather Danish connexion,† it is to be inferred that the family were established in England prior to the Norman invasion.

This family were of some respectability in the country at an early period, from the circumstance of there being several branches of the name entitled to bear arms when coat armour became fashionable amongst the English;‡ and in the first official document respecting the arms of this

* "All the cattle, corn, property, and inhabitants beyond the Humber were destroyed and burnt by his soldiery: the fields were laid waste, the people slaughtered and driven away. The young and old, the female and unoffending peasant, indiscriminately suffered. The amount of human misery produced by this sanguinary measure, may be conceived by the fact, that the vast tract between York and Durham was left without a single habitation; the refuge only of wild beasts and robbers. So complete was the devastation, that William of Malmesbury says, that this district, above sixty miles in length, which had been full of towns and cultivated fields, remained barren and desolate to his time, which was nearly a century afterwards. More than one hundred thousand persons perished."

Turner's History of Anglo Saxons, vol. 1. page 10.

† See Speed, Baker and Guillim, respecting the battle-axe.



Argent, a fesse, embattled between three battle-axes, Sable. William Baynbridge, of Lockington, as confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, in Ashmolean Lib.



Argent, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes, Sable. William Bainbrigge, of Lockington, as registered in Heralds' College and as in Lockington church.



Argent, a chevron, Sable, charged with three martlets, between three battle-axes, Sable. Bainbrigge, of Kippax, in Yorkshire.



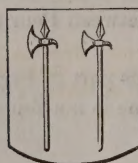
Argent, on a bend, Gules, 3 crosses formée, of the field. Baynbridg.



Azure, three battle-axes, Or. Bainbrige.



Azure, two battle-axes, within a bordure, invected, Or. Bainbrige.



Azure, two halberds in pale, Or. Baynbridg. (These arms are registered in the Heralds' College, in London, and it is supposed there that they are the original arms of the family.)



Azure, two battle-axes in pale, Argent, on a chief, Or, two mullets pierced, Gules. Cardinal Christopher Baynbridge, of Westmoreland.



Gules, a squirrel sceant, with a collar about its neck, Or. Bamebridge.



Argent, on a chevron between three martlets, Sable, as many bucks' heads, cabossed of the first, attired, Or. Roger Bainbridge, of Durham.

particular branch, the word *confirmed* is used, not *granted*, thereby implying that those arms had been borne by the family *before* such confirmation.*

Guillim, a high authority on heraldry, selects the example of the arms of this family, in discussing the merits of the bearing called the *Fess*, which he proves to represent the ancient military girdle, or arming belt; a badge of honour, and of great antiquity. The fess, however, seems to have given way to the chevron in the family arms, without sufficient authority. The original confirmation, in 1583, by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, expressly says, a *Fece*. This deviation from the original may possibly have arisen from an incorrect drawing of the arms having been made immediately under the writing of the confirmation in the original manuscript, which drawing shows a chevron; it may, therefore, have been done by a person who did not know the difference between a fess and a chevron.

In 1280, mention is made of John de Bainbrigg, in a wager of battle, respecting the right to the advowson of the church of Ratcliffe on Soar, in Nottinghamshire.†

In 1419, John Bainbrigg was high sheriff for York.

In 1514, died Cardinal Christopher Baynbrige, primate of England, archbishop of York, and cardinal of St. Praxis. A man of great talent, and a distinguished statesman. He was almoner to Henry VII. and ambassador from Henry VIII. to the emperor Maximilian, and also to the Pope.

An old family manuscript states that Wolsey bribed the cardinal's cook to poison him, in order that he might succeed to the primacy; but Alfonso Ciaconii, in his *Lives of the Popes and Cardinals*, says, that he was poisoned by a priest in revenge for a blow given him by the cardinal. The truth, however, of this mysterious murder has lately been brought to light, in the *Letters and State Papers illustrating English History*, published by H. Ellis, F. R. S. vol. I. page 99, which show that De Giglis, an Italian, bishop of Worcester, then residing at Rome as the king's orator, bribed Rinaldo de Modena, a priest, living in Cardinal Bainbrige's establishment, and in his confidence, to murder him, which he did by poison, and received from De Giglis the sum of fifteen gold ducats as his reward.

Rinaldo being put to the torture confessed the whole, but finding that pope Leo X. would not spare his life, he stabbed himself and died in prison.

De Giglis at this time was in close correspondence and intimacy with Wolsey, who was then the king's almoner, and in the zenith of his power. Wolsey farmed the bishopric of Worcester, and remitted large sums of money to De Giglis. It was said at the time at Rome, that the poison was sent from England, which could only mean the money for the accomplishment of the murder. No punishment attended De Giglis; and Richard Pace, who was one of Bainbrige's secretaries,



Argent, a chevron, Ermines, between three battle-axes, Sable.
William Baynbrigge, of Derby.



Argent, a chevron, Ermines, between three battle-axes, Sable.
William Baynbrigge, of Derby.

* William Flower, Norroy, granted to William Baynbrigge, of Lockington (descended from the antient family of the Baynbrigges in the North, within the province of Norroy) a crest to his antient armes which were then *confirmed*, viz. (*Argent*, a fece embattled, between three battle-axes, *Sable*) a goat, *Sable*, horned, and unguled, *Argent*, about his neck a collar of the same, standing on a hill, *Vert*—by letters patent, dated xiiij day of February, in the yere of our Lord God 1583, anno 26 reginæ Elizabethæ. See *MS. in Ashmole*, vol. 844, f. 237, 238.

† Thoroton's *Antiq. of Nottinghamshire*, page 11. London, 1677.

and who knew the particulars of Rinaldo's confession, was afterwards made a secretary of state. Wolsey, immediately on Bainbrige's death, succeeded to his honours. These facts are strong presumptive evidence against Wolsey. An engraving of Cardinal Bainbrige is in the possession of the family.

In 1511, Arthur Bainbrige had a grant of land, in Westmoreland, from Henry VIII. to the value of £4000. per annum, to maintain a body of forces for fourteen days to observe the Scots, and afterwards to be maintained at the king's charge.

From 1553 to 1586 that branch of the family then established at Derby, were members of parliament for the borough: their name was spelt Baynbrigge. And from 1555 to 1575 William Bembrige, who was of another branch of the same family, bearing the same arms, was bailiff of Derby.*

From the time the family came to Lockington down to the last Thomas, of Woodseat, who died in 1818, the representative of the family here described, has always served the office of high sheriff, either for the county of Leicester, of Derby, or of Stafford.

In 1562, the Baynbriggs were in possession of the convent of Dominican or Black friars,† in Derby, near the Friar-gate there, which thence derived its name.

In 1621, Robert Bainbrige possessed the Calke estate, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; which estate was purchased by the Harpur family.

In 1669, William Bainbrige died seised of the Lockington estate, which he divided into two portions—the Nether hall and the Over hall. This William was thrice married: by his first wife, Barbara, the daughter of William St. Andrew, of Gotham, esq. he had no issue; by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Gervase Pigott, of Thrumpton, esq. he had three children, and to the eldest son of this marriage he left the Nether hall, and the lordship of Lockington; his third wife was Mary, daughter of German Ireton, of Attenborough, esq. by whom he had several children, to this branch he left the Over hall portion of the estate.‡ This third wife, Mary, was the sister of Henry Ireton, the Commissary General, who married Bridgett, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, by which connexion this William Bainbrige became involved with that party.

The senior branch by the second wife became extinct in 1797, on the death of Elizabeth (called Mrs. Bainbrige, of Woodborough) who was never married. She, however, left the whole of the Lockington estates, as well as the estate of Woodborough, in Nottinghamshire (which had come to William, of Lockington, by his marriage with an heiress) to a family of the name of Story, not inheriting the blood of the Bainbrige family; thereby disinheriting the heir at law, her own cousin, Thomas Bainbrige, of Woodseat, who was actually nearer in descent by one generation to the first mentioned William, of Lockington, than she was herself; he being his *great grandson*, whereas she was his *great granddaughter*. See the Pedigree.

Following up this system of disinheritance, the last Thomas, of Woodseat (the son of the above mentioned Thomas) cut off the entail of the remaining estates at Derby, Rocester, Woodseat and Draycot, all which had come to him by inheritance from his father; and left the whole at his death, in 1818 (he having never been married) to the natural daughter, Mary Anne, of his own natural daughter, Elizabeth—a child illegitimate in a two-fold degree—thereby disinheriting his own brothers and their children.

Thus the present descendants of the Bainbriggs of Lockington and of Rocester, have been deprived of the whole of their paternal estates.

* See History of Derby, published in 1790.

† Ibid.

‡ This son was William, of the Over hall, who married the daughter of Sir Nicholas Wilmot, of Osmaston. His eldest son, William, inherited the Over hall estate, and his second son, Thomas, inherited estates at Derby and Rocester. The only son of this William was Edward Brett, who sold the Over hall estate to his cousin William, of the Nether hall, and thus the Lockington estates again merged into one.

Pedigree of BOROUGH, of Derby, and of Chetwynd Park, county of Salop, esq.



ARMS—*Gules*, the root of an oak eradicated and couped in pale, sprouting out two branches, *Proper*, with the shield of Pallas hanging thereon, *Or*.

CREST—An eagle, *Proper*, holding the shield of Pallas in its claws.

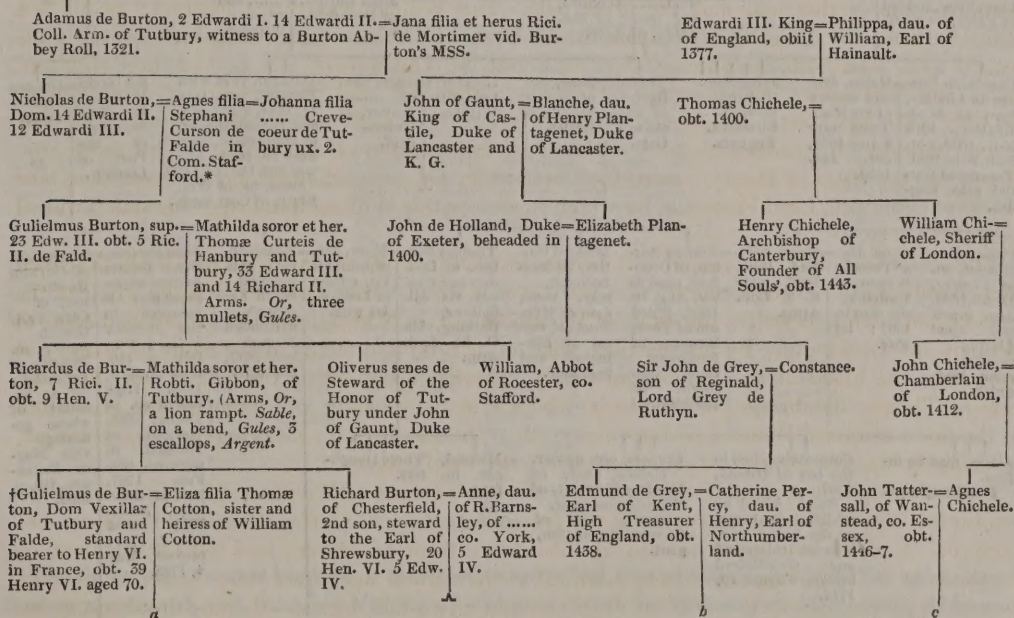
MOTTO—"Virtute et robore."



Iacobus de Burton, antiqua et generosa stirpe 5tus ab Ingenulpho de Burton tempore Gulielmi Conquistoris de Tutbury in Comitatu Stafford miles escutifer Regis Ric. I. in foresta de Needwood Com. predict constat per literas patentes magister.

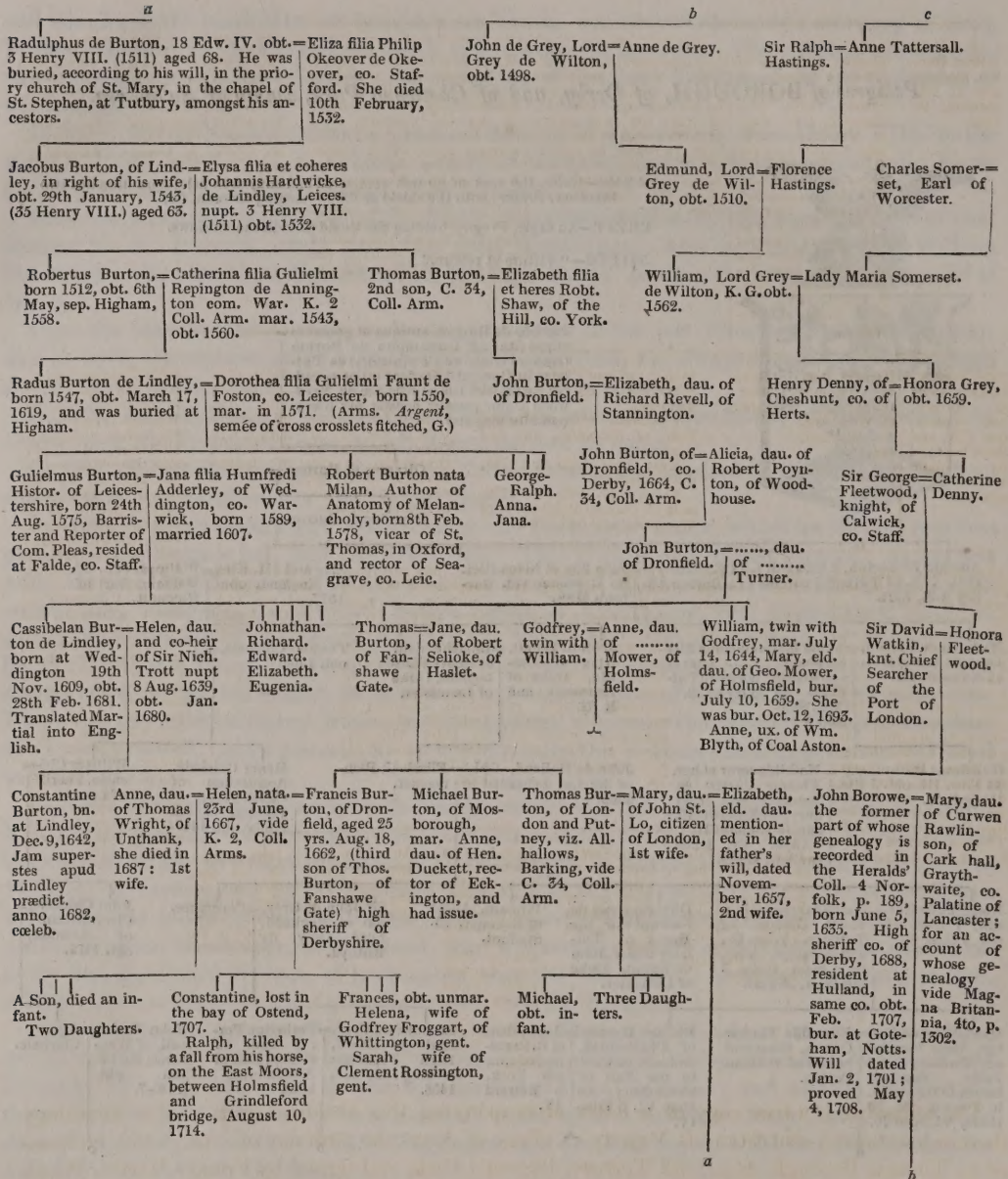
Oliverus de Burton.

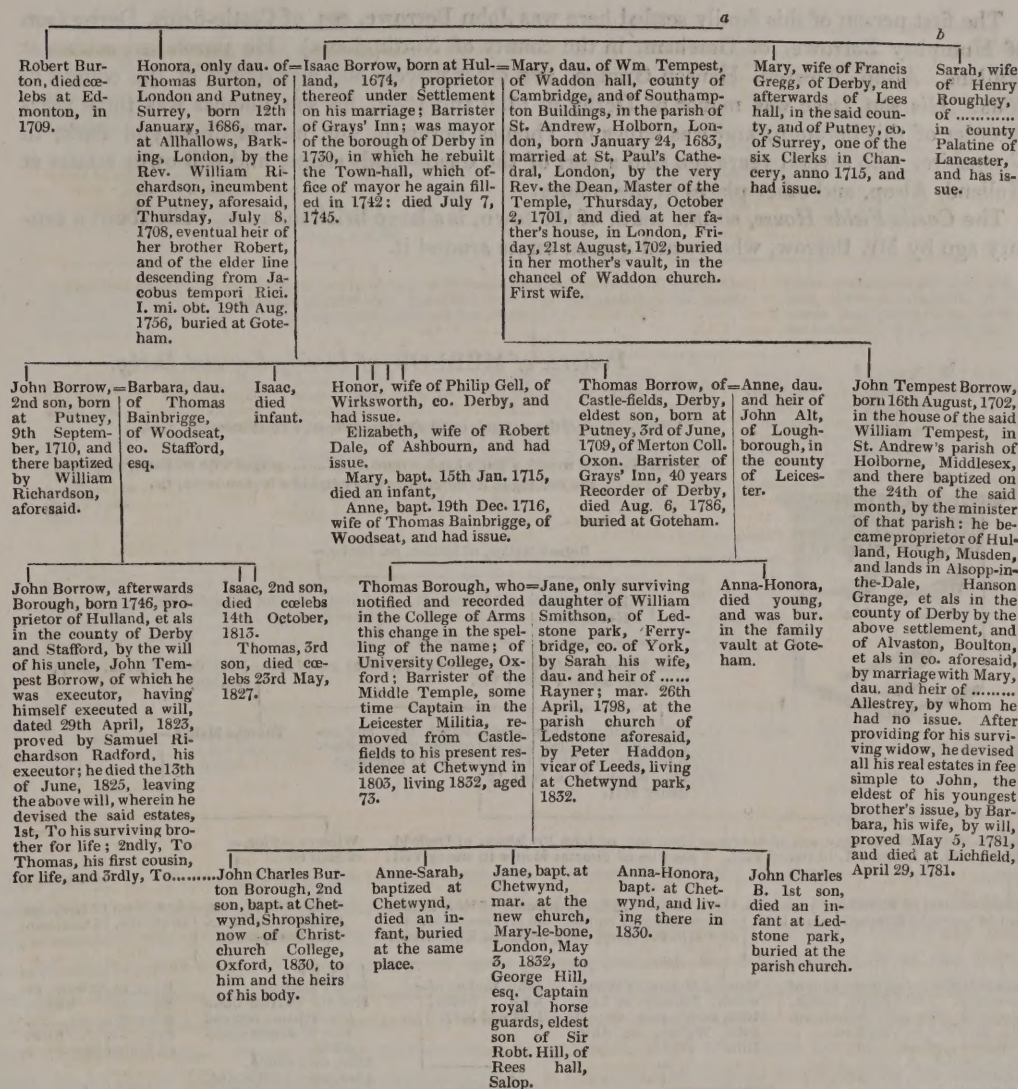
Ricardus de Burton.



* Agnes, wife of Nicholas Burton, was sister and heir to John Curzon, of Falde, the only son of Stephen Curzon, who had Falde, with many liberties in Needwood forest, of the gift of Earl Ferrers by his charter. He married Joan, daughter of Henry Rolleston, knt. he was the only son and heir of Stephen de Curzon and Amicia his wife, daughter and heir of Giles Mountpesson, who was the only son and heir of Stephen de Curzon and Aucea his wife, daughter of Olave King, of Man, the only son and heir of Stephen de Curzon, and grandson of Geraldine de Curzon who came into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the manor of Locking, &c. in Berks, and the manor of Fisher, county of Oxford. Geraldine de Curzon was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Abington, in Berkshire, as appears by that register, now in the British Museum.

† This William deserted the arms of his ancestors (viz. *Azure*, semée of étoiles and a crescent, *Sable*, taken seemingly from the badges of Richard I. viz. the moon and stars, which were drawn upon all his standards, and are cut in all his great seals: the Crest, a serpent winged with legs, *Azure*, scaled, *Argent*, standing in a crown, *Or*) and bore *Azure*, a fesse between three talbots' heads erased, *Or*: Crest, a beacon, *Argent*, borduring, *Proper*, standing upon a mount, *Vert*; also a cypress tree, *Proper*, in a crown, *Or*.





The following is a true copy of a letter accompanying this abridged draft of the genealogy therein mentioned, sent from his Majesty's College of Arms the 29th day of June, 1830, addressed to Thomas Borough, esq. York Terrace, Regent's Park, and signed by Francis Martin, Windsor Herald.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to say that your genealogy is completed, and I recommend you to allow your servant to fetch it, as it forms too large a scroll for yourself to carry comfortably on horseback, or for me to convey to you; but if you wish it I will send it by a Ticket porter. Believe me,

"Dear Sir,

(signed)

"Thomas Borough, esq.
York Terrace, Regent's Park."

"Yours very sincerely,

"FRANCIS MARTIN, WINDSOR.
"June 29th, 1830."

The first person of this family settled here was John Borrowe, esq. of Castle-fields, Derby (son of Humphry Borrowe, of Goteham, in the county of Nottingham.) He purchased estates at Hulland, Alsop, Newton, Hanson Grange, and other places, and was sheriff of the county in 1688. His son Isaac was mayor of Derby in 1730 and 1742, his son Thomas was forty years recorder of this borough, and was father of Thomas Borough, esq. now of Chetwynd Park, in Shropshire, who several years ago sold a part of the Castle-fields estate, and still owns estates at Hulland, Alsop, and other places in the county.

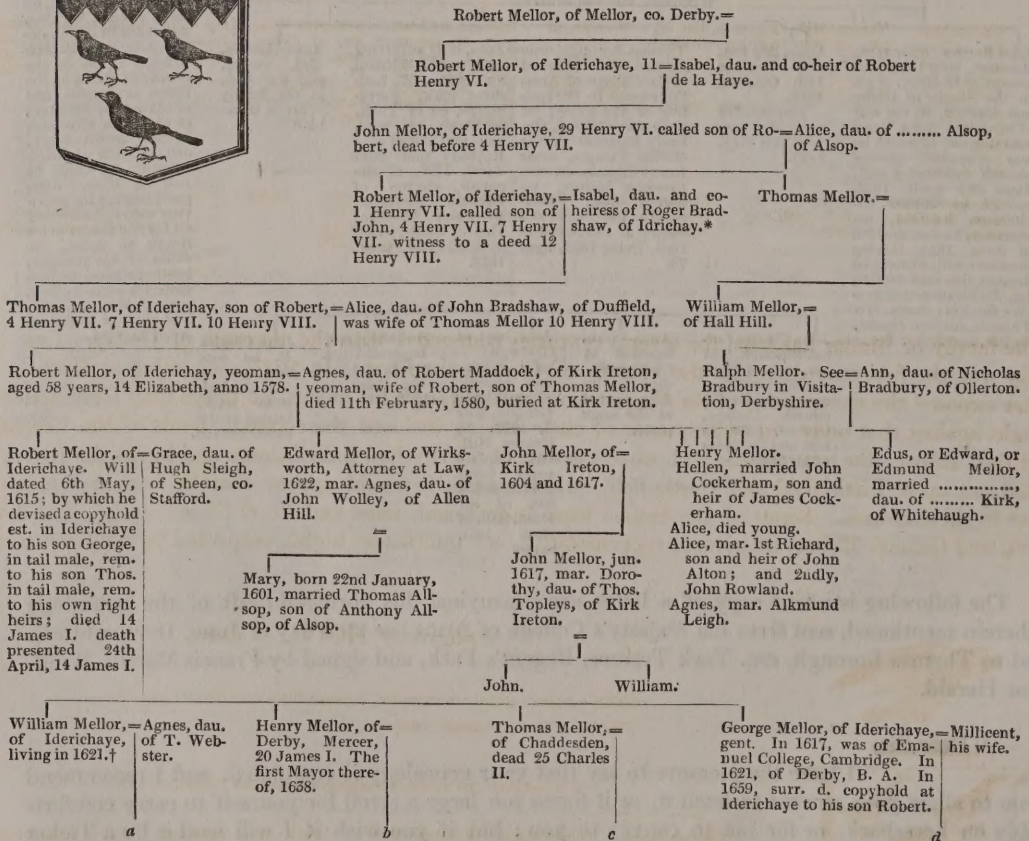
The *Castle Fields House*, situate south of the town, is a large brick mansion, built about a century ago by Mr. Borrow, who owned a good estate around it.



Pedigree of MELLOR, of Ideridgehay and Derby.

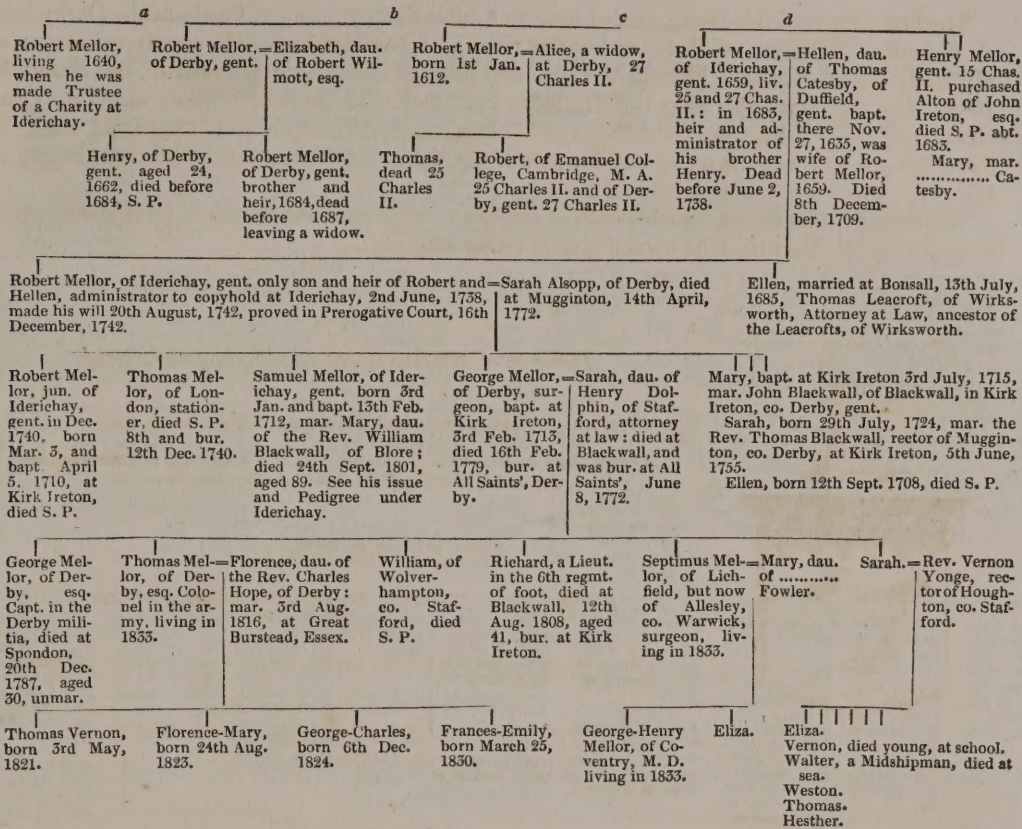
ARMS—*Argent*, three Ousels or Blackbirds, *Proper*, a chief indented, *Sable*.

CREST—On a wreath a Bull's head, erased, gorged with an Eastern coronet, and holding in its mouth the upper end of a broken lance, *Or*.



* This Roger Bradshaw had a widow, Margaret, living 2 Richard III. and besides Isabel Mellor, had another daughter, co-heiress, viz. Agnes, wife of Thomas Smith, whose son and heir, Richard Smith, was living 24 Henry VIII.

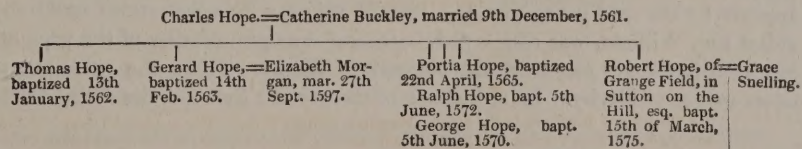
† This William and his three brothers, Henry, Thomas and George, soon after 1620, sold copyhold estates in Ireton Wood, and compounded with the King's Commissioners for the confirmation of them, according to a decree of the Duchy of Lancaster, 18 James I.

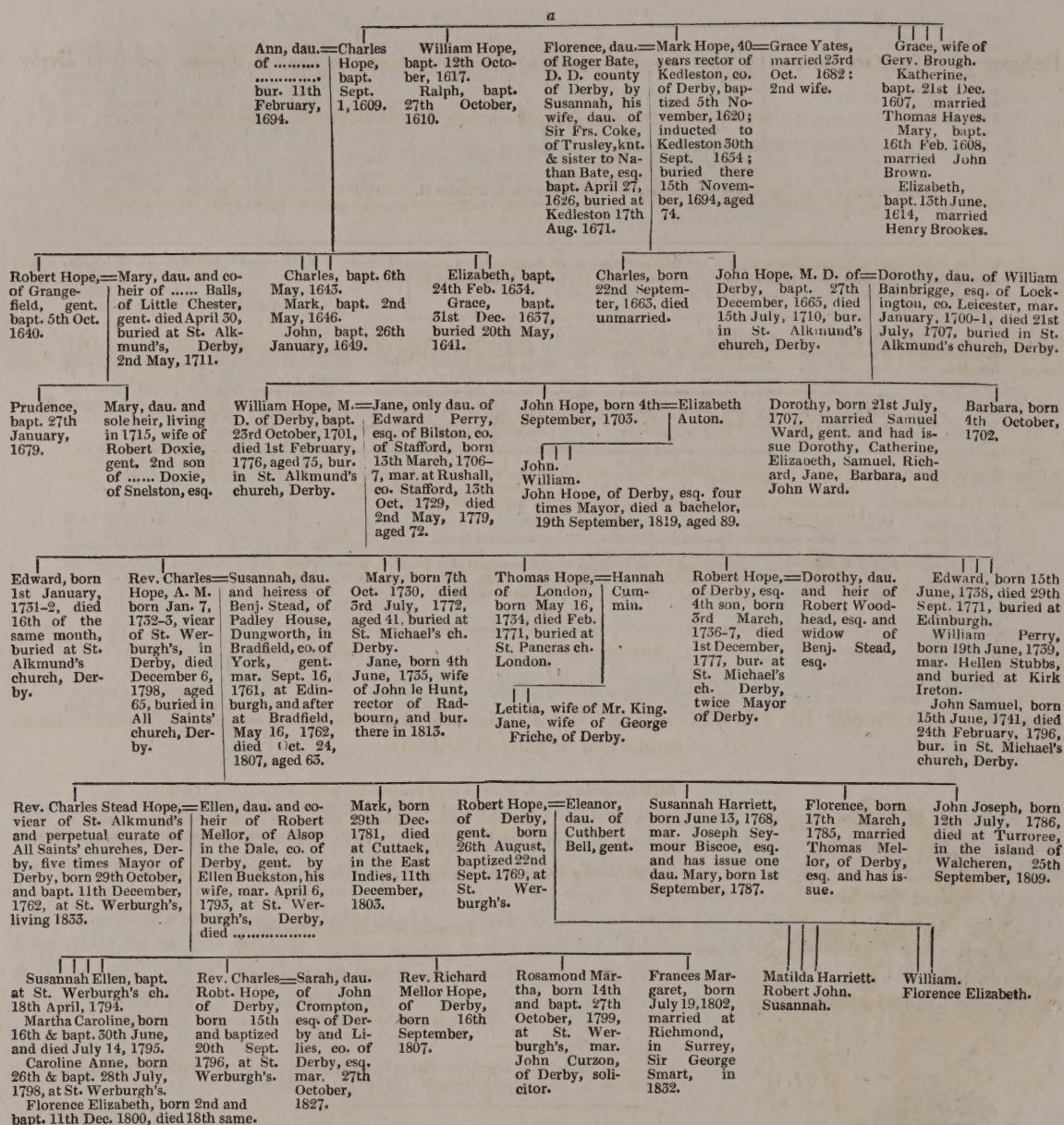


The family of Mellor has been for several centuries connected with the borough of Derby. One of that family was the first mayor, under the charter of Charles the First. In 1675, according to Hutton, Henry Mellor exposed the usurpations of the Corporation, and, through his means, no fewer than forty actions were brought against that body, in consequence of their having inclosed the common lands of the borough. A short time before, the apprentices and other persons of Derby had pulled down and burnt the fences which he had put up in Little-field and Castle-field, and from this it would appear that he was in some degree a sharer in these abuses. Some of the rioters were imprisoned, tried and fined 6s. 8d. each. The family is extant, and Colonel Mellor, its present representative, is a gentleman highly respected by his townsmen.

Pedigree of HOPE, of Derby.

ARMS—*Argent*, a chevron engrailed, between three Cornish coughts, *Proper*.
CREST—A Cornish cought rising.





The family of Hope was of Grinfield in the time of James I. and afterwards of Kedleston and Derby. We find a John Hope (though not in the pedigree) bailiff of Derby in 1638-9, and mayor in 1638 and 1639. It appears by the pedigree, that the first of this family who settled at Derby was John Hope, M. D. whose eldest son, William, was also a physician, and was grandfather of the present Rev. Charles Stead Hope, who has been five times mayor of the borough of Derby. John, the grandson of the first physician, was four times mayor of Derby. Robert, uncle of the present Rev. Charles Stead Hope, was twice mayor of this town.

*Pedigree of CURZON, of Derby, and Breedon, county of Leicester, descended from Kedleston, county of Derby.*ARMS—....., on a bend, *Sable*, three popinjays, *Vert*, collared, *Gules*, with due difference for a younger house.

CREST—A popinjay rising.

John Curzon, of Kedleston, esq. high sheriff of the county = Millicent, dau. of Ralph Sacheverell, of Stanton by Swarkeston, co. Derby, of Derby, buried 6th May, 1632.

and of Barton, co. Nottingham, esq. relict of Thomas Gell, of Hopton, co. Derby, esq. buried January 22, 1618.

Sir John Curzon, bart. born 15th November, 1598, died 15th December, 1686, aged 88: ancestor of Nathaniel, 2nd Lord Scarsdale.

Richard Curzon, of Breedon, co. Leices-
ter, esq. 2nd son, born 6th March, 1599,
1600.

Hellen.

Elizabeth, wife of
Richard Boothby,
of Marston, co.
Leicester.

Richard Curzon, of Breedon, esq. eldest son and heir, and nephew to Sir John Curzon, bart. born in 1660, died S. P. 22nd August, 1688, aged 28, buried at Breedon.

John Curzon, of Breedon, esq. 2nd son, born in = Mary, 5th dau. of Rowland
1664, died 27th May, 1703, aged 39 years, buried Lilley, of Diseworth, co.
at Breedon. Leicester, gent. died Aug.
1737, aged 61.

Rev. John Curzon, rector of Kedleston, 8th February, = Ann, dau. of Thomas Toone, of Breedon, co. Leicester, gent.
1727-8, died in 1739, buried at Kedleston. buried at Kedleston 26th January, 1792, aged 91.

William Curzon, died 20th
February, 1738, aged 14
years, buried at Breedon.

Nathaniel Curzon of Breedon, esq. = Ann, elder dau. and co-heiress of John
bapt. at Kedleston, April 6, 1736, Farnell, of Oversea, gent. mar. 15th
died March 30, buried April 2, June, 1775, living in 1833, aged 78.
1787, aged 51.

Elizabeth. Judith. Anne. Mary.

Ann, born 13th June, and
bapt. 14th July, 1776,
died 27th February, 1780.

John Curzon, of Derby, born = Rosamond Martha, dau. of
8th and bapt. 21st August, the Rev. Charles Stead
1777. Hope, of Derby.

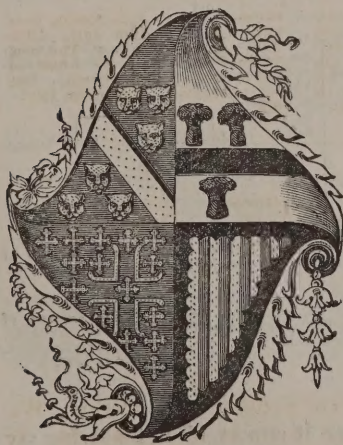
Nathaniel Curzon, of
Breedon, born 6th
March, bapt. April 21,
1779.

John.

Nathaniel-Charles.

Anne-Rosamond.

Genearcha istius familiae LE HUNTE appellat fuit Turgisius de Stoke sed postea ratione officii posterius nomen mutanerunt ut patet in evidentis.



ARMS.—Quarterly, 1. *Azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces, *Or*. Le Hunt.
2. *Argent*, a fesse, *Sable*, between three garbs, *Vert*. Radole.
3. *Azure*, semee of cross crozlets, a cross moline voided, *Or*. Knowlis.
4. Pale of ten, *Or* and *Gules*, within a bordure engrailed, *Sable*. De Meroda,
Marquess de Bargan.

CREST.—On a wreath of the colors a leopard's face between two wings displayed, *Or*.

Johannes de Stoke filius Turgisii.

Willielmus de Stoke filius Johannes.

Theobaldus de Stoke filius Willielmus.

Galfidus de Stoke dictus le = Maud filia et hæres Johannes Ridole de Ramesthorpe et Ashley,
forestarius. armiger.

Magister Thomas fili = filia Hum-
Galfidi de Stoke, fridi Stafford Miles.
Ed. II. 10.

Turgisius de Stoke, cui = Alicia filia Johannes
Frater dedit Pte. terre. Vessey, armiger.

Willielmus de Stoke, rector Ec = filia Johannes
clesiæ de Ashley, vocat Le Hunt. Braybroke Miles.

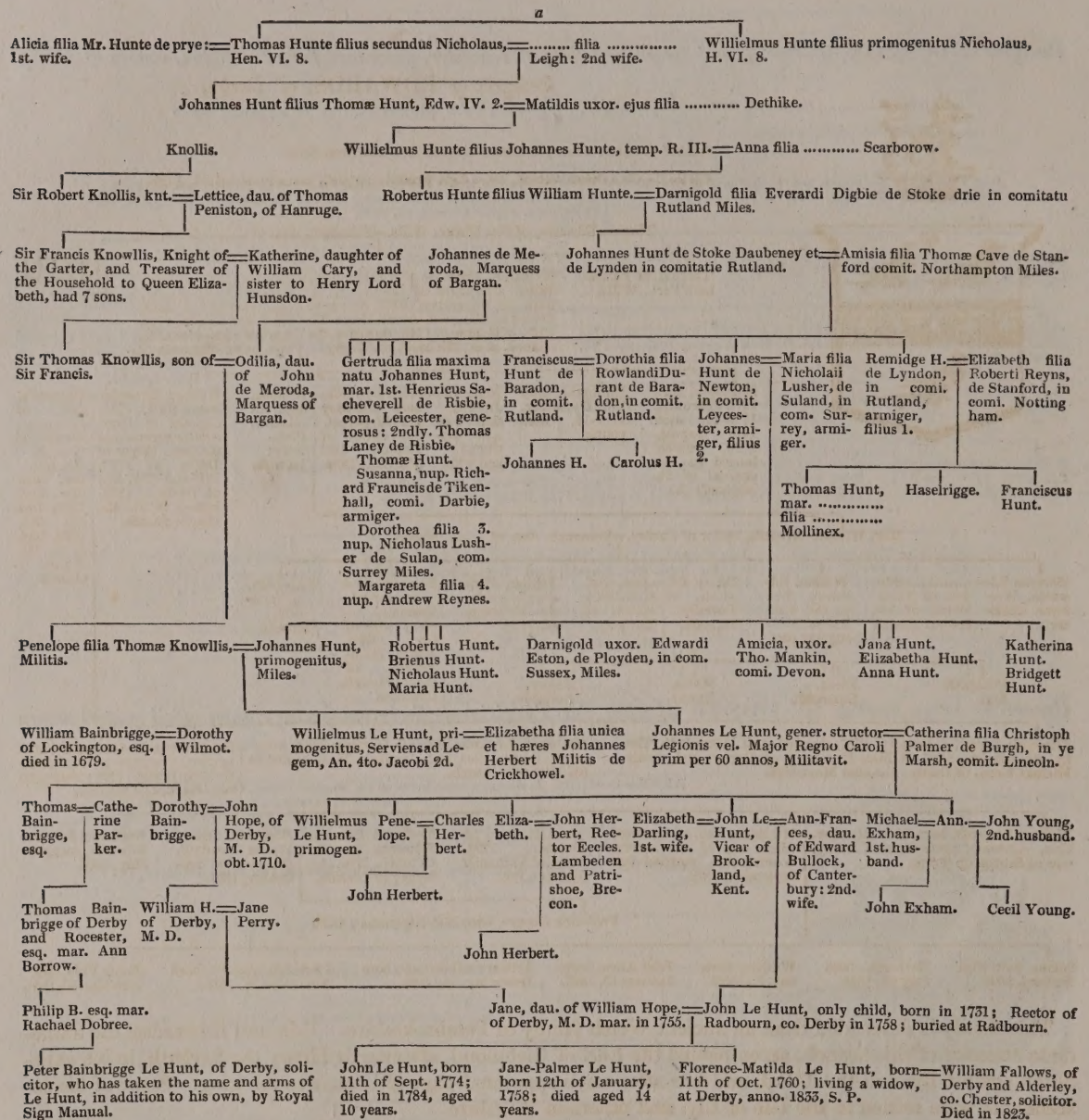
Henricus filius Tergisii = filia Johannes
de Stoke, Ed. II. 10. Bellers, armiger.
Ed. III. 19.

Johannes le Hunte filius Henrici de Stoke, = Alice filia Johannes Rosse, the
Ed. III. 40. boon companion.

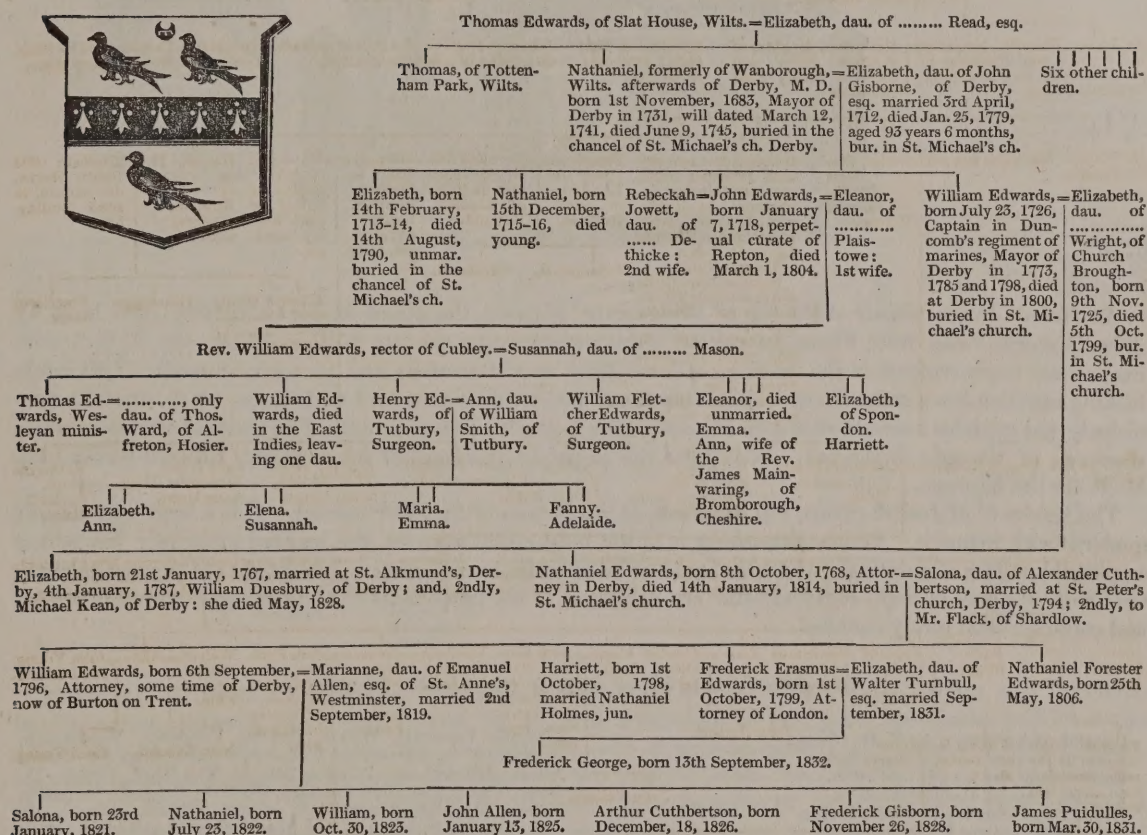
Walterus Hunt, esq. sans issue.

Nicholaus Hunt filius Johannes le Hunte, = Joan filia Johannes Hetheset, esq.
R. V. 3.

Theobaldus Hunt Miles, sans issue.



As the Proprietor and Publisher of this Volume, I cannot embrace a more fit opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many favours I have received from the representative of this ancient and honourable family, Mr. Le Hunt. I am indebted to him for the beautiful sketch of Ashbourn church which accompanies this volume; for much valuable information relative to the county; for counsel in difficulty; for being a friend in need. In every instance, since my acquaintance with Mr. Le Hunt, I have always found him the polite scholar, an ornament to his profession, the sincere friend and the complete gentleman.

Pedigree of EDWARDS, of Derby.ARMS—*Argent, a fesse, Ermines, between three martlets, Sable.*CREST—On a ducal coronet, *Or, a tiger passant, langued, maned and tufted, Sable.*

This family is descended from an ancient Welch family in Pembrokeshire. Edmund Edwardes, the immediate ancestor of this branch, accompanied the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, in his expedition against Richard the Third, and was afterwards appointed page of honour to the king. Some of his descendants were settled in the Isle of Ely, and others in Wiltshire.



St. Helen's House, situate at the top of Bridge-gate, opposite the site of St. Helen's priory, was built by John Gisborne,* esq. from whose descendant it was purchased by the late William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. who made great improvements in the interior, and additions to the gardens and pleasure grounds. This noble looking mansion has a stone front, with a handsome pediment ornamented with vases. It is elegantly furnished, and contains some excellent family and other portraits and pictures. The staircase railing is a fine specimen of wrought iron work. It is now the principal residence of his only son, Edward Strutt, esq. M. P. for the borough.

The residence of Joseph Strutt, esq. is situate at the bottom of St. Peter's-street. It is a large and elegant modern brick mansion. Besides furnishing it in the most costly manner, the spirited proprietor has added a splendid gallery of paintings, which he has been many years in collecting. The works of the most celebrated artists are here brought together, and are exhibited to the inhabitants and the stranger with a liberality and condescension rarely equalled.

The following is a list of some of the valuable Pictures.

Interior with Figures, by P. De Hooge.
View in Holland—Jacob Ruysdael.
Education of the Virgin—Murillo.
Flemish Harvest Home—Teniers.
Head of a Jewish Rabbi—Rembrandt.
Children Playing at Soldiers—Morland.
Landscape and Figures—Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Portrait of Himself, seated at his easel—Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Duke and Duchess of Hamilton—Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Landscape, River and Bridge—Claude.
Figure—Jan Meil.
Landscape, Ruins and Figures—Claude.
Virgin, Child and Angels—Lud. Caracchi.
Landscape and Cattle—Berghem.
Return from Egypt—Langen Jan.
Christ Crowned with Thorns—Guido.
Virtue holding Revelry at bay, an Allegory—Titian.
Woods, Landscape and Figures—Waterloo.
Festoon of Fruit, Monkeys, &c.—F. Snyders.
The Assumption of the Virgin—Crazer.
Horses going to Exercise, &c.—Cuyp.
With many other fine Pictures, by Holbein, Howard, Wright, Wilson, Salvator, Vandevelde, Dominichino, Mouche-ron, Fyt, Wenix, P. Neef, Collins, Danby, Wheatley, West,

Corregio, Canaletti, Wilkie, Rubens, Vandelen, Vandernere, Guerchino, A. Carracchi, Jordaens, Pollemburg, De Heem, Artois, Minderhout, Poussin, Martin, Van Dyck, Ostade, De Voies, Van Goyen, Gainsborough, De Witt, Hogarth, Terbourg, Fuseli, Etty, Opie, &c. &c.

Besides the Pictures in Mr. Joseph Strutt's collection, there are—

IN MARBLE—

A perfect copy of the Venus de Medicis, by Bartolini.
Venus Accroupie—Comolli.
Philoctetes—Comolli.
A magnificent Bust of Buonaparte.
A fine Apollo Belvidere.
A Bust of Roscoe—Gibson, of Rome.
A fine copy of the Borghese Vase, and many others.

IN BRONZE.

The Rape of Iole, by Hercules.
Buonaparte at the Head of his Army, and many others.

A very perfect Egyptian mummy.

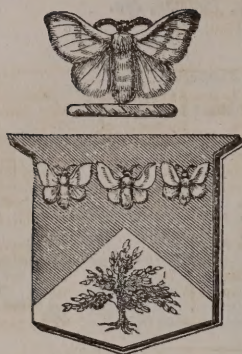
* Hutton says, "the most superb house in Derby is that of John Gisborne, esq. in Bridge-gate, a house that would honour the first orders of nobility, but in a situation which does not merit a dwelling of £500. Wherever we find so expensive a work, we may fairly conclude the proprietor was either very rich, or did not dread poverty."

Pedigree of STRUTT, of Derby, Belper, &c.ARMS—*Sable*, a chevron, *Ermine*, between three cross crosslets fitchee, *Or*.CREST—A cubit arm erect vested, hand, *Proper*, holding a parchment roll.

MOTTO—"Propositi Tenax."

William Strutt, of South Normanton, county=
of Derby, yeoman.Joseph Strutt,
of Rickmans-
worth, died
26th Decem-
ber, 1794, aged
70.Jedediah Strutt, of Derby,
esq. in 1758; mar. at Black-
well, 25th Sept. 1755, then
aged 26; an eminent me-
chanic and inventor of the
Derby Ribbed stocking
frame, died in 1797, buried
at Belper.Elizabeth, dau. of—Anne, widow of George
William Woollatt, of Derby, hosier,
married at Black-
well, 25th Sept. 1755, then aged
26. Daniels, of Belper, yeo-
man, and dau. of Geo.
Cantrell, of Kniveton,
yeoman, died in 1802.William Strutt,
of Derby, esq.,
died a bachelor
in 1800, aged
70.William Strutt, of St.—Barbara, dau.
Helen's House, Der-
by, esq. F. R. S.: an
eminent mechanic, a
Deputy Lieutenant of
the county of Derby,
born in 1755, died ...
January, 1831, aged
76, buried in the Uni-
tarian chapel, Derby.George Benson Strutt, = Catherine, dau.
of Bridge Hill House, of Anthony
Belper, esq.: a Jus- Radford,
tice of the Peace for of Holbrook, co.
the county of Derby: Derby, gent.
born in 1761, living in
1833.Joseph Strutt, of—Isabel, dau. of Ar-
St. Peter's House, chibald Douglas,
Derby, esq.: a of Sandybrook,
Deputy Lieuten- esq. married 5th
ant of the county January, 1795,
of Derby: born died 16th Nov.
in 1765, living in 1802, aged 33
1833. years.Elizabeth, wife
of William
Evans, of Der-
by, esq.Martha, wife
of Samuel
Fox, of Os-
maston, esq.Edward Strutt,
of Derby, esq.,
a Justice of the
Peace for the
county of Der-
by, and M. P.
for the borough
of Derby in
1833.Elizabeth.
Anne.
Frances.Jedediah Strutt, = Susannah,
of Green House, dau. of
Belper, esq. Joshua
Walker,
of Clifton,
near Ro-
therham,
esq.George Henry Strutt,
of Millford House, co.
Derby, died a bachelor
at Plymouth, 1st Octo-
ber, 1821, S. P.
Anthony Radford
Strutt, of Makeney Cot-
tage, esq. an eminent
mechanic.
John Strutt, of Bridge
Hill, esq.Mary, eldest
dau. died
3rd June,
1828.
Eliza.Joseph Doug-
las Strutt,
died at Con-
stantinople,
26th August,
1821, aged
27, S. P.Isabel, wife
of John
Howard
Galton, esq.,
a Banker at
Birming-
ham.Caroline, wife
of E. N. Hurt,
esq., Barrister
at Law, and a
Justice of the
Peace for the
county of
Derby.George Henry.
Helen.
Marianne.Catherine,
mar. Henry
Abney, of
Measham
Field, esq.Theodore Howard Galton.
Douglas Galton.Herman Ernest Galton.
Robert Cameron, born at
Geneva.

The family of Strutt is to be traced to a respectable yeoman of South Normanton, whose son, Jedediah, having settled in Derby as a hosier, joined Sir Richard Arkwright in that great speculation and invention which raised both parties to wealth, and has been a source of national power. The life of Jedediah Strutt, esq. will be given in the Biography of the County. His sons, William, who died in 1831, George Benson, and Joseph Strutt, esqrs. have conducted the extensive manufactories at Belper, Millford and Derby in a manner highly honourable to themselves and advantageous to the country. They are gentlemen whose liberal politics have assisted in producing the great national changes of which the people were lately so justly proud, and their encouragement of literature, and the education of the labouring class of society, will ever be remembered to their honour. Their manufactory at Belper is remarkable for its pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the care that is paid to the morals, intellect and comforts of its many hundred operatives; and has been an object of curiosity and admiration to almost all the foreign princes that have, during the last twenty years, visited England. George Benson Strutt, esq. has been many years an active Magistrate of the County. Joseph Strutt, esq. was some time Colonel of the Belper regiment of local militia: he is distinguished for his liberal donations towards all public charitable institutions, and for his kind attention to, and relief of the poor. Edward Strutt, esq. the only son of the late William Strutt, esq. has been returned three times to parliament as one of the representatives of the borough, and has distinguished himself by his manly eloquence in favour of public liberty. In 1832, he seconded the motion of Lord Ebrington for an Address to his Majesty to reinstate the Reforming administration of Earl Grey.

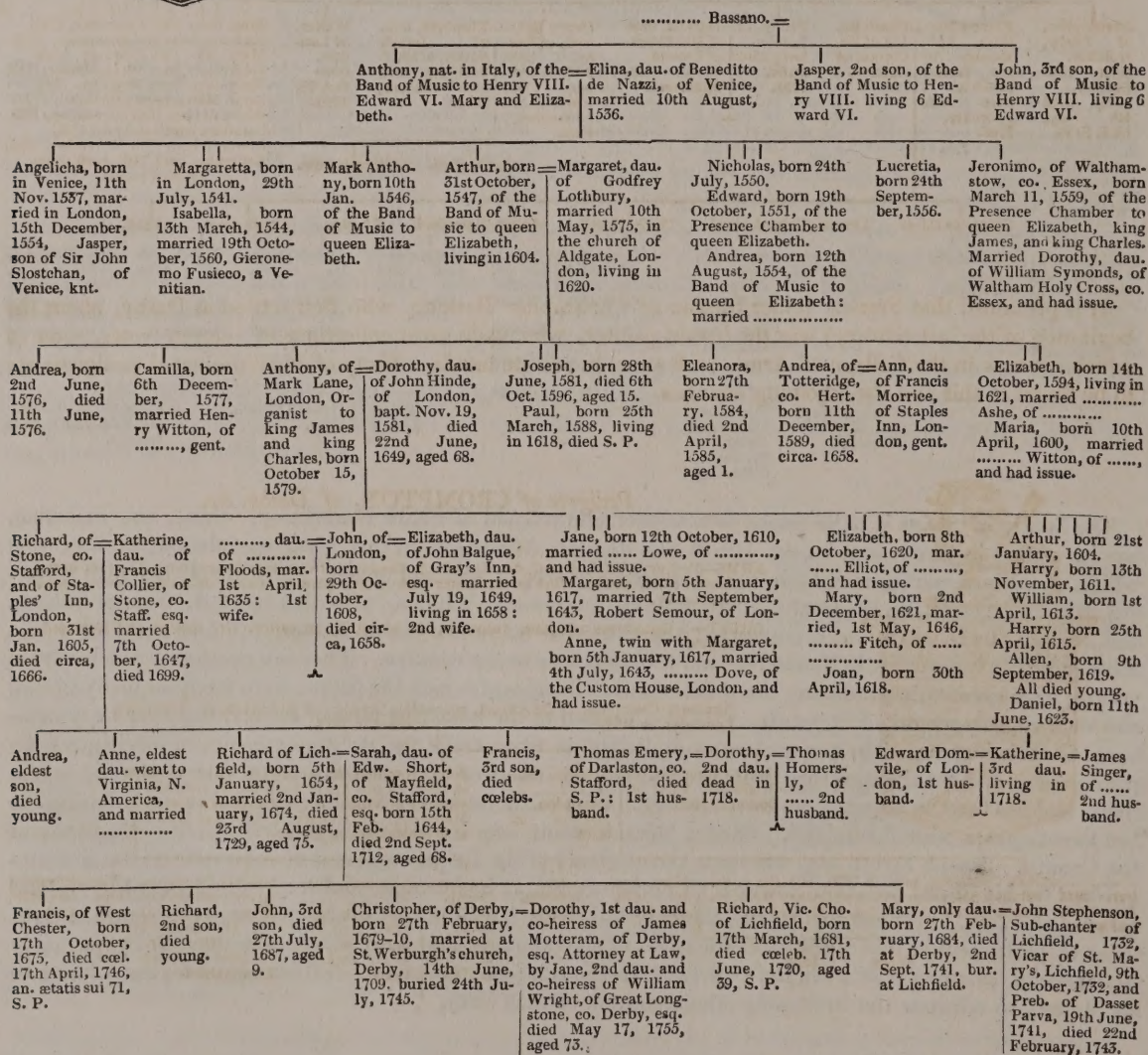


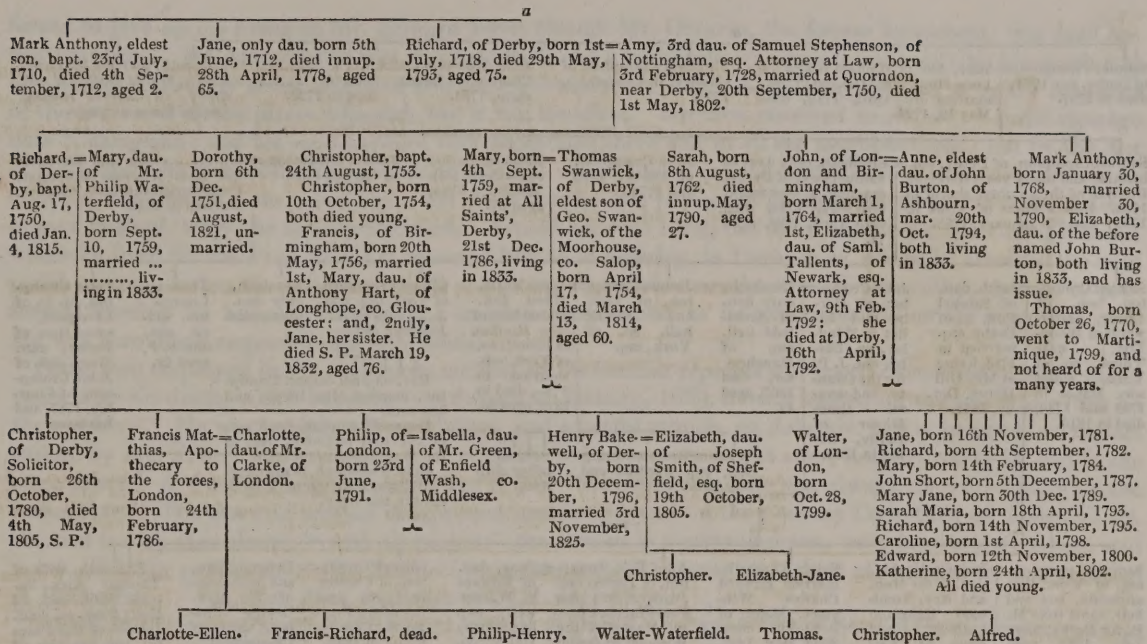
The Genealogy of the family of BASSANO, formerly seated at London and Hale-End, in the County of Essex; since of Stone and Lichfield, County of Stafford, and now at Derby, and Birmingham in the County of Warwick, with the several alliances thereof, lineally descended from Antonio Bassano, by birth an Italian. Being collected from the Records of the College of Arms, London, and other authentic testimonials.

ARMS—Per chevron, Vert and Argent, in chief three silkworm moths, in base a laurel tree counter-changed.

CREST—A silkworm moth, Proper.

MOTTO—"Grace me guide."





It is presumed that Francis (elder brother of Christopher Bassano, who first settled at Derby, about the beginning of the last century) was the herald painter, who made great collections of Church Notes, some of which are now in the College of Arms, and some in private hands. Many of his illuminated pedigrees are to be found in this and the adjoining counties.



Pedigree of CROMPTON, of Derby, &c.

ARMS—Vert, on a bend, Argent, double cotized, Ermine, between two covered cups, Or, (one in the sinister chief, and the other in the dexter base) a lion passant, Gules, on a chief, Azure, three pheons, Or.

CREST—A demi-horse rampant, vulned in the breast by an arrow, Or, shafted and feathered, Argent.

Abraham Crompton, of Brightmet, co. Lancaster, in 1611. = Alice Roseow, of Middleton, co. Lancaster, married in 1605.

Henry Crompton, of Brightmet, bapt. at Bolton in 1606. = Rebecca, dau. of Crompton, married in 1638.

John Crompton, M. A. bapt. in 1611; ejected in 1662, by the Act of Uniformity, from the vicarage of Arnold, co. Nottingham; died at Mapperley, 9th January, 1668-9, and buried at West Hallam, co. Derby.

John Crompton, bapt. in 1639, minister of the bur. 21st Presbyterian congregation at Cocke Moor, co. Lancaster, died 13 August, 1703, aged 64. 2nd wife.

Mary, died in 1678, aged 50.

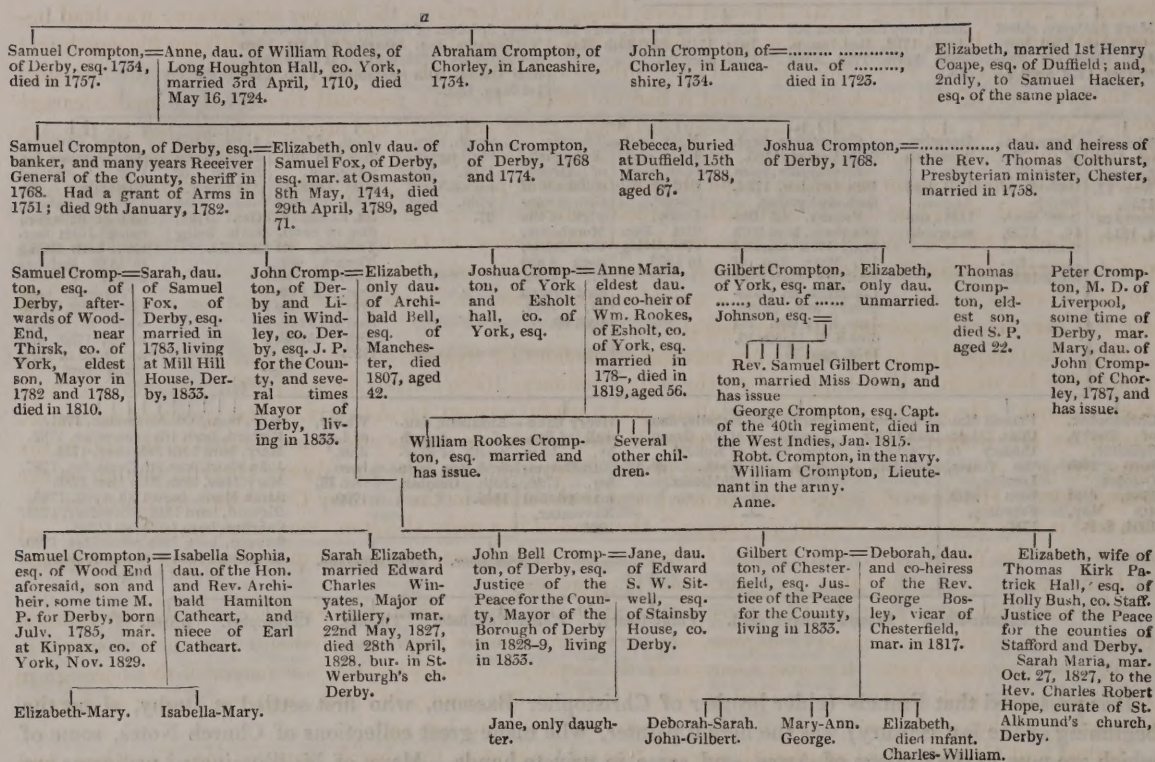
Alice. Rebecca. Henry.

Abraham = Elizabeth, dau. of Crompton, of Derby, died 11th Jan. 1690, aged 37, buried in All Saints' church, Derby.

Samuel Crompton, a dissenting minister of Doncaster, died in 1754, aged 85. His representative is now (1829) Mr. John Crompton, living near Birmingham.

Elizabeth, died 1726, aged 52.

Grace John.



The first of this family settled in this county was John Crompton, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Born of religious parents at Brightmet, a hamlet in the parish of Bolton, Lancashire. On his return home from college, he was called to be lecturer to Dr. Wilmot, at All Hallows, in Derby. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester, and presbyter by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry: from the latter he had license to preach in his diocese during his pleasure, and as long as he continued to obey all the canons, and conform to all the ceremonies of the church. The certificates of which may be seen in Calamy's Account, p. 531. Mr. Crompton gained much respect at Derby, by his cheerful and obliging temper, but particularly by continuing to perform all the duties of his office during the time of a raging pestilence, by which the town was so desolate that grass sprung up in the market-place. Yet he himself was preserved from the infection, which he attributed to the blessing of God upon a plaster applied to his stomach by an able physician. From Derby he removed to Brailsford, a sequestered living, five miles distant, where he paid the fifth of the whole profits, as appears by the receipts found amongst his papers, to Mr. Greaves his sequestered predecessor. While here Mr. Crompton gave the profits of Osmaston chapel (belonging to his rectory, and valued at £40. a year) to a preaching minister, that he might attend wholly to his own cure, and God was pleased to give more than ordinary success to his endeavours. Many were brought to an acquaintance with practical religion and to be constant in family and secret prayer: and many of the rising generation followed the example of their parents. He preached twice every Lord's day, and in the evenings repeated the sermons in his own family, where several of his neighbours constantly attended. He kept every first Wednesday in the month as a fast, at the church, most of the time king Charles was in exile, when he was narrowly watched, though not disturbed by those who were then in authority. On the rising of Sir George Booth, in Lancashire, and Colonel White, at Nottingham, in order to the king's restoration, Mr. Crompton went with his neighbours with such arms as they could get, to assist at Derby; but the design miscarrying, he and some of his friends were for a while sufferers. Several of them were imprisoned, and five or six soldiers were quartered in his house. But the sudden turn of affairs prevented what was intended against them. At the restoration, he was

forced to give up his living to Mr. Edward Love, though Mr. Greaves, the former incumbent, was dead before that time. His countenance was much desired, and a certificate was drawn up, testifying his worth and loyalty, subscribed by seven aldermen and some substantial inhabitants of Derby, as well as by the ministers of the town and of the places adjacent, but it had no effect. He then removed to Arnold, a small vicarage near Nottingham; and his services were very acceptable there and in all the neighbourhood: but by the Act of Uniformity he was soon dispossessed, and he did not choose to preach in the village afterwards, except at such times as there was no preaching in the church, or he was prevented going to the parish churches of Gedling or Basford, where he usually attended. Arnold benefice being but small, he rented the vicarage house, where he lived till the Five Mile Act removed him to Mapperley, in Derbyshire, where he attended the next parish church, unless the minister was ill or absent; in which cases he went to some other church, or performed worship in his own family, or a neighbouring house, as he sometimes did on the week days also. He was here much respected and very useful.

Some men employed in the coal mines mentioned his familiar reproofs and good advice with pleasure many years after his death, which happened on the 9th of January, 1669, having longed for the rest into which he then entered. He was buried at West Hallam, and a useful sermon, on *John* xiv. 1. was preached on the occasion, by Mr. Robert Horn, rector, who himself died about six weeks after, and desired to be laid in the same grave. A worthy clergyman remarked of Mr. Crompton, that "he was always cheerful though on the losing side." His farewell sermon was printed, and is the ninth in the Country Collection, on *Ephes.* vi. 18. the text is only that clause, "with all prayer:" the sermon is a mere skeleton, very inaccurately taken, and not at all fit for publication. Mr. Samuel Crompton, one of his sons, was pastor of a dissenting congregation at Doncaster. (*Non. Con. Man.* 2nd edit. vol. III. page 86.)

Abraham Crompton, another of his sons, settled at Derby, and was father of Samuel Crompton, an eminent banker there. His son, Samuel Crompton, esq. served the office of mayor in 1758 and 1767, and of sheriff in 1768, and was many years Receiver General of the County.* His eldest son was mayor of this borough in 1782 and 1788, and afterwards resided at Wood End, in the county of York, and was father of Samuel Crompton, of that place, some time member of parliament for this borough.

Joshua and Gilbert, third and fourth sons of Samuel Crompton, the sheriff, removed into Yorkshire, and were eminent bankers at York.

John, second son of the sheriff, has been five times mayor of the borough, from 1792 to 1826, and during his mayoralty, in 1810, was sheriff of the county, and for many years was Receiver General, and an active magistrate for the same. His two sons, John Bell and Gilbert Crompton, esqrs. have for several years been active magistrates of this county: the former served the office of mayor of Derby in 1828, and the latter of the borough of Chesterfield, from which corporation he has lately retired. John Crompton, esq. is an eminent agriculturist, and resides in a large mansion, called The Lillies, which he built. John Bell Crompton, esq. resides in the Irongate, Derby, where the bank has been carried on many years. This was formerly the residence of John Newton, esq. Samuel Crompton, esq. (sheriff in 1768) built the handsome house in the Friar-gate, called the Friary House.

* Amongst the family records is the following document; but whether Samuel Crompton, esq. was Receiver General at that time or not, we have not positively ascertained, if he was it carries its own interpretation. Mr. Crompton succeeded Mr. Gisborne as Receiver General of the County.

"Derby, Decr. 4th. 1745.

"These are ordering you, Mr. Crompton, to bring into the market-place here, forthwith and immediately, for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent his army, one thousand ston of hay, with one hundred bushells of oats, and four carts of straw, and that under the pain of military execution.

"WILL. COURIE, COMMISSARY.

"To Mr. Crompton, or any of his doers."



Pedigree of the family of FOX, of Derby.

ARMS—*Argent*, a chevron between three foxes' heads, *erased*, *Gules*.

CREST—A fox passant, *Gules*.

MOTTO—"Fidelis esto."

William Fox, of Grete, co. Warwick, in right of his wife had all the lands of John Grete, in Worcestershire, by partition, 14 Edward IV. (1475) died 5 Henry VII.

Sibil, first dau. and co-heir of John Grete, of Grete, in the parish of Yardley, co. Warwick (son of Richard, son of John, son of John, son of Adam, the son of John Grete, who died 1253) she died 14 Henry VII.

John Fox, of Grete, 14 Henry VII. He, or as some accounts say, his wife, died 10th July, 31 Henry VIII. 1539.

Alice, his wife, died July 10, 1539.

John Fox, of Grete, son and heir apparent, 22 Henry VIII. died 9th May, 1545 (37 Henry VIII.)

Agnes Partridge, of Smethwick, remarried 19th July, 1 Edward VI. (1547) died in November, 5 Elizabeth (1562).

Richard Moore, of Bordesley, made his will 5 Edward VI. (1547) died in November, 5 Elizabeth (1562).

John Fox, died about the age of 15 years, of the Sweating sickness, 22nd June, 1551 (5 Edward VI.)

Thomas Fox, of Grete, born 16th September, 1539, married 4 Elizabeth (1561) buried at Yardley, 8th April, 1603, aged 66.

Anne, dau. of Richard Smallbrooke, of Birmingham, and sister to Richard Smallbrooke, of Yardley: died 3rd June, 1633.

Richard Fox, of Mosley, born July, 1569, married July 15, 1595, died 23rd April, 1623, aged 54.

Mary, dau. of George Birch, and sister of John Birch, of Smethwick, died in 1654.

Thomas, of Yardley, aged 73 in 1646, had then two sons, Richard, aged 46, and Thomas, aged 42.

John, of King's Norton, 1646, married Alice Chambers, and had issue two daughters.

Edward Fox, of Birmingham, Mercer, married 17th November, 1603, died June 18, 1640.

Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Hugh Grastbrook, of Hints, co. Staff. bapt. May 19, 1566, died Feb. 29, 1628.

Henry, of Yardley married Mary Collier (who remarried Thomas Doley) had two daus. Dorothy & Mary.

Joan, wife of Henry Pretty, of Yardley, and had issue. Dorothy, wife of Hen. Sivenhall, of Tamworth, and had issue one dau.

Joseph, died an infant.

Alice Fox, eldest dau. and co-heiress, married William Booth, of Witton, co. Warwick, esq. married Jan. 28, 1617. He died Nov. 23, 1637.

Eleanor, dau. and co-heiress, married in 1629, Robert Middlemore.

Edward Fox, of Wantage, esq. Captain, and sometime Commissary General to Sir William Waller, born Nov. 19, 1613.

George, of George Windham, of Wantage, Berks.

Joseph Fox, born 25th Feb. 1617, a Major in Ireland, 1640.

Thomasin, eldest dau. of Henry, Lord Blaney, in Ireland.

Thomas Fox, of the Inner Temple, esq. M. P. born 4th March, 1622, died at Dublin, S. P. 1666. Married 1st, Mary, dau. of Richard Mason, of Newton, Salop; and 2ndly, to Judith, only dau. of Sir Henry Boothby, bart. of Ashbourn, co. Derby.

Anne, born 29th August, 1604, mar. William Girdler, of Birmingham. Frances, born 12th Feb. 1605, mar. Elton, of Oldbury, a celebrated M. D. in London.

Sarah, born 25th January, 1611. Rebecca, born June 10, 1612.

Martha, born 18th April, 1616, married Thomas Meanly, of Oldbury, Salop.

Margaret, born 26th July, 1617, died in London, unmarried.

Mary, bapt. 26th Jan. 1621, mar. William Baynton, of Solihull, co. Warwick.

William Booth, of Witton, esq. 1646.

Hester, dau. of John Jennings, of Ordington, co. Warwick.

Mary, married Hen. Grey, eldest son to the Earl of Kent. Had issue the Rev. Henry Grey.

Edward, of London, Packer.

George, Citizen and Vintner, of London, died unmarried.

James, of Ireland.

Henry Fox, of Grege castle, co. Tipperary, esq.: by Miss Oliver, his 1st wife, he had Joseph, who died an infant; and by his 2nd wife, Frances, dau. of Geo. Lane, Visc. Lanesborough, she had issue. She died in 1713.

William Booth, of Witton, esq. died of the small pox, at Oxford, S. P.

Alice, only dau. and heiress, married William Allestree, of Allestry, co. Derby, esq.

Henry, died young.

George Fox Lane, esq. M. P. for Hendon, afterwards created Baron Bingley, of co. of York, 4th May, 1762, having married Harriett, dau. and heiress of Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, and had issue.

James, died S. P.

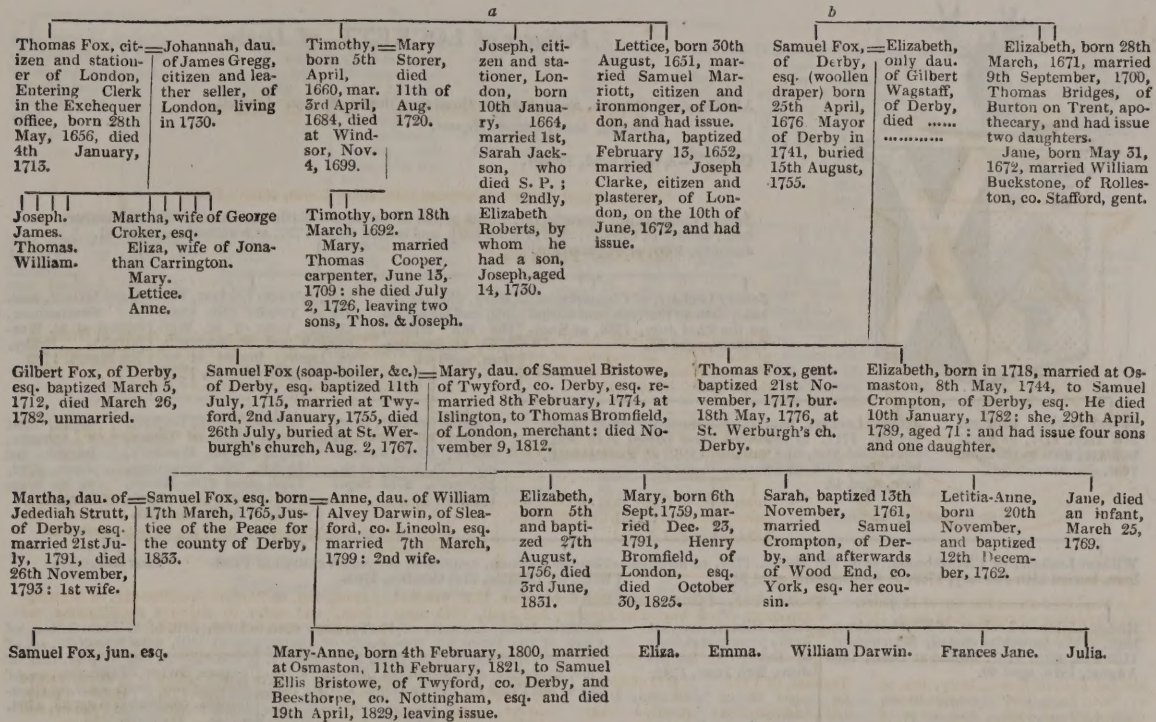
Sackville, mar. Ann Holloway, of Birmingham, and had issue James, Jane, and Anne.

Booth Allestree, esq. living in 1703.

Lettice, dau. of John Buckbury, Chaplain to Lettice, Countess of Leicester, and some time rector of Drayton Bassett, born 5th March, 1633, died 18th January, 1664, aged 31: 1st wife.

Timothy Fox, of Christ's College, Cambridge, rector of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, 4th son of Edward Fox, and Elizabeth Grastbrook, born 12th October, 1628, died at Caldwell, co. Derby, 50th May, 1710.

Frances, dau. of John Richardson, and widow of Francis Ward, rector of Titenhall, co. Stafford: died March 30, 1711: 2nd wife.



The above pedigree is copied from Jacob's Peerage, vol. II. folio 982, up to the first who settled in this county.

The first of this family who settled in this county was Timothy Fox, great grandfather of the present Samuel Fox, esq. Mr. Timothy Fox was of Christ College, Cambridge, when Dr. S. Bolton was master. He was born in Birmingham in 1628, and had his school learning there under Mr. Billingsley. After some years spent at Cambridge, he was admitted by the commissioners of the great seal to the rectory of Drayton [Basset, in Staffordshire] in the room of Mr. John Buckbury, deceased, and was ordained by Mr. Thomas Porter, at Whitchurch, in Shropshire. He was much beloved in his parish, and though he refused the engagement, he continued till ejected by the Bartholomew Act, in 1662. After which, for the sake of his wife and five small children, he was encouraged by his friends to settle in a neighbouring corporation, where, by his pen, and the help of his relations, he got a comfortable livelihood till the Oxford Act forced him to remove, when he rented a farm in Derbyshire. But afterwards he was imprisoned in Derby jail upon that Act, not for any exercise of religion, but only for coming to see his son, an apprentice in that town. He was apprehended immediately before he sat down, and committed 28th April, 1683, and continued a prisoner till the October following. He was confined a second time, when Monmouth was in the West, in Chester jail, with several other neighbouring ministers and gentlemen, without any cause being assigned. After a month's confinement he was discharged, he and his two sureties giving £600. security for his good behaviour. From the time of his ejection, he preached in private as he had opportunity; and after public liberty was granted, he opened a meeting in his own house at Caldwell, in Derbyshire, where he preached twice a day gratis, and catechised. He died in a good old age, in May, 1710. *Nonconformist's Memorial, 2nd Edit. vol. 3. p. 232.*

His son, by his second wife, was Mayor of Derby, in 1741, and was grandfather of Samuel Fox, esq. of Osmaston hall, near Derby, Justice of the Peace for the County, &c. 1833. This gentleman used great exertions to relieve the distress of the framework-knitters in the silk hose branch, in 1820, and collected upwards of £400. for them. The Publisher takes this opportunity of acknowledging his kindness for the loan of some valuable manuscripts and ancient documents relating to the county.



Pedigree of LOCKETT, of Derby.

ARMS—*Or*, a chevron, *Gules*, between three stags' heads, *Proper*. Lockett.
impaling, *Sable*, a cross, *Argent*.

CREST—A stag's head, *Proper*.

Jeffery Lockett, of Clouterbrook, in the parish of Swettenham, county of Chester, died 24th January, 1699, at Swettenham. Katherine, buried 25th November, 1737, at Swettenham, aged 81.

Jeffery Lockett, of Clouterbrook, 1683, died on the 19th, and buried on the 22nd July, 1738, at Swettenham, aged 55.

Mary, died on the 5th, and buried on the 8th March, 1745, at Swettenham, aged 64.

Rev. William Lockett, Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, vicar of St. Werburgh's and St. Michael's, in Derby, buried at St. Werburgh's, May 13, 1751. Mary Merrill, married at Swettenham, buried at St. Werburgh's, Derby, 7th March, 1759.

Jeffery Lockett, baptized 21st May, 1710, at Swettenham, died in the same year.

Jeffery Lockett, bapt. 15th March, 1711, at Swettenham, died 21st, and buried 24th May, 1755, at Swettenham, aged 43.

Martha, died 15th, and buried 19th May, 1776, at Swettenham, aged 65.

Thomas Lockett, bapt. at St. Michael's, in Derby, 23rd November, 1730, buried at St. Michael's, 23rd Sept. 1736.

William Merrill Lockett, Town Clerk of Derby, bapt. at St. Michael's, Derby, 28th September, 1732, died 27th March, and buried 3rd April, 1777, at St. Werburgh's.

Sarah, died a spinster, buried 1st June, 1782, at St. Werburgh's.

William Lockett, of Clouterbrook, bapt. 9th March, 1737, at Swettenham, buried 15th January, 1769, at Swettenham, aged 31.

Hannah Johnson, married at the parish church of Prestbury, co. Chester, 21st October, 1765.

Four daughters.

Richard Johnson Lockett, of Westhoughton, bapt. at the parochial chapel, Macclesfield, 11th February, 1767, buried at Dean, 18th August, 1816, aged 49.

Sarah Hilton, married at the parochial church of Dean, in Lancashire, 28th June, 1792.

William Jeffery Lockett, of Derby, some years Clerk of the Peace for the county of Derby, born 18th December, 1768, bapt. 20th January, 1769, at Nether Knutsford, co. Chester: a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, 1833.

Anne, dau. of William Bilbie, of Berry Hill, near Mansfield, co. of Nottingham, esq. by Ann, dau. of Francis Barber, of Greasley, co. of Nottingham, gent. marr. at Chesterfield, co. Derby, Aug. 25, 1794.

William Jeffery Lockett, of Liverpool, esq. bapt. at the parochial chapel of Westhoughton, parish of Dean, 26th April, 1797.

William Lockett, esq. born on the 2nd, and bapt. on the 15th January, 1797, at the parish church of St. Alkmund's, Derby.

The family of Lockett were settled upon their estate at Clouterbrook for nearly three centuries. The Rev. William Lockett, the second son of Jeffery, who died in 1699, was a distinguished scholar and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Pratt, afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Lord Chancellor; and with Mr. Eardley Wilmot, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By the former of these friends he was presented to the vicarages of St. Werburgh's and St. Michael's, in Derby; and by the latter, to the perpetual curacy of Osmaston. His son, William Merrill Lockett, was Town Clerk of Derby. The present William Jeffery Lockett, esq. is descended from the elder branch of the family, seated at Clouterbrook, in Cheshire, and has been highly eminent in his profession as a solicitor, from which he retired in 1818, in the enjoyment of an unimpeached character, and the respect and affections of an extensive acquaintance.

For the liberality, condescension and valuable information received from Mr. Lockett, the Publisher is much indebted. He therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to that gentleman for the numerous favours he has received from him. Mr. Lockett resides in a large and handsome brick mansion in the Wardwick.

Pedigree of WHITBY, of Derby.

ARMS—*Gules*, three adders coiled, on a chief, *Or*, as many pheons, *Sable*.

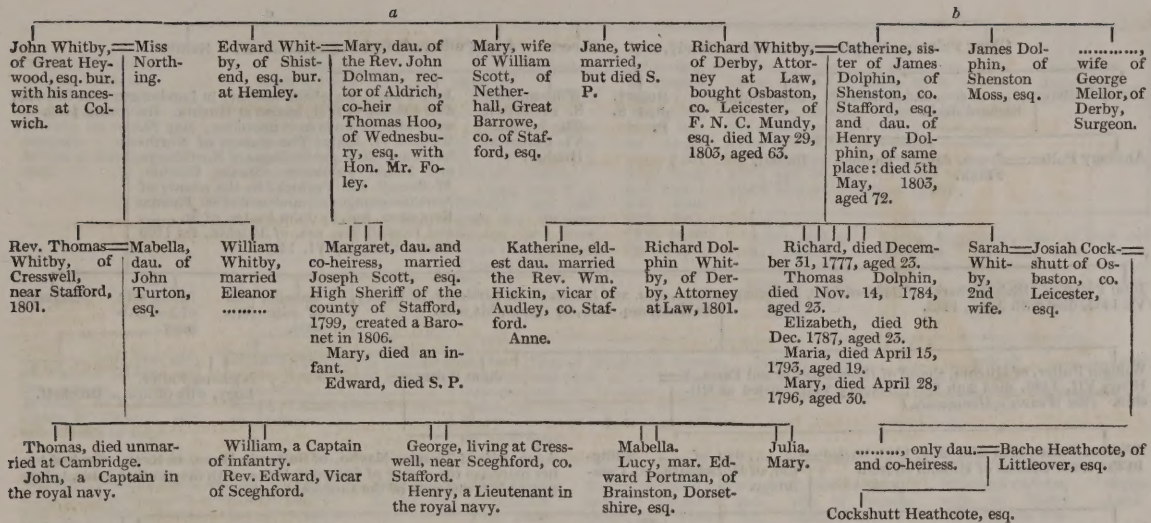
Thomas Whitby, esq. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Turton, of West Bromwich.

Thomas Whitby, esq. = Mary, dau. of Henry Hanworth, 2nd wife.

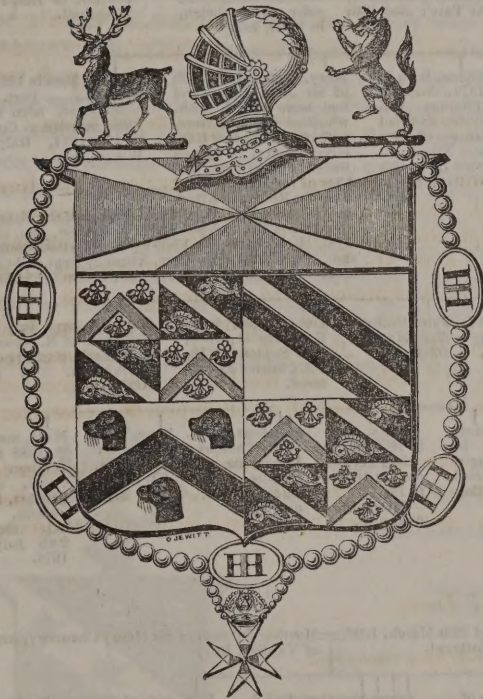
Thomas Whitby, of Great Heywood, co. Stafford, esq. = Jane Green, buried at Colwick.

John Dolphin, of Shenston Moss.

Henry Dolphin, 2nd son.



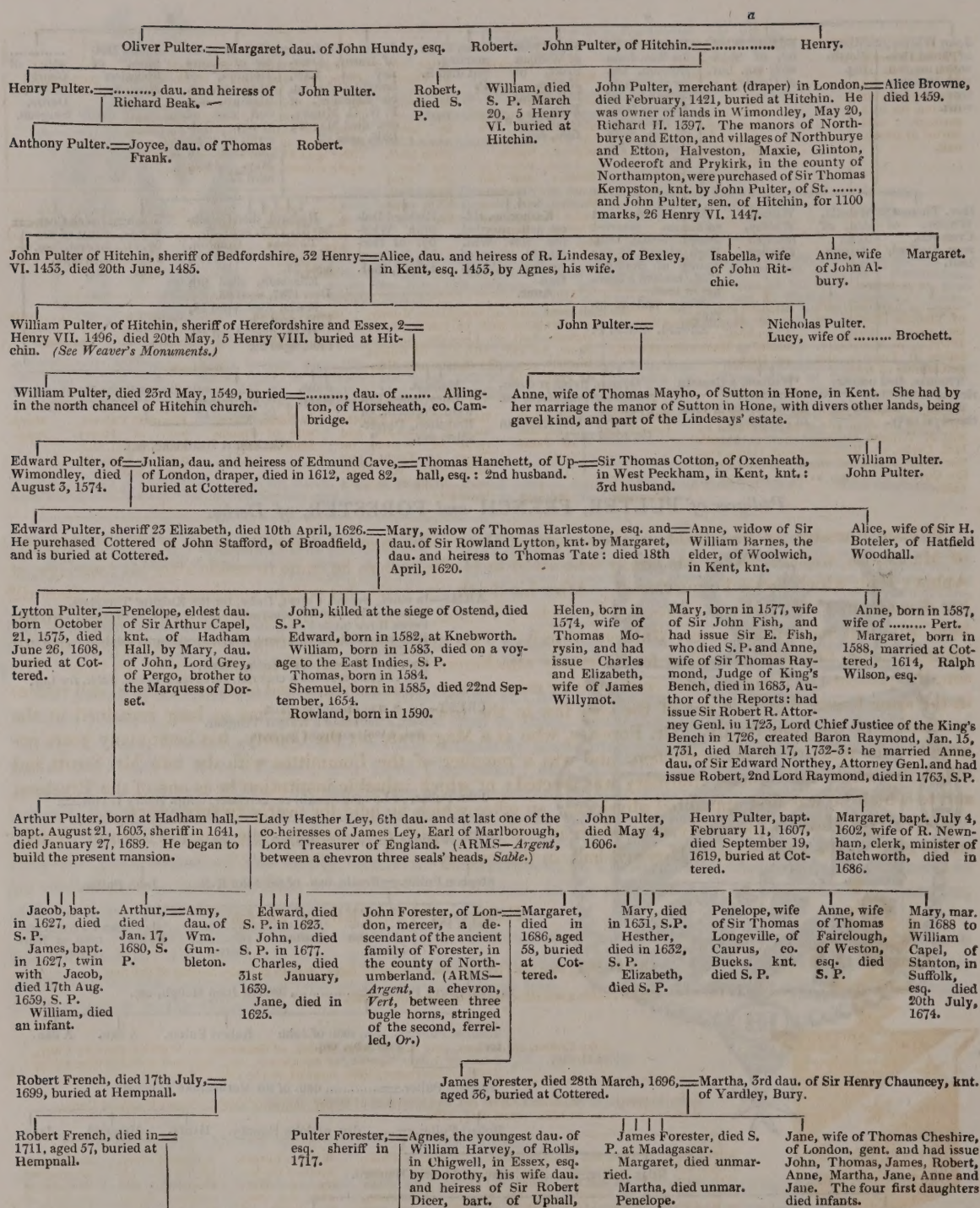
Pedigree of PULTER, FRENCH and FORESTER, of Derby.

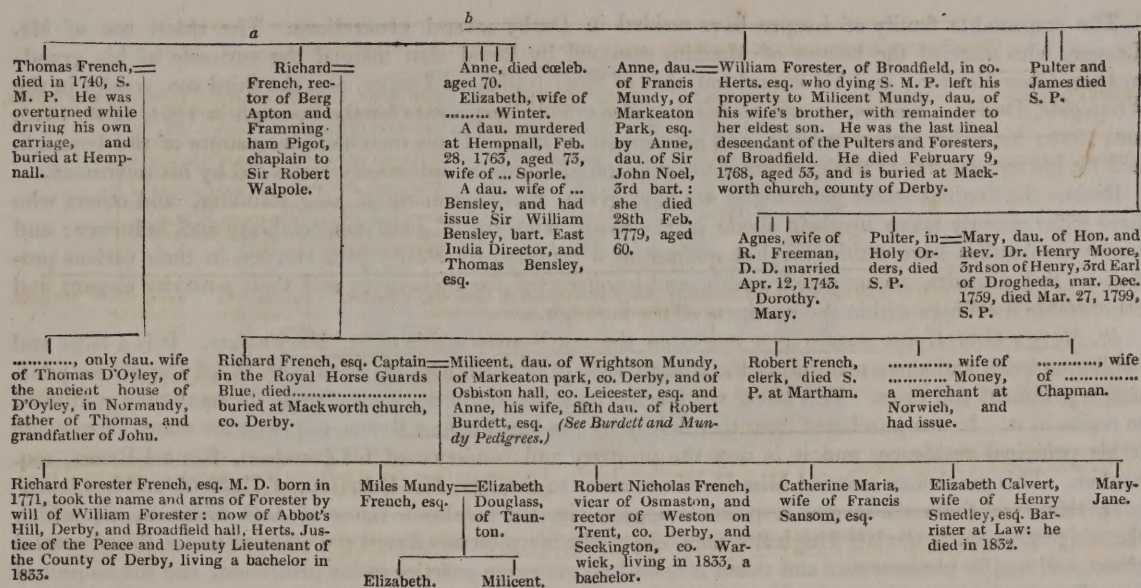


ARMS—In chief, *Argent*, a cross, *Gules*, for the Knights' Templars. 1st and 4th, a shield, quarterly, 1st, *Argent*, a chevron, *Vert*, between three bugle horns, stringed of the second, ferreled, *Or*, for Forester. 2nd, *Sable*, a bend, *Argent*, between two dolphins, *Proper*, for French. 2nd, *Argent*, two bends, *Sable*, Pulter. 3rd, *Argent*, between a chevron, three seals' heads, *Sable*, for Ley.

CREST—1st, a stag passant gardant.
2nd, a helmet of a Knight Templar.
3rd, a wolf rampant gardant.

John Pulter, of Loughborough, co. Leicester, temp. Henry I. 1101. =
 Thomas Pulter. = , dau. of Bronce.
 Stephen Pulter. = Ursula, dau. of Sir John Kell. John Pulter.
 Ralph Pul- = , dau. Edmund = , dau. James = A French woman of Nor-
 ter. of John Louth. of Oritea. Pulter. man of Nor-
 Humphrey Pulter. = , dau. of John Hough, esq.
 Thomas Pul- = , dau. of John Robert Pulter. A dau. A dau.
 ter. Jantheby, esq.
 Richard Pulter. = , dau. of Sir Marmaduke Tonstall.
 Robert Pulter. = , dau. of John Handby. Henry. Margaret. Jane.
 dau. of Thomas Hansard.
 Thomas = , dau. of Mary, wife of William Fitzwilliam,
 Pulter. John Read. of Mapplethorpe.





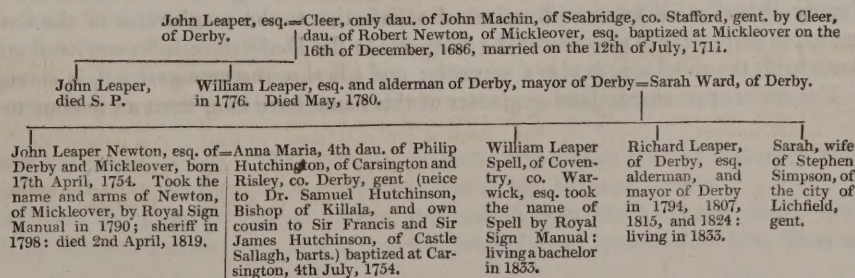
William Forester, of Broadfield, in the county of Herts, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, was the first of his family who lived in Derby, where he came to reside after his marriage, at Abbot's Hill, which house he purchased. After his death, in 1768, his widow continued to reside there till her decease, in 1779, and was succeeded by Richard French, formerly of the royal regiment of horse guards blue, who had married her niece, Milcent Mundy. This gentleman was distinguished as a scholar, and for his taste in the fine arts, as well as for his steady attachment to the liberal Whig principles of his time. His son, the present Dr. Forester, who, soon after he came of age, took the name and arms of Forester, still resides in the same house, which is one of the very few in the town of Derby, that has so long remained in the occupation of the same family. Dr. Forester, who is a Magistrate for the County, has been many years engaged in the practice of his profession, and was a member of the Committee with the late Mr. Strutt and others, by whom the General Infirmary was erected; of which valuable institution he is one of the Trustees, and to which he was first appointed physician; an office which he held for nearly twenty years.

Abbot's Hill House is pleasantly situated on an eminence which commands a view over the town of Derby, and is built in the same style as Hopwell hall, in this county.

Pedigree of LEAPER, of Derby.

ARMS—*Sable*, on a bend between three leopards' faces, *Argent*, as many mullets of the first.

CREST—On a wreath a demi-lion rampant gardant.



The respectable family of Leaper have resided in Derby several generations. The eldest son of Mr. Leaper, who married the heiress of Machin, assumed by Royal sign manual the surname of his grandmother, Cleer Newton; and his second son, that of Spell. Richard Leaper, esq. the third son, resides in the Friar-gate, Derby. This gentleman served the office of chief magistrate for the borough in 1794, 1807, 1815, and 1824; his father served in 1776, and his nephew in 1829. He is the oldest magistrate of the borough, and for his impartiality in the exercise of his magisterial duties, is universally respected by his townsmen.

Besides the families whose genealogies we have given, there are many of long standing, and others who have more recently taken up their abode in the town, who are of great respectability and influence; and numerous families have within the last quarter of a century, by steady perseverance in their various professions and pursuits, accumulated wealth, and have erected for themselves and their posterity elegant and comfortable dwellings within the precincts of the borough.

St. Mary's Gate House stands in a recess on the north-eastern side of St. Mary's-gate. It is a large and handsome brick and stone mansion of the Roman style of architecture, enriched with fluted Corinthian pilasters, a pediment and vases. This house was erected by a Mr. Osborne, whose family for some time continued to reside in it. It was purchased from that family by the late Thomas Evans, esq. who for many years made it his principal residence, and it is now the property and residence of his grandson, Samuel Evans, esq. banker. This gentleman married Miss Harrison, sister to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Duffield, and has issue.

In this street there are several respectable houses, viz. the handsome house of J. B. Simpson, esq. which formerly belonged to the late Hugh Bateman, esq. Mr. Simpson has served the office of under sheriff several times, and has by perseverance and talent obtained an extensive practice in his profession, and the respect of his colleagues and acquaintance. He married Jane, the daughter of the late John Cox, esq. and by her has several children. His grandfather, Mr. Blyth Simpson, was governor or keeper of the county prison, and died in 1791. His eldest son, Blyth Simpson, jun. died in 1787, and his second son, James Simpson, attorney at law, was father of J. B. Simpson, esq. above named, Frederic Simpson, surveyor, and Charles and Edward Simpson, cheesefactors. He died in 1806, aged 46.

On the south-east corner of St. Mary's-gate is the elegant modern pile of building, the property of Miss Richardson, consisting of shops and private houses; one of the latter is occupied by Mr. Godwin, an eminent surgeon, and another by Mr. John Bromley, surveyor.

The Judge's lodgings adjoining the county courts, is a large and handsome pile of building, belonging to the county. Here the Duke of Devonshire takes up his abode when he honours Derby with a visit.

In the Wardwick are several good houses, occupied principally by professional gentlemen; as those of Mr. Radford, Mr. Freer, Mr. Jessopp, Mr. Henry Mozley, Mr. Dunncliffe, and Mr. Birch, attorneys at law; Mr. Lowe, brewer, Dr. Fox, &c.

Francis Fox, esq. during a long and extensive practice in the medical profession, obtained a celebrity rarely equalled. He married Miss Douglas, sister to the late Mrs. Joseph Strutt, and has issue by her Francis, Douglas, Archibald and Charles, and three daughters, viz. Harriet, the wife of Mr. Ambrose Moore, silk throwster, Julia and Charlotte. Francis Fox, jun. is a physician, philosopher and chemist, and by superior talent is rising into considerable eminence. On the retirement of Dr. Forester as Physician to the Derbyshire Infirmary, he was appointed to that situation. Douglas is an eminent surgeon, philosopher, chemist and lecturer. This gentleman, from his professional skill, scientific acquirements, and philanthropy, has obtained the esteem of all who know him. His gratuitous lectures before the Mechanics' Institution have imparted to the rising generation and to the adult, much useful knowledge. He has filled the situation of Surgeon to the County Prison some years with universal satisfaction to the magistrates of the County, and to the prisoners under his care. He is also one of the Surgeons to the Derbyshire Infirmary, and an alderman of the borough. Archibald, the third son, is also a surgeon; and Charles, the youngest son, is an engineer.

The eminent mechanics and engineers of this name have long been an honour to the town of Derby.



This house, which belongs to Mr. Francis Jessopp, attorney at law, is a large and ancient pile of building, with projecting windows, and pointed gables, is an ornament to the street in which it stands. Over the entrance door is the date of 1611, though it appears to have been erected at a later period. It was originally built by an opulent ancestor of the Gisborne family, formerly residents in this town, and has attached to it two acres of ornamental pleasure grounds, very tastefully laid out. From the Gisbornes it passed to the late Rev. Dr. Heathcote, from whom the present owner purchased it about the year 1820.

The Friar-gate is more spacious, and contains a greater number of respectable residences than any other street in Derby. The first that attracts attention is the large brick mansion called The Friary, built by Mr. Samuel Crompton, on the site of the religious house that gave name to the street.

On the same side the street is the handsome house of Mrs. Fallowes, with a portico; that of Mr. Francis Sandars, cornfactor; of Thomas Bent, esq. an eminent physician; of the Rev. Philip Gell, Miss Richardson, Mr. Borrough, attorney, &c.

On the contrary side are those of Mr. Wright, an eminent surgeon; Mr. Longdon, hosier; Mr. Wright and Mr. Baker, silk-throwsters; Mr. Wright, ironfounder; Miss Meynell, Rev. Joseph Pickford, Colonel Mellor, Major Gell, Mr. T. L. Greaves, attorney, Rev. Charles Robert Hope, Richard Leaper, esq. Thomas Cox, esq. &c.

The house of Mr. Thomas Cox is situate at the top of Friar-gate. It is a large and excellent modern built brick mansion, with a stone portico. This house was assailed by the rioters in October, 1831, when most of the windows of the extensive front were demolished. This gentleman has contributed largely towards the education of the rising generation, and is a kind benefactor to the poor. The family of Cox have been extensive manufacturers, merchants and factors in Derby nearly half a century.

On the Ashbourn road is the genteel modern residence of Mr. Smith, a gentleman who has long resided abroad, but is now enjoying the ease and comfort of a retired life. Here are also those of Mr. Tunnicliffe, watch manufacturer, Mr. Fox, corn miller, Mr. Porter, brewer, Mr. Richardson, bookseller, Mr. Sowter, builder, and that of Mr. Chapman, son-in-law to the late Samuel Rowland, esq. alderman, and four times mayor of the borough, viz. in 1801, 1809, 1818, and 1827, and an eminent agriculturist and sportsman. He was celebrated for having a superior breed of greyhounds, which was much sought after, and obtained great prices. This gentleman married the daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas Turner, grocer, Queen-street, Derby, where he had carried on business many years and accumulated a large fortune, which he left to his daughter and her issue, which was two daughters; the eldest of whom is living unmarried, and the youngest married Mr. Chapman, by whom he has issue.

On the old Uttoxeter road is the neat cottage of Mr. Johnson, confectioner; and on the new Uttoxeter road or Curzon-street, is the residence of Mr. Boden, maltster, and also that of Mr. Watson, brewer.

Thornhill is situate west from the town of Derby, and is approached from the Uttoxeter road. This pleasant mansion was built by Richard Leaper, esq. and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Trowell.

This lady is the proprietor of considerable estates in the township of Long Eaton and elsewhere in this county.

In Bridge-street are the residences and silk factories of Mr. James Peet and Mr. Joseph Bridgett, and the residence of Mr. Charles Eaton, tanner.

In Lodge lane is the cottage of the Rev. J. G. Howard, vicar of St. Michael's, Derby.

On the Kedleston road is the residence of Mr. Poyser, lead merchant. This gentleman is of a respectable yeoman family at Weston-under-Wood; he married Miss Humpstone, and has issue.

Park Fields' House, approached from the Kedleston road, was designed and built by Mr. Joseph Cooper for Henry Cox, esq. the present occupier. It is erected on a pleasant site, and is a brick mansion with a portico, stuccoed with Roman cement. This gentleman's family is more particularly noticed under Brailsford.

The modern villa, a little beyond Park Fields' House, is the residence of the Rev. Edward Unwin, vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby. This gentleman is descended from an ancient and honourable family, and is the owner of the splendid Elizabethan mansion, called Wootton Lodge, and an estate of £3000. per annum in the townships of Wootton and Ramsor, in the parish of Ellaston, and county of Stafford, and a considerable estate in Stourbridge.—Wootton formerly belonged to the celebrated family of Fleetwood; afterwards to the Wheelers, from whom it came to the Unwins. The Rev. Edward Unwin married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. — Preston, of Flasby hall, in the county of York, by whom he has issue James, Edward, Frances and Arabella. This villa was built under the direction of Richard Leaper, esq. a gentleman who has had great taste and much experience in building family mansions, having erected besides this The Pastures' House, now the property and residence of Cockshutt Heathcote, esq. and Thornhill, now the residence of Mrs. Trowell.

The *Leylands* is approached from the Kedleston road, and also from the Duffield road. It is a large square brick mansion, with a portico, stuccoed with Roman cement, delightfully situate, being surrounded with rich landscape scenery. It is the property and residence of William Leaper Newton, esq. an alderman of the borough of Derby, and mayor of the same in 1829. For his marriage and issue, see the pedigree of the family under Mickleover.

Darley Grove House is erected on one of the highest points north of Derby, on the west bank of the river Derwent. This stone mansion, with a portico, approached from the Duffield road, was erected a few years ago by the late Mr. Bridgett, silk-throwster, who, during many years of close attention and steady perseverance in business, realized a fortune, and was enabled, in the evening of his days, to live retired in this residence. This gentleman married five times, and had issue by two of them. His eldest son, Mr. Joseph Bridgett, now carries on the business, and employs nearly four hundred persons.

On the Duffield road are also the houses belonging to Mr. Moses Harvey, Mr. Sowter, builder, Mr. Haworth, The Grove Cottages, the handsome house, the property and residence of Mr. Stephen Gamble, upholsterer, and a member of the Corporation, and The Elms, the property of Mrs. Hall.

In Cherry-street are several genteel residences, occupied by Captain Dixon, Mr. George Wallis, maltster, &c.

The genteel houses on the North Parade are occupied principally by respectable tradesmen and professional gentlemen, viz. Mr. Frost, silk manufacturer, Mr. Humpston, paper maker, a gentleman who encourages all public institutions and improvements in the borough, Messrs. Ratcliff and Nutt, colour manufacturers, Mr. Symonds, maltster, Mr. Smith and Mr. Buckstone, attorneys at law, Mr. William Taylor, silk manufacturer, Mr. Oakley, the eminent portrait painter, Mr. J. H. Smithers, Mr. Whitchurch, &c.

In Bridge-gate are the residences of the Rev. John Chaloner, and Mr. Thomas Bingham.

The family of Bingham is of long standing and of great respectability. They have long been members of the corporation, and connected with the trade of the borough.—We find in Calamy's *Lives of Ejected or Silenced Ministers*, the following account of Mr. John Bingham: "He was born at Derby, educated at Repton school, under Mr. Whitehead, and was afterwards of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he stayed till he was about twenty-four years of age, and then removed to London, for the cure of a sore foot, that was hurt when he was a child. He was two years under the surgeon's hands, and at last was forced to have his leg taken off; and declared afterwards, that one dressing was more pain to him, than the parting with it. The anguish of his leg had turned him as white at twenty-six years old, as he was when eighty years of age. He lived for some time a chaplain, and about the year 1640, he was chosen middle Master of the Free School at

Derby; and afterwards was the chief Master. He could not for a great while prevail with himself to undertake a pastoral charge, but was at last prevailed with, and presented by the Earl of Devonshire to the vicarage of Marston, of about £70. per annum; in which he continued till 1662, and then was ejected. Upon the coming out of the Five Mile Act he removed to Bradley hall, where he continued three years, and taught several gentlemen's sons, who boarded with him. From hence he removed to Brailsford, where he lived seven years, but met with some trouble, and was excommunicated by the procurement of the incumbent, though he was a man of great moderation and temper, and used to attend with his family at church every Lord's-day morning; though in the afternoon he preached in his own house, to the number that was not prohibited by the Act. Upon king Charles's indulgence he preached at Hollington, where his friends, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Charles, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Samuel Hieron, had also their turns. Mr. Bingham's excommunication made a great disturbance in Brailsford parish, and therefore, to avoid giving offence, he removed to Upper Thurstaston, in Sutton parish, where he and his wife and children lie interred.

"He was a good scholar, and well acquainted with the languages. He was subscriber to the Polyglot Bible, and stirred up others to encourage so noble a work. He was one of remarkable temperance, of a charitable disposition, and of true unaffected piety; loving real goodness wheresoever it appeared, how much soever persons might differ from him in their sentiments. He was for occasional conformity to the Established Church. He kept himself from the errors of the times, when there were so many sects and divisions, and constantly attended on the Classis of Ministers that met at Derby to reform such abuses.

"He was always cheerful under the greatest difficulties, contented and thankful in all circumstances, and a great contempter of the world, when it interfered with his conscience. One instance of it deserves a remark, which was this: Dr. Sheldon, the archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he had an intimacy of a long standing, wrote to persuade him to conform to the church, telling him, that he lay so near his heart, that he would help him to any preferment he desired. He in return acknowledged his favours, and intimated, that they two had not been such strangers, but that he might very well know his sentiments; and gave it him under his hand, that he would not offer violence to his conscience, for the best preferment in the world. He was a person of great faith in the darkest times; and bore up his spirit in confidence that all things would work together for good to the Church of God.

"About the seventieth year of his age he got a fall from his horse, and broke his arm, but was well recovered of it again. About a year after, he was taken with a tertian, and then with a quartan ague, that held him three years, and brought him so low, that his friends thought that every fit would prove his last: and yet, when the fits were gone off, he would often say, he was fully persuaded, and very confident, he should live to see a very great change, though he knew not which way it would be effected. He lived several years after his ague left him, but remained so weak, that he could not walk any otherwise than between two. According to his expectation, he did live to see a great change; viz. King William and Queen Mary settled upon the throne of England, which much rejoiced him. He had no distemper upon him but old age, which prevailing, he grew weaker and weaker, and expired as a lamp goes out for want of oil. He resigned his soul to God on the Lord's-day, about four o'clock in the evening, February 3, 1683, about the 82nd year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Crompton, from *Psalm xii. 1.*"

The great grandfather of the present John and Thomas Bingham, esqrs. was a mercer, and resided in the Market-place: while the Scotch army remained in Derby, in 1745, Lord Nairn lodged at his house. His sons, Joseph and John, both served the office of mayor of the borough, viz. Joseph Bingham, esq. in 1750 and 1760, and John Bingham, esq. in 1757. The latter gentleman purchased and resided at Exeter House, and died 10th of April, 1773. His sons, Thomas and John, were both aldermen of the borough. Thomas Bingham, esq. married Frances, daughter of, and was father of the Rev. Thomas Bingham, rector of Norbury. He died 21st of November, 1764; and his widow, 22nd of May, 1833, aged 93.

John Bingham, esq. was a hosier, in the Irongate. He married Miss Rogers, a Worcestershire lady, and died the 17th of January, 1819, aged 85, leaving issue two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John Bingham, esq. of Rose Hill Cottage, some time a banker in Derby, and now a partner with Messrs. Evans, Humpston, and his brother, in the extensive copper, tin, and iron works, called The Derwent Mills. This gentleman married his cousin, Miss Rogers, at Stourbridge. Thomas Bingham, esq. resides in Bridge-gate. Miss Bingham resides in St. Mary's-gate. Miss Mary Bingham, the youngest daughter, resides on the Ashbourn road.

In St. Helen's-street is the residence of Mr. Browne. This family have resided in Derby more than a century, and have acquired wealth by manufacturing those elegant productions of the county, the spars, marbles, and gypsum, into monuments, chimney-pieces, vases, and innumerable variety of ornaments, which have, by superior workmanship, been brought into such celebrity. In 1735, Mr. Richard Browne announced to the public that he "performed monuments, gravestones, and chimney-pieces, on reasonable terms." His wife, Mary, died a widow, January, 1785. His son, Richard, who died August, 1816, aged 80, continued and enlarged the manufactory; but the great improvements in the machinery for cutting and polishing the marbles, &c. were made by the present Mr. Richard Browne, grandson of the first named Richard, who carried on the works at Derby and Ashford with great respectability many years. This gentleman is now retired from business, enjoying the respect of all who know him. He married first to Miss Mary Cooper, of Buxton, who died without issue, September, 1802; secondly, to Miss Sarah Eley, by whom he has issue one daughter.

Mr. Hall succeeded Mr. Browne in the marble works, and he is a person well qualified, from his knowledge of mineralogy and long experience in the business, to continue improving in taste and elegance the innumerable articles he manufactures. He has erected a swimming and other baths for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

Mr. Henry Browne, one of the aldermen for the borough, was a celebrated chemist, and obtained several patents for his valuable inventions, of which we shall speak in another part of this Work. He served the office of mayor for the borough in 1799 and 1808, and died in 1831, much respected.



Exeter House.—The author has thought it right to give a sketch of Exeter House, the mansion house which communicates with the Full-street, from its connexion with the history of this county, in the year 1745. At that time it belonged to the Earl of Exeter, and Prince Charles Edward, commonly designated "the Young Pretender," took up his abode there, and held his council of war in a fine old oak-wainscotted room (now used as a drawing-room) before he determined to abandon his project. This house was subsequently occupied by an ancestor of the late celebrated William Strutt, esq. and by other families, and is now the residence of William Eaton Mousley, esq. to whom it belongs.

In the Full-street many of the houses are very pleasant, and though they stand in the centre of the town are very retired. In general, the gardens behind them reach down to the river Derwent. An ancient brick house, with pointed gables, was long the residence of the late Rev. Henry Peach. Mr. Curzon resides in one adjoining Exeter House, which was formerly the residence of the celebrated Dr. Darwin.

The large brick house adjoining to St. Michael's church-yard, was purchased by Mr. Barber, attorney at law, from Mr. Balfour, the town clerk: the gardens behind it reach down to the Derwent. This gentleman is eminent in his profession, and for his pleasing manners, application to business, and gentlemanly conduct on all

occasions, is much respected by his colleagues, and by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. 'The obligations the Publisher is under for the many favours received from Mr. Barber, deserve his public acknowledgment and grateful thanks. The family will be more particularly noticed under Stainsby, in Horsley parish.

Among the most ancient families now resident in the borough we may enumerate that of Brookhouse, whose ancestors more than three centuries ago filled the highest offices in the borough. In 1524 and 1532 John Brookhouse served the office of one of the bailiffs. In 1560 and 1570 Thomas Brookhouse; and in 1592 and 1634 Mr. Robert Brookhouse served the same office. In 1662 and 1677 Mr. John Brookhouse served the office of mayor. This family, with their connexions, can at the present time produce more burgesses at a contested election than any other in the town. Several of the family are eminent plasterers, and Mr. John Brookhouse was one of the first manufacturers of Roman cement in Derby.

The family of Wright is of considerable antiquity in the borough, and of great respectability. There are three families of this name residing in Friar-gate, viz. Mr. John Wright, an eminent surgeon, Mr. Wright, silk-throwster, and Mr. Wright, ironfounder (the two latter are sons of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, hosier, Irongate) and in the market-place, Mr. Wright, cheesefactor. Of the celebrated painter of this name, we shall give some account in the biography of the eminent men connected with, and natives of the county.

The family of Lowe have been residents of, and connected with the corporation and trade of the borough for three generations. The grandfather of Charles M. Lowe, esq. was a maltster, and resided in the Queen-street. His father carried on the same business on a more extensive scale, with the addition of a brewery. This gentleman was many years an alderman of the borough, and served the office of chief magistrate in 1791, 1802, 1812 and 1822, and died at a good old age, universally respected. His eldest son, the Rev. Henry Lowe, was presented to the living of Hawaby, in the county of York, by the Earl of Burlington. He served the office of mayor in 1821. His second son, Charles Matthew Lowe, esq. carries on the brewery and malting businesses. He is an alderman of the borough, and served the office of chief magistrate in 1831; in which year much political feeling existed, and riotous assemblies and disgraceful disturbances took place. His third and youngest son, Mr. George Lowe, is a celebrated mechanic, philosopher and chemist, and has made many important improvements in the production of gas and the construction of gasometers. He has had the chief management of the London Gas Company several years, and now resides in Brighton, where he superintends the gas works.

The family of Whitehurst is distinguished as being eminent mechanics in the borough of Derby for three-fourths of a century. The celebrated John Whitehurst, author of the *Theory of the Earth*, came from Congleton, in Cheshire, and settled in business in Derby, as a clock and watch-maker, and took up his freedom of the borough by presenting the corporation with the Town-hall clock. This gentleman removed to London on being appointed, under government, inspector of weights, &c. and his nephew, the present Mr. Whitehurst, continues the business of clock and watch-maker in Derby, which is now carried on under the firm of Whitehurst and Son. Messrs. Whitehurst are eminent in their business, and their turret clocks are ordered from various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Whitehurst's second son is rising into eminence as a barrister on the midland circuit. We shall give a more particular account of the celebrated Author in the Biography of the County. He died on the 18th of February, 1788.

The late Mr. Severne carried on an extensive business in jewellery many years, and accumulated a considerable fortune. This gentleman was a member of the Corporation; and a few years before his death built himself a house on the Osmaston road, which is now occupied by his widow.

Mill Hill House is erected on one of the highest points south of Derby. This delightfully situated mansion was built by Mr. Ward. It was afterwards the residence of Mr. Swinburne, some time a banker in Derby, whose widow is the present proprietor. It is in the occupation of Mrs. Crompton, widow of the late Samuel Crompton, esq. and mother of the present Samuel Crompton, esq. of Wood End, Yorkshire, late member of parliament for the borough of Derby.

Below Mill Hill House are the extensive lead works of Messrs. Walker. This family has for upwards of half a century carried on an extensive manufactory of white lead, and are owners of the valuable works, which are approached from the Normanton road.

On the Normanton road is the silk mill of Mr. Ambrose Moore. This gentleman is an extensive silk-

throwster, and manufacturer of piece goods, in which species of manufacture, he employs several hundred persons. This mill was formerly a government dépôt.

On the Osmaston road, south of Derby, is the handsome stone mansion, the residence of Richard Becher Leacroft, esq. major of the Derby militia. This house is erected on a pleasant elevated site, above the Infirmary, and is approached from the Osmaston road. The pedigree of this family will be found in another part of this work.

Osmaston terrace consists of eight genteel houses, with stone fronts, erected on a pleasant site. These are occupied by respectable families, viz. Mr. Hubbald, the Rev. — Dean, Mr. Dewe, attorney at law, the Rev. — Fisher, Mr. Pegge, Mr. Boden, and Miss Church.

On the same road, in the township of Litchurch, is the residence of Mr. Byng. This gentleman has carried on an extensive business in the silk and cotton hosiery many years. The Messrs. Strutt declined that department of their trade in his favour. Mr. Byng and his son are both members of the corporation of Derby.

The *Pear Tree House* is also situate in the township of Litchurch. This residence has recently been purchased by Mr. Briggs, who for many years has carried on an extensive business in Derby as a wholesale draper.

Litchurch Lodge, another residence in the township of Litchurch, and parish of St. Peter, was built by Mr. John Brookhouse, who sold it to Walter Ruding, esq. who some time resided at it. This gentleman sold it to the late Miss Henley, and it is now the property of her devisee, Joseph Henley, esq. It is in the occupation of Mr. Foster, a gentleman who is endeavouring to establish a classical seminary for young gentlemen.

On the London terrace and London road are several genteel houses, occupied by respectable families.

Mr. Charles Holmes has carried on an extensive manufactory of carriages in Derby many years, and is much respected by his townsmen.

Mr. Robert Hope, whose family we have already noticed, resides on the London road. This gentleman, when young, had the misfortune, whilst he was endeavouring to untie a knot of his boot-lace, to strike the fork he was using into his eye, by which unfortunate circumstance he became blind. He is a good musician, of a cheerful disposition, and universally respected.

Mr. Morley, the eminent mechanic and partner in the extensive lace manufactory carried on under the firm of Messrs. Boden and Morley, resides on the London road, near to the mill erected by himself and partner. They have introduced into the borough a manufacture which is of great advantage to the town.

The houses on the London terrace are occupied by Mr. Robert Bromley, an eminent surveyor, to whom the Publisher offers his acknowledgments for numerous marks of kindness—Mr. Mason, architect, of whom we have before made mention as superintending the building of the county prison, and guild hall—Mr. Murphy, a celebrated dentist, &c.

In St. Peter's-street is a handsome house, with a stone front, now the property of Charles Holbrook, esq. This gentleman and his father have for many years carried on an extensive manufactory of white lead in Derby, where they own a valuable property. Mr. Charles Holbrook is erecting a house in the chapelry of Boulton. The house in St. Peter's-street has been for some years in the occupation of Mr. Moss, an eminent attorney, who has by perseverance and talent in his profession, gained an extensive practice.

Mr. Whiston has built a house in St. Peter's-street. This gentleman has for many years been clerk to the county magistrates, and attorney to the parish in which he resides. His eldest son is of the same profession, and has recently been appointed to the office of head coroner for the county. Robert Whiston, his second son, was educated at Repton school and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a scholar. He is now appointed master of Chatham and Rochester Free Grammar School.

Mr. Gascoyne, builder, has erected a house at the corner of Babington lane, on the site where Babington hall stood, where he owns a valuable property which he purchased from Dr. Forester. Hutton, after noticing some of the principal residences at the time he wrote his *History of Derby*, observes, "There is one solitary mansion, however, which I cannot behold without a sigh; it was once the most eminent in Derby, but now (1792) ruined by time, and seems to mourn the loss of its master. It is called Babington hall, and stands at the extremity of the lane of that name, both were derived from the ancient and opulent family of Babington, of Dethick, one of the first in the county, who erected the building many centuries ago, and made it their residence. The last of this unfortunate race was Anthony Babington, who lost his life for adhering to the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots against Elizabeth. The family and the fortune sunk with him! fallen great-

ness excites tender emotions! one false step destroys the growth of ages! Though this venerable antique has perhaps experienced as many mutilations as years, and is multiplied into half a dozen tenements, yet the original taste and grandeur of its master are easily traced. The emblematical carvings are numerous, and in high perfection. In the last century this was the residence of Sir Simon Degge, the celebrated antiquary."

In the Bag lane is the house and lace factory of Mr. Johnson, who, since his residence in the borough, has taken a very active part in all public business connected with it, and by his interference has in some degree checked the extravagant expenditure of which the inhabitants complained.

In the Green lane are several good houses, occupied by the Rev. John Latham, Mr. Walton, druggist, Mr. Moore, artist, Mr. Boden, &c.

The Normanton terrace consists of several houses, occupied by the respectable families of Wilson, Humphreys, Walters, Wallis, Ross, &c.

Wilnot-street is occupied principally by genteel families.

The Darwin terrace consists of nine houses, occupied by the respectable families of Glover, Woodhead, Bacon, Keetley, Sowter, &c.

In the Tenant-street is the house of Miss Clay, late the residence of Henry Richardson, esq.

In the Irongate is the house of Mr. Alderman Drewry. This family came out of Lincolnshire, and settled in Derby rather more than a century ago, where they have ever since carried on the business of booksellers and printers. It is now upwards of a century since they commenced publishing a county paper, under the title of the *Mercury*. This was the only local source of information published in the county for more than three-fourths of a century, with the exception of some unsuccessful attempts to establish one in opposition. John Drewry, sen. esq. served the office of chief magistrate for the borough in 1806, 1814, and 1823. This gentleman has had three wives. He first married Miss Rowland, sister to the late Samuel Rowland, esq. who died in child-bed; secondly, to Miss Harrison, who died a few weeks after marriage; and, thirdly, to Miss Swettenham, by whom he has issue, John Drewry, jun. esq. an alderman of the borough, James, of Burton on Trent, attorney at law, Edward, a surgeon, and two daughters, Ann and Emma.

In St. Alkmund's church-yard is the vicarage house, the house of Mr. Bainbrigge, and the house of Mr. Hill, sen. a gentleman much respected. His only son, John Hill, jun. is an eminent surgeon, and one of the Brothers of the Corporation.

In Amen Alley stands the house of Mr. Alderman Chatterton. This gentleman, an eminent plumber and glazier, was adjutant of the Derby local militia until it was disbanded. In this regiment he obtained the respect of the men under his command, and the credit of being a skilful officer. In the high office of chief magistrate of the borough he has obtained the confidence and respect of the inhabitants. He married Miss Fletcher, by whom he has issue one son, John Chatterton, jun. and five daughters, viz. Eliza, married Mr. Scott, of Birmingham; Mary, married Mr. Green, of Birmingham; Emma, married Mr. Dorrington, of Birmingham; Penelope, married Mr. Borough, surgeon, of Derby, and Jane.

In St. Michael's church-yard is the house of Mr. Alderman Haden. This gentleman has practised in Derby as a surgeon many years. In 1811 and 1819 he served the office of chief magistrate of the borough. He married Miss Wallis, by whom he had issue five sons, viz. Charles, a surgeon, in London, died in 1824; Henry, a surgeon in Derby, a gentleman much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance, died in October, 1831; Richard, twenty-one years in the merchant service, now a wine-merchant in Derby; Frederic, died at Berbice, and the Rev. Clarke; and five daughters, viz. Sarah, married James Oakes, of the Riddings, in the county of Derby, esq.; Anne, married Mr. Boott, of Lowell, in America; Harriet, married Mr. Frederic Le Mann, of London; Eliza and Mary.

In the Market-place are the houses of Mr. George Cox, wine-merchant, Mr. Sandars, grocer, Mr. Wright, cheesefactor, Mr. Barnet, upholsterer, Mr. Hacket, draper, Mr. Darby, woollen draper, &c.

In the Corn-market and Rotton-row is the bank of Messrs. Smith, the houses of Mr. James and Mr. Thomas Storer, the handsome pile of building, belonging to Mr. Turner, draper, the houses of Mr. Tabberer, wine-merchant, Mr. Moseley, carver and gilder, Mr. Sale, draper, the King's Head Inn, the Auction mart of Mr. Brearey, &c.

On St. Peter's bridge are the houses of Mr. Fritche and Mr. Cooper. The latter gentleman carried on an extensive business in manufacturing watches, by which he accumulated a fortune, and has now retired.

Four other families of the name of Cooper reside in Derby, all sons of the late Mr. Cooper, builder, who

settled in Derby about sixty years ago. Mr. Joseph Cooper, his eldest son, continues the business. He was captain in the local militia, is an eminent surveyor, and one of the commissioners in the Court of Request. Mr. Thomas Cooper is a skilful builder. He built St. John's church, in Derby, the new church at the Ridings, and the martello towers at the county prison. Mr. John Cooper is an excellent accountant; and Mr. William Cooper is a plumber and glazier.

The family of Eaton was for several generations woolcombers and dyers, and lived in the Bridge-gate. In 1745, Mr. Alderman Eaton constantly attended on the Duke of Perth, during the time the Pretender's army was in Derby. His son, Alderman Thomas Eaton, served the office of mayor of the borough in 1771. This gentleman had four sons, viz. Thomas, hosier, &c. who lived in the Bridge-gate, William, keeper of the county jail, Richard, hosier, &c. in partnership with his brother Thomas, and Robert Eaton, of York, gentleman. Thomas, Richard and Robert died without issue. William Eaton married, and had three sons, viz. Thomas Eaton, an eminent surgeon, who died in 1832, leaving issue two daughters. William Eaton, who for a short time was keeper of the county jail; and Richard Eaton, who, on the death of William, succeeded him, and continued governor of the county jail till 1832. This gentleman is married, and has eight sons and daughters. He is now residing at Ashover.

In Osmaston-street is the residence of Mr. Edward Simpson, jeweller, where he and his father, the late Mr. Robert Simpson, carried on that business many years. The late Mr. Simpson left issue three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, the Rev. Robert Simpson, A. M. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. is a distinguished scholar and preacher. He was some time curate of St. Peter's, and afterwards minister of St. George's church, Derby, where he was much respected by the parishioners, as he spent nearly the whole of his time in instructing the young, and establishing Infant, National and Sunday schools, for their benefit. In 1826, he published the History of Derby, in 2 vols. octavo. He also made considerable collections towards a History of the County: for the loan of the latter, the Author of this Work embraces this opportunity of acknowledging the favour. He is now curate of Mary Magdalen church, Newark, where his usefulness is highly and justly appreciated. The Rev. John Simpson, the second son, is rector of Alstonefield, in the county of Stafford. Edward, the youngest son, continues his father's business.

Miscellaneous occurrences in Derby.

We have already given those incidents connected with public affairs that we find recorded as having taken place in this town or its neighbourhood, but as there are some others of a nature not calculated for our general narrative, derived from registers, newspapers and other sources, the reader will not be displeased to meet with them in this place.

- A. C.
55. Derby supposed to have been a place of consequence previous to the Roman invasion.
- A. D.
400. Derby was a place of importance under the Saxon dynasty.
874. Derby given by the Danes to Ceonwulf.
Derby constituted the metropolis of the county by Alfred. Halfdene's forces wintered here.
880. Alfred settled a colony of Danes at Derby, after their defeat.
918. During the long and bloody contest between the Danes and the Saxons, Derby frequently changed its master. The Danes chiefly inhabited the North of England; and the Saxons the South. They approached each other through Derby, as the medium, which often felt the horrors of robbery and butchery. The dread of their cruelties continued upon the mind for ages; nay, it was not totally worn off even so late as my infancy; the elder child, already frightened, informed the younger, "that the Danes would arrive, enter every house, and murder all the people."
Alfred the Great left several children. His son, called Edward the Elder, mounted the throne in 900. A daughter, named *Ethelfleda*, married *Ethelred*, Earl of Mercia. Their residence was *Tamworth* castle. She was said to have undergone so much danger and pain in child-birth, that she made a vow to renounce the embraces of her husband, and devote herself to arms; which perhaps was true; for she was a masculine character, better adapted to reduce than augment the race. This is certain: she never contradicted herself by bringing a second child; and though her husband died about the year 908, she never took another to publish a broken vow. She was firmly attached to her brother Edward, who was at war with the Danes from 910 to 922. While they were in possession of Derby in 918, she saw an opening to revenge her brother's wrongs and her own. Having mustered a body of English forces, she privately marched into Derby, at the passage now *St. Mary's* bridge, attacked the enemy by surprise, and totally routed them. This battle, no doubt, was fought in the streets; and the retiring army were driven to the castle, which was quickly taken, and most of the enemy put to the sword. The Danes, though in confusion, must have fought bravely, as *Ethelfleda* lost many of her people, and four of her principal officers, whom she much regarded, not as men, but as heroes. (*Hutton.*)
930. The Danes again in possession. Recovered, with four other towns, by king Edmund.
1040. The town had a charter from Edward the Confessor. Two hundred and forty-three resident burgesses in Derby.
1066. England invaded by the Duke of Normandy. Derby drained of its inhabitants in the war, most of whom fell in the battle of *Hastings*.
The property of the Earl of Mercia confiscated, and the town given with a considerable rent-rol to William Peverel, a Norman captain, the illegitimate son of the Conqueror.—The privileges augmented by a new charter.
Only 140 burgesses, of whom 40 were minors.
1100. Constituted by charter a corporate town.
Fee-farm of Derby granted by Henry I. to *Ranulph Gernon*, Earl of Chester.
1137. Monastery of *St. Helen* founded.
1154. The charter altered and improved.
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1160. *St. Leonard* and *St. Mary de Pratis* founded.—The town of *Nottingham* burnt to ashes.
1189. The charter renewed and enlarged.
1199. The corporation and burgesses sued in the exchequer for 60 marks, £1980. for rent.
King John granted *William Ferrers* the third penny.
1202. Burgesses of Derby returned debtors to the king 60 marks for the confirmation of their liberties.
1204. Burgesses of Derby returned debtors to the king, 60 marks and two palfreys, for the privilege of holding the town at the usual fee-farm rent, with an increase of £10. and for having such a charter as *Nottingham*.
1216. The corporation obtained the power of not permitting a Jew to reside within the precincts of the borough.
1217. King John visited Derby.
1218. Fee-farm of Derby granted to the Duchy of Lancaster.
1225. A quinziesme was collected.
1256. Burgesses paid a fine of 70 marks for a charter allowing them to return writs, choose a coroner, &c.
1257. Burgesses paid 10 marks for privilege of expelling all Jews from the town.
1290. Pavage granted to the town.
1292. Convent of *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars* founded.
1302. Act for paving the town obtained.
1307. A writ issued out of the exchequer to levy on the inhabitants of Derby £106. 17s. to the king's use.
1309. Pavage granted.
1322. *Robert de Holand*, engaged on the part of *Thomas*, Earl of Lancaster, against *Edward II.* surrendered himself to the king at Derby, and was sent prisoner to *Dover* castle.
1323. *Edward II.* at Derby, with his army, before the battle of *Boroughbridge*.
1326. A pontage granted for repairs of the bridge at Derby.
1327. Charter granted by *Henry I.* and confirmed by *Henry II.* renewed and confirmed by *Edward III.*
1329. A pontage granted for repairing the bridge.
1330. Another pontage granted for the same.
Burgesses summoned by quo warranto.
1341. Sheriff of Derby and *Nottingham* commanded to procure 200 white bows and 500 arrows, for the use of the king in the French wars.
1377. In Derby were 1076 lay persons, upwards of 14 years of age, exclusive of paupers.
Various privileges granted to the burgesses by *Richard II.*
1384. A pavage granted to the men of Derby.
1422. *Henry VI.* granted various privileges to the burgesses.
1460. *Edward IV.* confirmed all their liberties granted by *Henry VI.*
1483. *Richard III.* granted burgesses power to choose a bailiff, have a jail, &c.
1514. *Sir William Milnes*, the sheriff, was obliged to hold his assize and county courts at the market-cross.
1534. Two gallows were erected for hanging condemned prisoners on.
1535. The first dissolution of abbeys.
1539. The Earl of *Shrewsbury* ward to the town.
Much confusion respecting the justices sitting in the town hall.
1542. *Henry VIII.* gave fee-farm rent of Derby to the Dean and Chapter of *Burton*.
1545. *Mr. Griffin* being at *St. Peter's* church, would have taken *Mr. George Curzon* away, being a ward. The town bell was rung and resistance made.
1549. *Edward VI.* granted £16. out of fee-farm rent to *Sir Richard Morrison*.

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1554. Sir John Marriott, a priest, hung himself in one of the bell ropes of St. Alkmund's church. We are not told from what cause, but if Sir John was condemned to starve upon a benefice of £8. a year, no wonder he sought a reprieve in the belfrey.

Great controversy between Mr. Bailiffe and Humphrey Bentley for his land.

1555. Queen Mary granted several lands and tenements to the burgesses.

1556. "The first day of August, in the yeere above specified, suffered likewise at the towne of Darbie a certaine poor honest godlie woman: being blind from her birth, and unmarried, about the age of 22, named Joan Waste, of the parish of Allhallowes. Of them that sate upon this innocent woman's bloud, the chiefest was Rafe Baine, bishop of the diocesse, Doctour Draicot, his chancellour, Sir John Port, knight, Henrie Vernon, esq. Peter Finch, official of Darbie, with the assistance also of diuers others, Richard Warde and William Bainbridge, the same time being bailifs of the towne of Darbie, &c.: First, after the aboue named bishop, and Doctour Draicot had caused the said Joan Waste to bee apprehended in the towne of Darbie, suspecting her to bee guiltie of certaine heresies, she was diuers times priuile examined, as well in prison as out of prison, by Finch, the official aforesaid: after that brought to public examination before the bishop, at last was there burnt in Darbie, as is abouesaid. Touching whose life, bringing up and conuersation, somewhat more amply we minde to discourse, as by faithfull relation hath come to my handes:—

"First, this Joan Waste was the daughter of one William Waste, an honest poore man, and by his science a barber: who sometimes also used to make ropes.—His wife had the same Joan, and one other, at one birth, and she was borne blinde. And when she was about 12 or 14 yeeres olde, she learned to knit hosen and sleeues, and other things, which in time she could doe verrie well. Furthermore, as time serued, she would helpe her father to turne ropes, and doe such other things as she was able, and in no case would be idle. Thus continued she with her father and mother during their lives: after whose departure, then kept she with one Roger Waste, her brother, who in the time of K. Edward the Sixth, of blessed memorie, gave her selfe daylie to goe to the church to hear diuine service read in the vulgar tongue. And thus by hearing homilies and sermons, she became marvellously well affected to the religion then taught. So at length hauing by her labour gotten and saued so much money as would buy her a New Testament, she caused one to be prouided for her. And though she was of her selfe unlearned, and by reason of her blindness unable to reade, yet for the great desire she had to understand, and haue printed in her memorie the sayings of the holy Scriptures contained in the New Testament, she acquainted her selfe chieflie with one John Hurt, then prisoner in the common hall of Darbie, for debts.

"The same John Hurt being a sober grave man, of the age of threescore and tene yeares, by her earnest intreatie, and being prisoner, and manie times idle and without companie, did for his exercise daylie read unto her some one chapter of the New Testament; and if at any time he were otherwise occupied or letted through sickness, she would repair unto one John Pemerton, clerke of the parish church of All Saintes in the same towne of Darbie, or to some other person that could reade, and sometimes she would give a penie or two (as she might spare) to such persons as would not freele reade unto her, appointing unto them aforehand how manie chapters of the New Testament they should reade, or how often they should repeate one chapter upon a price.

"Moreover, in the said Joan Waste, this was notorious, that she being utterlie blinde, could notwith-

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standing, without a guide, go to any church within the said towne of Darbie, or to any other place or person, with whom she had any such exercise. By which exercise she so profited, that she was able not only to recite many chapters of the New Testament without booke, but also could aptly impugne, by diuers places of Scriptures, as well sinne, as such abuses in religion as then were too much in use in diuers and sundrie persons.

"As this godlie woman thus dailie increased in the knowledge of God's holy word, and no lesse in her life expressed the vertuous fruits and exercise of the same: not long after, through the fatal death of blessed K. Edward, followed the wofull ruine of religion in the raigne of Queen Marie, his sister. In which alteration, notwithstanding the generall backsliding of the greatest part and multitude of the whole realme into the old papisme again, yet this poor blinde woman continued in a constant conscience, proceeded still in her former exercise, both being zealous in that she had learned, and also refusing to communicate in religion with those which taught contrary doctrine to that she before had learned in king Edward's time, as is aboue declared.

"For the which she was called and conuented before the foresaid Bishop and Doctor Draicot, with diuers others called in to beare witness.

Articles ministered unto her.

"The Articles ministered to her and wherewith she was charged, were these:

"First, That she did holde the sacrament of the altar, to be but onlie a memorie or representation of Christe's bodie, and material bread and wine, but not his naturall bodie unless it were received, as that it ought not to be reserved from time to time over the altar, but immediatelie to be received, &c.

"Item, That she did holde, in receiving of the sacrament of the altar, she did not receive the same body that was borne of the virgine Mary, and suffered upon the crosse for our redemption, &c.

"Item, She did holde, that Christ at his last supper did not blesse the bread that he had then in his handes, but was blessed himself, and by the virtue of the wordes of consecration, the substance of the bread and wine is not conuerted and turned into the substance of the bodie and bloud of Christ.

"Item, She did graunt that she was of the parish of Alhallowes, in Darbie, &c.

"Item, That all and singular the premises are true and notorious by publicke report and fame, &c.

"Whereunto she answered, that she beleeyed therein so much as the holy Scriptures taught her and according to that she had heard preached unto her by diuers learned men: whereof some suffered imprisonment, and other some suffered death for the same doctrine. Amongst whom she named, beside other, D. Tailour, whom she said tooke it of his conscience, that that doctrine which he taught was true, and asked of them, if they would doe so in like case for their doctrine, which if they would not, she desired them, for God's sake, not to trouble her, being a blinde, poore, and unlearned woman, with any further talke, saying (by God's assistance) that she was ready to yeeld up her life in that faith, in such sort as they should appoint.

"And yet, notwithstanding, being prest by the said bishop and Doctor Draicot with many arguments of Christe's omnipotence, as, why was not Christ able as well to make the bread his bodie, as to turne water into wine, raise Lazarus from death, and such other like arguments: and many times being threatened with grieuous imprisonments, torments and death; the poore woman thus being, as it were, halfe astonished through their terrors and threats, and desirous (as it seems) to prolong her life, offered unto the bishop then present, that if he would, before that companie,

▪ From an old manuscript, among the papers of the late Mr. Richard Roe.

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take it upon his conscience, that the doctrine which he would have her to beleue concerning the sacrament, was true, and that he would at the dreadfull day of judgment answer for her therein (as the said Doct. Tailour in diuers of his sermons did offer) she would then further answer them.

"Whereunto the bishop answered he would, but D. Draicot, his chancellor, hearing that, saide; My Lord, you know not what you doe, you may in no case answer for an heretike. And immediatelie he asked the poore woman whether she would recant or no, and saide she should answer for her selfe. Unto whose sayings the bishop also reformed himselfe.

"The poore woman perceiuing this, answered againe, that if they refused to take of their conscience that it was true they would haue her to beleue, she would answer no further, but desired them to doe their pleasure, and so after certeine circumstances, they pronounced sentence against her, and deliuered her unto the bailiffs of the sayd towne of Darbie aforementioned, who, after they had kept her about a moneth or fīue weekes, at length, there came unto them a written *De heretico comburendo*: by vertue whereof they were appointed by the sayd bishop, to bring her to the parish church of All Saintes at a day appointed, where Doctour Draicot shoulde make a sermon.

"When the day and time was come that this innocent martyr should suffer, first cometh to the church D. Draicot, accompanied with diuers gentlemen, as M. Thom. Powthred, M. Henrie Vernon, M. Dethicke, of Newall, and diuers others. This done, and all things now in a readinesse, at last the poore blinde creature and seruant of God was brought and set before the pulpit, where the sayd Doctour being entered into his sermon, and there inueying against diuers matters which he called heresies, declared unto the people that that woman was condemned for denying the blessed sacrament of the altar to be the verie bodie and bloud of Christ realle and substantially, and was thereby cutt off from the bodie of the Catholic church, and sayde, that she was not onlie blinde of her bodilie eyes, but also blinde in the eyes of her soule. And he sayde that as her bodie should be presentlie consumed with material fire, so her soule should be burned in hell with everlasting fire, as soon as it should be separated from the bodie, and there to remaine world without end, and saide it was not lawfull for the people to pray for her: and so with manie terrible threats he made an end of his sermon, and commanded the bailiffs and those gentlemen to see her executed. And the sermon thus ended, after soone the blessed seruant of God was carried away from the sayd church to a place called the Windmill Pitt, nere unto the sayd towne, and holding the foresaid Roger Waste, her brother, by the hand, she prepared her selfe, and desired the people to pray with her, and sayde such prayers as she before had learned, and cried upon Christ to haue mercie upon her as long as life serued. In this weane season, the sayde Doct. Draicot went to his inn, for great sorrow of her death, and there layd him downe, and slept during all the time of her execution: and thus much of Joane Waste.

"Now, forasmuch as I am not ignorant (faithfull reader) that this and other stories more, set forth of the martyrs, shall not lacke carpers and markers enow, readie to seek all holes and corners how to defame the memorie of God's good saints, and to condemne these histories of lies and untruths, especiallie histories wherein they see their shameful actes and unchristian crueltie detected and brought to light: therefore, for better confirmation of this historie aboue written, and to stop the mouths of such momes, this shall be to admonish all and singular readers hereof, that the discourse of this poore blinde woman's life and death, in such sort as is aboue prefixed, hath been confessed to be very true, by diuers persons of worthy credite and yet liuing: and also hath been speciallie perused and examined by W. Bainbridge, before men-

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tioned, bailife then of Darbie: who as well of his owne knowledge, as by speciall enquiry and conference, by him made, with diuers others, hath certified us the same to be undoubted: besides the testimoniall of John Cadman, curate of the sayd towne, and of others also, upon whose honestie well known, and their report hearing nothing differing from such as were best acquainted with that matter, I have bene here the more bolde to commit this storie to posteritie for all good men to consider and to judge upon."

- 1556. A great dearth of corn.
- 1560. In this year much matter about Mr. Grouns, touching the death of Mr. Bradshaw's wife.
- 1572. The townsmen played Holofernes. The stage then exhibited none but religious subjects.
- 1576. In this year a great number of persons assembled by Sir John Zouch and Sir Thomas Stanhope would have fought, but were restrained by the burgesses and the ringing of the town's bell.
- 1585. Mary Queen of Scots lodged one night at Derby.
- 1586. The plague broke out in St. Peter's parish.
- 1587. A great flood. St. Mary's bridge was broken down, and the mills at the bottom of St. Michael's lane carried away by the force of the water.
- 1588. A great affray between Mr. Vernon and Mr. Langford's men, who were parted by the burgesses and the ringing of the town's bell.
- The Spanish invasion. Subscription raised to repel it. (*See List of Contributions in Appendix to vol. I.*)
- 1590. Edward Smith's corn was destroyed in the Siddals. Edward Smith was one of the corporation. The Siddals was burgess land, and he perhaps had bargained with his brethren for the place, which the freemen would not suffer him to possess.
- 1592. The great plague and mortality began in Derby, in All Saints' parish and in St. Alkmund's, at Martinmas and ended at Michaelmas following.
- 1593. The plague of pestilence by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God, stay'd past all expectac'on of man, for it rested upon assodayne at what tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'she: ther was not two houses together free from ytt, and yet the Lord bade his angel staye as in Davide's tyme: His name be blessed for ytt.
- In this year there was a great wind in Lent.
- 1595. Sir Thomas White gave £400. to the town.
- 1599. One Okey hanged in the town hall, but not known how.
- In this year also the four chamberlains was put out, also Mr. Jackson dismissed from the stewardship, and Mr. Baxter chosen in his place.
- 1601, January 2. St. Werburgh's steeple fell down. A great number of soldiers that came from Lincolnshire, to the number of two hundred, to go to Ireland, set upon the townspeople, going to their prayers (being Sabbath day) and were resisted by the bailiffs, burgesses, and ringing of the town's bell. A woman burnt to death in Windmill pit for poisoning her husband.
- 1602. In this year came the two standing cups with covers, price £23. 6s. 8d. to Mr. Bailiffs for ever, given by Mr. Walton: also he gave £100. to ten poor tradesmen for four years, interest free.
- 1603. In this year, near about vii weeks before Mich'as, did the burgesses begin to break open the commons.
- These common grounds were supposed by Mr. Hutton to lie between St. Alkmund's and Derwent, upon the banks of the Derwent.
- 1604. The burgesses continued their rebellion. Justices of Peace sent for to decide the matter. The burgesses indicted at the Assizes following, three or four committed to the common jail.
- Mr. Botham's gift of £100. came to the town.
- 1605. Mr. John Needham's cattle impounded for commoning in the Syddalls, by the burgesses.
- 1607. A great frost this year. A hotfortnight about James's tide. The witches of Bakewell were executed. Nor is it a wonder that innocence should suffer under that weak and witch-ridden monarch, James the First.
- The Duchess of Devonshire died about Candlemas, whose funeral was about Holy Thursday.

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1608. Mr. Walthal's gift of £100. came to the town. St. Werburgh's steeple finished.
In this year the boxes was made to hang at poor men's girdles, with chains, to beg withal.
1609. In this year was Roger Moore, one of the serjeants, slain most cruelly by one Henry Bennett, his mother and brother, which Henry was shortly after executed for it.
1610. This year a farryer was knocked in the head in the night, but nobody could tell how.
Great affray between the electioneering parties of Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Griesley, and a great controversy with the townsmen. The assizes was taken away and kept at Ashbourn, for ringing the town's bell, and p'ting them by the burgesses. It was Judge Foster's pleasure so to use the town. Mr. Thomas Burdett, of Foremark, was this year high sheriff.
Upon Mich as day, in the morning, fell a great snow, the like was not seen many years before.
This year, owing to a sudden rise of the brook, three prisoners confined in the jail were drowned.
Thomas Jackson's wife had three children at one birth, and all christened at the church.
1611. On March 7th, James I. granted the town a new charter, which confirms various privileges conferred upon the burgesses in former reigns, and invests the Corporation with several additional liberties, such as the bailiffs to be Justices of the Peace, &c.
May 14. There happened this year such a land flood from the brooke that in the memory of man the like was never seen.
There happened a great drought this year that peas were all got in six weeks before barley.
1614. A great snow, and after that a great drought which continued four months.
1616. This year began the suit between the town and the Duchy, &c. In this year died old Mr. Walker, and was carried to the church by his four sons, all Brethren of the Company of twenty-four for the borough. Also there happen'd a murder this year at Marton-lane, in the night, of one Jane Sheldon, supposed to be done by her brother. Also this year died Thomas Sutton, esq. and was buried soldier-like. Also Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was High Steward of the town, deceased, and his brother was chosen steward in his stead.
In this year great controversy about choosing the bailiffs. Mr. Francis Goodwyn absent, yet was chosen on Mich'mas-day, and sworn two days after, and proclaimed again. Also at a Common Hall, some two weeks after was chosen, Edward Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, High Steward of the towne.
1617. In this year the election was altered, and these two (bailiffs) maintained by the Company. There happened also a great fire at one Buxton's, in St. Peter's p'she. Also another fire at the currier's house in St. Mary's gate. The Cockpit upon Nuns' Green was made this year, paying a yearly rent unto the towne for it. Also Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury died, and the Earl of Pembroke chosen High Steward for the towne. The suit with the Duchy continued, &c.
1618. In this year the fire at Moore's house in Bag-lane happened.
1621. In this year Thomas Stringer killed his man.
1623. In this year Pymme killed Jeoffard.
1624. King James and prince Charles entered the town of Derby on their progress, and staid two nights.
1632. In this year the Steward was changed, Mr. Leeming went forth, and Mr. Knyveton came in.
1633. This year king Charles was expected at Derby, but was prevented by the Lord Gray from coming.
1634. In this year was the great snow, wherein four p'sons perished between Derby and Spondon.
This year king Charles I. sent his writ for ship money all over the kingdom.

For ships, by merchants manned, to guard the trade, Large sums were claimed in specie to be paid;

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And judges bribed, or bully'd to support
That tax as due by law in open court.

Derbyshire was to furnish one ship of 350 tons, 140 men, and charges £3500. Derby was ordered to provide £175. and Chesterfield £50.

1635. In this year king Charles was at Derby, when returning from Ripton, in Yorkshire, where he had been negotiating a treaty with the Scots. On this occasion the Corporation gave to the Earl of Newcastle, by whom he was attended, a fat ox, a veal, (calf) six fat sheep, and a purse of money, that he might keep hospitality in the town. They also presented the Prince Elector with twenty broad pieces.
1636. The spring was forward. The plague began, it was thought, in the Bag lane.
1637. King Charles I. granted the burgesses a new charter, under which the body corporate was made to consist of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, and fourteen capital burgesses. Henry Mellor was appointed the first mayor.
1642. King Charles I. went through Derby to Nottingham, and erected his standard there, August 12th.
When king Charles set up his standard at Nottingham, about twenty Derby men marched there and entered his service.
In August, king Charles marched through Derby with his army. It is said that on this occasion his majesty borrowed £300. of the corporation, and all the small arms they could furnish, both of which he promised to return at the end of the war, but never had the power to do either.
Henry Wandell, mayor, who when he should have gone forth the Mich'as following, the fraternity of the town could not agree in the election (of a new one) and so he was constrained to serve the next year also. In his mayoralty, in November, came Sir John Gell to the town, and garrisoned it, and kept the main guard at the town hall.
1643. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary forces, came to Derby, and stayed here three days.
1645. The plague was in Derby, and the assizes kept in Fryer's close.
Richard Cockrum was executed at the gallows on Nuns' green, for killing — Mills, a servant at the Angel. The town was disgarrisoned by order of Parliament.
1647. A regiment of troopers, in the Parliament's service, marching over St. Mary's bridge, in their way to Nottingham, observed a girl of fifteen, a few yards below the bridge, lading water into her pail while standing upon a *bating-lag* (beating-log, upon which the dyer stands to beat his cloth); some soldierly jokes ensued, when one of them dismounted, and cast a large stone, with a design to splash her; but not being versed in directing a stone so well as a bullet, he missed the water, and broke her head. Alarmed at this unexpected result of his rude attack, he hastened to the front of the regiment to avoid the consequence: thus the man, who had boldly faced an enemy in the field, fled with fear from an helpless female. Nothing disarms like offered injuries. She instantly, with cries and tears, left her pail, went home, where her mother was frightened to behold her covered with a stream of blood. The unknown consequences of this adventure hung upon the trooper's mind: he rode in the regiment eleven years after. When discharged, the world being all before him where to choose, he fixed at Derby, followed his occupation, courted and married a young woman. In the course of their conversations, he proved to be the very man who cast the stone, and she the woman with the broken head. They lived in Bridge-gate, and in harmony, about thirty years: during that period they produced ten children, the eldest of whom was my grandfather. His sword, in my possession, was drawn for liberty at Marston-moor, under the Earl of Manchester; at Naseby, under Fairfax; and at Worcester, under Cromwell; and was carried

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in pursuit of the unfortunate Charles to Boscobel.
(*Hutton.*)

1650. Caddows houses burnt at the top of Bridge-gate.

1652. Persons married by Justices of the Peace.

1659. A rising in Derby, in favour of Charles the Second. *Hutton* says, an insurrection was raised against the government of one of the best of men, Richard Cromwell, who cheerfully gave up, without blood, what he had no right to keep.

1660. A new mace was bought, and the two old ones that were carried before the bailiffs laid aside and disposed of.

1661. River Derwent so dry that people could pass over its bed dry shod.

The hall was regulated, and Mr. Degge (*Sir Simon*) chosen recorder.

1662, 11th November. A dreadful hurricane in Derby that blew up trees by the roots, a pillar or pinnacle off St. Werburgh's steeple, and untiled the town's hall and many houses in the market-place, and Full-street, and on the south side of Allhallows church-yard, but no hurt above that church, not a tile, scarce a straw stirred off any house.

Edward Smith's wife drowned herself at St. James's bridge: a young child in her arms was carried down the stream to a sand-bed, against Alderman Spate-man's door; where, recovering breath, it cried, was taken up, and saved.

1665. Derby again visited with the plague at the same time in which London fell under that severe calamity. The town was forsaken; the farmers declined the market-place; and grass grew upon that spot which had furnished the supports of life. To prevent a famine, the inhabitants erected at the top of Nuns'-green, one or two hundred yards from the buildings, now Friargate, what bore the name of Headless-cross, consisting of about four quadrangular steps, covered in the centre with one large stone; the whole nearly five feet high; I knew it in perfection. Hither the market-people, having their mouths primed with tobacco as a preservative, brought their provisions, stood at a distance from their property, and at a greater from the towns-people, with whom they were to traffic. The buyer was not suffered to touch any of the articles before purchase; but when the agreement was finished, he took the goods, and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar, set for that purpose. A confidence, raised by necessity, took place between buyer and seller, which never existed before nor since; the first could not examine the value of his purchase, nor the second that of his money. Such were the precautions taken by our forefathers against one of the most dreadful enemies of man. A small part of this cross is yet visible, joining the prison. It was observed, that this cruel affliction never attempted the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoemaker. (*Hutton.*)

A woman was pressed to death in the county hall as a mute.

1673. A great flood upon the Markeaton brook, carried away the hay, filled the cellars as high as the Angel (Rotton-row) and broke down three of the ten bridges. St. James's bridge was landed at the Sun in St. Peter's parish.

1674. The apprentices and others assembled, pulled down, and burnt the fences of Henry Mellor's intakes, in Littlefield and Castle-field. Some of the rioters were imprisoned, tried, and fined six-and-eight-pence each.

1675. A quarrel between Henry Mellor and the Corporation caused about forty law-suits relative to the above inclosure.

A fire at Northampton destroyed most of the town. The inhabitants of Derby, out of compassion, sent them one hundred and fifty pounds; and Mr. Grey, their town-clerk, twenty.

1676. We sometimes behold that singularity of character which joyfully steps out of the beaten track for the sake of being ridiculous: thus the barber, to excite attention, exhibited in his window green, blue and yellow wigs; and thus Noah Bullock, enraptured with his name, that of the first navigator, and the founder of the

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largest family upon record, having three sons, named them after those of his predecessor, Shem, Ham, and Japheth: and to complete the farce, being a man of property, built an ark, and launched it upon the Derwent, above St. Mary's bridge; whether a Bullock graced the stern, history is silent. Here Noah and his sons enjoyed their abode, and the world their laugh. But nothing is more common than for people to deceive each other. The world acts under a mask. If they publicly ridiculed him, he privately laughed at them: for it afterwards appeared, he had more sense than honesty; and more craft than either; for this disguise and retreat were to be a security to coin money. He knew justice could not easily overtake him; and if it should, the deep was ready to hide his crimes and utensils. *Sir Simon Degge*, an active magistrate, who resided at Babington hall, was informed of Noah's proceedings, whom he personally knew: the knight sent for him, and told him, "he had taken up a new occupation, and desired to see a specimen of his work." Noah hesitated. The magistrate promised that no evil should ensue, provided he relinquished the trade. He then pulled out a sixpence, and told *Sir Simon*, "He could make as good work as that." The knight smiled; Noah withdrew, broke up his ark, and escaped the halter. (*Hutton.*)

1675. A dreadful fire in the Irongate.

1676. A very dry summer and a hard long frost.

1680. The town charter surrendered and a new one obtained.

1683. A severe frost began in the early part of September, 1682, and lasted till the 5th of February, 1683, when the ice broke down the Trent bridge at Nottingham. This bridge, according to Deering, was first built one hundred years before the Conquest.

1688. The Earl of Devonshire arrived with five hundred men, invited the gentlemen of the town to dinner, declared for the Prince of Orange, and read the prince's declaration; but, however well they might wish the interest, they refused to join.

A detachment of the prince's troops afterwards entering, the mayor, John Cheshire, durst not billet them, perhaps through sentiment more than fear: however, a spirited constable, of the name of Cook, sent them into quarters.

1698. Great flood, part of St. Werburgh's church fell down.

1705. This year furnishes the annalist with as dreadful an instance of human depravity, and the want of parental and brotherly affection, as ever has been recorded. About the reign of Oliver Cromwell, or the beginning of that of Charles II. a whole family of the name of Crosland were tried at Derby assizes, and condemned for horse stealing. As the offence was capital, the Bench, after sentence, entertained the cruel whim of extending mercy to one of the criminals; but upon this barbarous condition, that the pardoned man should hang the other two. When power wantons in cruelty it becomes detestable and gives greater offence than even the culprits. The offer was made to the father, being the senior. As distress is the season for reflection, he replied with meekness, 'was it ever known that a father hanged his children? How can I take away those lives, which I have given, have cherished, and which of all things are the most dear?' He bowed, declined the offer, and gave up his life. Barbarous Judges! I am sorry I cannot transmit their names to posterity. This noble reply ought to have pleaded his pardon. The offer was then made to the eldest son, who, trembling, answered, 'Though life is the most valuable of all possessions, yet even that may be purchased too dear. I cannot consent to preserve my existence by taking away his who gave it; nor could I face the world, nor even myself, should I be left the only branch of that family which I had destroyed.' Love, tenderness, compassion, and all the appendages of honour must have associated in returning this answer. The proposition was then of course made to the younger, John, who accepted it with an avidity, that seemed to tell the court, he would hang half the creation, and even his judges, rather

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than be a sufferer himself. He performed the fatal work without remorse upon his father and brother, and acquitted himself with such dexterity, that he was appointed to the office of hangman in Derby, and two or three neighbouring counties, and continued it to extreme old age. So void of feeling for distress, he rejoiced at a murder because it brought the prospect of a guinea. Perhaps he was the only man in court who could hear with pleasure the sentence of death. The bodies of the executed were his perquisites: signs of life have been known to return after execution, in which case he prevented the growing existence by violence. (*Hutton.*)

1712, February 9. The hall (of Leicester) ordered George Bent to sue the mayor of Derby, and such as were concerned in taking his heifer on pretence of toll for cattle passing through the said borough; and the charge of the suit to be paid by the chamberlains.

1714, July 12. The hall (of Leicester) ordered that Mr. John Ludham be paid thirty shillings by the chamberlains, for two pigs of lead taken from his father, by the town of Derby for toll.

1715. There were frequent riots in favour of the abdicated house of Stuart. Personal insults and broken windows were the result. This wildfire was fed with combustibles from the pulpit: that spot, which ought to have corrected the errors of man, brought them into action. Sturges, of All Saints, prayed publicly for king James; but after a moment's reflection, "I mean king George." The congregation became tumultuous; the military gentlemen drew their swords, and ordered him out of the pulpit, into which he never returned. He pleaded a slip of the tongue; but if he had dipped into the New Testament, he might have sheltered himself under a better excuse, for we are there commanded "to pray for our enemies." Harris, of St. Peter's, was repeatedly called to order by the powerful voice of the magistrates. Cantril, of St. Alkmund's, drank the Pretender's health upon his knees; and the thirtieth of January became the most holy day in the year. But the wiser Lockett, of St. Michael's, rather chose to amuse himself with mowing his grass-plot, than meddling with politics.

1727. A weekly paper, under the title of "The British Spy, or Derby Postman," was published by Mr. S. Hodgkinson, which was discontinued before Mr. Drewry commenced. Several of the first papers, under this title, are now, 1833, in the possession of Mr. Robert Ward, Full-street, Derby.

1732, March 23. The first paper, under the title of "The Derby Mercury," was issued by Mr. Samuel Drewry, Market-place, Derby.

March 29. John Hewit and Rosamond Ollerenshaw were executed for poisoning Hannah Hewit, the wife of John Hewit. They confessed their guilt soon after condemnation. The Rev. Mr. Lockett preached to the prisoners on the 27th instant, from *Matthew* xxiv. 44. They were both executed in their shrouds, which added to the awfulness of the sight.

Mr. Hutton gives the following account: "John Hewit was a butcher, about thirty, of a moderately fair character, had been married about seven years, was blessed with one daughter, and resided in Step-ping-lane; but he wanting that regard for his wife which is requisite for happiness, and she that prudence necessary to secure his affection, they lived upon ill terms. The same conduct which at first diminishes love, will in time annihilate it. This was the case with our unhappy couple. He treated her with neglect, with violence, and a diminution of sustenance; and she sought relief in intoxication.

"Eleanor Beare was a handsome woman, about the same age, with an education superior to her rank, and was mistress of that persuasive eloquence which insensibly wins over the hearer to her own side. She kept a paltry public-house, the White Horse, nearly opposite the present jail, in the neighbourhood of Hewit. But though she had the cipher of a husband, Ebenezer Beare, yet, as he bore no weight in the

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family, he was never mentioned: neither had he any more influence over her than a mouse over a cat; so that the residence always went by the name of Mrs. Beare's. She was remarkably expert at procuring qualifications for the men; an exit for those women who were troublesome wives; and abortion for those who were not.

"With this singular couple, of opposite character, lived an harmless girl, Rosamond Ollerenshaw, who, under such an accomplished tutress, could not be long either ignorant or innocent.

"Hewit and his wife frequented this house separately, while Mrs. Beare appeared the friend of both. He was pitied, as groaning under the burden of a hated wife; and she, as starving under a tyrannical husband. A criminal connexion was supposed, and perhaps with truth, to have taken place between him and both mistress and maid. This mistress being a wife, could have no future expectations of John; but the maid had; however, it was determined between the parties, that Mrs. Hewit must quit the world. Her famished condition exciting the supposed tenderness of Mrs. Beare, she invited her to eat some pancakes; these were mixed by the mistress, but fried and served up by the maid; and in them was infused a quantity of arsenic, that in three hours operated in death. This happened on Saturday. The surgeons opened the body; suspicion fell where it ought; the town was in a tumult; and all the parties were committed on Sunday night.

"It is probable Hewit had an affection for Rosamond; for at their trial, when he found he could not be saved himself, he endeavoured to save her: the judge having asked her whether Mrs. Beare was privy to the poison, or ordered her to administer it; John trod upon her toe, that she might tell the truth and save herself; but she unfortunately mistook the hint for its reverse, and answered 'no,' by which she saved the life of her mistress, and lost her own. While the two criminals, under sentence, attended divine service at St. Peter's, John rendered her every civility. Heavily ironed, and half dead with the apprehension of her approaching fate, she could scarcely rise from her knees, when he took her round the waist in the face of a crowded church, and tenderly raised her. They walked to the place of execution, he in a suit of dark grey with black cuffs and trimmings; she in a drab gown, and hat which nearly covered her face. I think she hung upon his arm. At the end of their dreadful journey, they both stripped, and appeared in their shrouds. She, unable to stand, rested upon the halter, after being tied up, and expired before the cart moved. He was pitied; but she lamented.

"Though Mrs. Beare was acquitted, the world were well convinced she was the wicked authoress of that mischief, by which three people had recently lost their lives: they were therefore solicitous to take hers. For this purpose, several indictments were preferred against her, at the next assizes: one, for entering into a treaty with a young fellow to take away his wife, and furnish him with a better; but he had the prudence to communicate it to the unsuspecting victim, which defeated the scheme. Another, for receiving five guineas from a lady at Nottingham, to procure abortion. A third, for destroying the fœtus by the insertion of an instrument resembling an iron skewer. But though these were crimes of an atrocious nature, and sufficiently blackened by the counsel, yet, being unknown to the law, except by the vague name of misdemeanors, it had not provided an adequate punishment. This wholesale dealer in human destruction was only sentenced to stand two market-days in the pillory, and sustain three years imprisonment. I saw, her, August 18, 1732, with an easy air ascend the hated machine, which overlooked an enraged multitude. All the apples, eggs, and turnips, that could be bought, begged, or stolen, were directed at her devoted head. The stagnant kennels were robbed of their contents, and became the cleanest part of the street. The pil-

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lory, being out of repair, was unable to hold a woman in her prime, whose powers were augmented by necessity: she released herself; and, jumping among the crowd, with a resolution and agility of an amazon, ran down the Morledge, being pelted all the way: new kennels produced new ammunition; and she appeared a moving heap of filth. With difficulty they remounted her; and I saw the exasperated brother of the unfortunate Rosamond pull her with violence into the pillory by the hair. An human being in distress excites commiseration, whatever is the cause. Her punishment exceeded death. By the time they had fixed her, the hour expired, and she was carried to prison, an object which none cared to touch.

"The next Friday she appeared again, not as a young woman, but an old one, ill, swelled, and decrepid; she seemed to have advanced thirty years in one week. The keeper suspecting some finesse from the bulk of her head, took off ten or twelve coverings, among which was a pewter plate, fitted to the head, as a guard against the future storm. He tossed it among the crowd, and left no covering but the hair. The pillory being made stronger, and herself being weaker, she was fixed for the hour; where she received the severe peltings of the mob; and they, her groans and her prayers.—She afterwards sustained the three years imprisonment, recovered her health, her spirits, and her beauty; and at her enlargement was preceded by a band of music. She died in the meridian of life."

Prices of corn—wheat 19s. to 23s. 6d. barley 14s. to 17s. 6d. oats 9s. to 14s. 6d. beans 16s. to 23s. malt 17s. to 21s. per quarter. Hops £6. 10s. to £7. 15s.

1732, June 1. On Saturday last came to this town George Thomsin, chief of the Maronites, in Syria, with a petition, setting forth that his father, the king of the Maronites, was taken captive by the Turks, upon pretence of his not paying his tribute, amounting to 50,000 crowns, and that being unable to raise the said sum, was obliged to desire the assistance of all good christian people. He hath been well received by the courts of France, Flanders, Holland and England, and brought with him a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, which being shewn to the Mayor of this borough, he deputed some proper persons to attend him to the chief gentlemen's houses in the town. He staid here till Tuesday morning, and then set forward for Chesterfield.

June 1. The Virgin's Inn, Derby, was robbed. The thief took away a drawer, and robbed a gentleman who lodged in the house of a gold watch, seven guineas, some silver, several shirts, &c. The thief was apprehended the same night at an alehouse on Tapton moor, and the next day lodged safely in the county jail.

August 17. John Wainwright and John Blasedale were tried at the county assizes for the murder of Samuel Dobbs, a framework-knitter of Alfreton, and acquitted. Ellen Beare, for a misdemeanor in endeavouring to persuade N. Wilson to poison his wife, and giving him poison for that purpose, was found guilty. She was also tried on another serious charge. She was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory and to suffer close imprisonment for three years. The thief who stole the drawer at the Virgin's Inn pleaded guilty of the charge of robbing Captain Woolley, and was sentenced to transportation. These were the only prisoners.

October 13. Mr. Joseph Frost set out from the Derby market-place and rode to Ashbourn market-place in 55 minutes and a half, having laid a wager that he could ride it in the space of one hour.

October 28. The famous Gillinoe, the Frenchman, flew down a rope from the top of All Saints' church steeple to St. Michael's church, in Derby, which was a distance of 150 yards upon the base. He performed the same (though in a very high wind) with great dexterity; after which he went up the rope again, acting the tailor, shoemaker, &c. and showing several diverting

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postures, and then returned with great swiftness, sounding a trumpet and firing a pistol, to the great surprise and no less satisfaction of the spectators who were very numerous. The following day, being Friday, about two in the afternoon, for the diversion and entertainment of the country, and others who had not witnessed this famous artist's performance, he designs to fly down twice and up once, and will divert the spectators with beating a drum as he goes up and flourishing of colours.

Mr. Hutton, who witnessed this exploit, gives the following account:

"There are characters who had rather amuse the world, at the hazard of their lives, for a slender and precarious pittance, than follow an honest calling for an easy subsistence. A small figure of a man, seemingly composed of spirit and gristle, appeared in October, to entertain the town by sliding down a rope. One end of this was to be fixed at the top of All Saints' steeple: and the other at the bottom of St. Michael's; an horizontal distance of 150 yards, which formed an inclined plane extremely steep. A breast-plate of wood, with a groove to fit the rope, and his own equilibrium, were to be his security, while sliding down upon his belly, with his arms and legs extended. He could not be more than six or seven seconds in this airy journey, in which he fired a pistol and blew a trumpet. The velocity with which he flew raised a fire by friction, and a bold stream of smoke followed him. He performed this wonderful exploit three successive days, in each of which he descended twice, and marched up once; the latter took him more than an hour, in which he exhibited many surprising achievements, as sitting unconcerned with his arms folded, lying across the rope upon his back, then his belly, his hams, blowing the trumpet, swinging round, hanging by the chin, the hand, the heels, the toe, &c. The rope being too long for art to tighten, he might be said to have danced upon the slack. Though he succeeded at Derby, yet, in exhibiting soon after at Shrewsbury, he fell, and lost his life.

"Feats of activity are sure to catch the younger part of the world. No amusement was seen but the rope; walls, posts, trees, and houses, were mounted for the pleasure of flying down: if a straggling scaffold pole could be found, it was reared for the convenience of flying; nay, even cats, dogs, and things inanimate, were applied, in a double sense, to the rope.

"This flying rage was not cured till August, 1734, when another diminutive figure appeared, much older than the first: his coat was in deshabille; no waistcoat; his shirt and his shoes the worse for wear; his hat, worth three-pence, exclusive of the band, which was packthread, bleached white by the weather; and a black string supplied the place of buttons to his waistband. He wisely considered, if his performances did not exceed the other's, he might as well stay at home, if he had one. His rope, therefore, from the same steeple extended to the bottom of St. Mary's-gate, more than twice the former length. He was to draw a wheel-barrow after him, in which was a boy of thirteen. After this surprising performance, an ass was to fly down, armed as before, with a breast-plate, and at each foot a lump of lead about half a hundred. The man, the barrow, and its contents, arrived safe at the end of their journey; when the vast multitude turned their eyes towards the ass, which had been braying several days at the top of the steeple for food: but, like many a lofty courtier for a place, brayed in vain: the slackness of the rope, and the great weight of the animal and his apparatus, made it seem, at setting off, as if he were falling perpendicular. The appearance was tremendous! About twenty yards before he reached the gates of the county-hall the rope broke: from the velocity acquired by the descent he bore down all before him. A whole multitude was overwhelmed; nothing was heard but dreadful cries; nor seen, but confusion. Legs and arms went to destruction. In this dire calamity, the ass, which maim-

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ed others, was unhurt himself, having a pavement of soft bodies to roll over. No lives were lost. As the rope broke near the top, it brought down both chimneys and people at the other end of the street.—This dreadful catastrophe put a period to the art of flying. It prevented the operator from making the intended collection; and he sneaked out of Derby as poor as he sneaked in."

1733, April 5. On Sunday last a dragoon, quartered at Uttoxeter, who was married but the day before at Duffield, cut his throat on the road on his return to Uttoxeter, with his wife and another person. He was taken to a neighbouring house, where all means to save his life failed.

April 19. The dealers in tobacco caused all the bells, in each of the churches at Derby, to be rung on the arrival of the news of the duty on that article being taken off. In the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other tokens of joy.

July. At the Assizes the following address of thanks, of the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart.; Godfrey Clarke, esq.; the Right Hon. Lord James Cavendish, and the Hon. Charles Stanhope, representatives in parliament for the county and town of Derby, was most humbly presented.

"Gents. We the High Sheriff and Grand Jury for the County of Derby, beg leave to take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere and hearty thanks for your unwearied and steady application in behalf of ourselves, and the rest of our fellow subjects, when our liberties and properties were of late so remarkably attacked.

"Gents. It shall ever be our study, upon all occasions, to acknowledge the obligation we lie under to you, and to assure you with what zeal and esteem we desire to be accounted,

"Honoured Gents.

"Your most obliged,

"Humble Servants, &c."

*Signed by the High Sheriff and
Gents. of the Grand Jury.*

July 26. Derby races on Sinfen moor. The plates, match, &c. are as follows: On Monday, August 13th, a match between Colonel Gerey's grey mare, Cassandra, and Mr. Philip Barnes's black mare, Moll Hackabout, for one hundred guineas aside, one heat, eight miles, to carry twelve stone. The same day, five pounds in money, for horses, &c. heats, four miles. Wednesday, August 15th, on Foldbrook course, within a mile of Derby, a plate of £5. value for ponies, heats, two miles. Thursday, August 16th, on the said course, a purse of ten guineas, given by the Duke of Devonshire, for hunters, heats, four miles. A ball at the Assembly-room on Monday night, and another at the Virgin's Inn on Tuesday night.

August 16. On Monday last the great match of one hundred guineas aside, between Colonel Gerey's mare and Mr. Barnes's mare, was run for on Sinfen moor, one heat, eight miles, which was won by the latter. There was very good sport, and the concourse of people was very great: there was abundance of coaches, several of them drawn by six horses, and 'twas tho't to be as large a meeting as was at the last Nottingham races.

September 20. On Monday last began the first of the two new cheese fairs, lately granted by His Majesty to the borough. At the said fair vast quantities of cheese was brought, which sold from 16s. to 20s. per hundred.

November 15. Mr. Henry Franceys, one of our Aldermen, gave an entertainment to several ladies and gentlemen at his own house, in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal; after supper was ended, the healths of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Orange were drank in Burgundy, then was brought in a salver of orange coloured cockades, which were distributed among the company:

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the healths of the royal Family being cheerfully drank in the same liquor, the night was concluded with great joy.

1733, November 29. The price of French brandy is risen to 10s. per gallon on occasion of the war.

December 13. On Tuesday last came to this town Mr. Herbert's company of Comedians; and to-morrow, in the evening, they design to entertain the gentry, at Mr. Tyrrel's dancing room, with that celebrated tragedy called Tamerlane the Great, with the Fall of Bajazet.

1734, March 21. At the assizes, William Pearson, for the murder of Mary Hallam, at Holmsfield, and Sarah Hawkesworth, for the murder of her bastard child, were acquitted. Thomas Bennett, for the murder of his wife, was not tried. At the Summer assize, the latter was tried and acquit.

May 2. A contested election for the borough of Derby.

May 23. The contest for the county of Derby ended on Monday the 19th.

October 31. On Monday, about three in the morning, an earthquake was felt by a great many of the inhabitants of this place and at several neighbouring places.

1735, March 27. Notice is hereby given, that the Nottingham and Derby stage coaches sets out from the White Lion Inn, in Nottingham, every Monday, and every Thursday, from the George Inn, in Derby; and from the Bell Inn, in Holborn, London, on the same days. Performed in three days (if God permit) by Thomas Smith and John Needham.

Note, The stage from Derby begins on Thursday, the 3rd of April.

April 17. Richard Brown, clerk of All Saints', Derby, "performs" monuments, gravestones, and chimney-pieces, on reasonable terms.

May 8. A few days ago a poor man working in a lead mine near Wirksworth, found above one hundred pieces of Roman silver coins, being the Roman denarii.

June 5. On Sunday morning last, the wife of one Hood, upon Cockpit-hill, in this town, was safely delivered of three fine boys, who were the same morning baptized by the names of Thomas, William and John, and all likely to live.

August 7. On Thursday evening, six women ran, not incommoded with clothes or modesty, three times round the upper quarter of Moor fields, for a Holland smock and half a guinea, and gave abundance of sport to a numerous company of spectators.

August 16. John Smith, of Norbury, was executed for burglary and felony, for breaking into the house of Mr. Bowyer, of Roston, and stealing from thence a silver cup.

December 11. This day, Ellen Beare, alias Merriman, who was lately released out of this jail, from her close confinement of three years, was again committed to her old quarters on suspicion of having received stolen goods.

1736, March 18. Upon receiving the news, on Monday last, that the dissenters had miscarried in their endeavours to get the Corporation and Test Acts repealed, orders were given for ringing all the bells in each of the parish churches, which was continued most of the afternoon. At night, bonfires were made in several streets of the town; some few houses were illuminated, and the night concluded with huzzas and drinking healths round the bonfires.

April 1. Twenty-one prisoners were tried at the Lent assizes, which ended this day, but none of them were capitally convicted. George Lomas, for forging the hands of Thomas Cheetham and Richard Bagshaw, esqrs. to a certificate, to stand in the pillory at Tideswell one hour, and to be imprisoned six months. Charles Horne (quere, was he the brother of William Andrew Horne) for the murder of a bastard child, was acquitted.

April 22. In consequence of the prohibition of cotton goods, several persons were informed of, and convicted to pay penalties.

June 24. Last Saturday night a duel was fought at the

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Shakspeare Tavern, between Lord Southwell and the Hon. John Stanhope, M. P. for the borough of Derby.

1736. August 19. On Tuesday evening the assizes ended here, which proved a maiden one, none being capitally convicted. The noted Mrs. Beare was try'd for a misdemeanor, and was ordered to be imprisoned one year and find securities for three more.

December 16. The town was terribly alarmed by a sudden fire on the premises of one Mr. Bancroft, a baker, in the Corn-market. There was great confusion from the great danger of the place, which consisted of old thatched buildings filled with goss kids, &c. The fire was soon extinguished.

1737, August 4. John Richardson, at the wine vaults, in Derby, advertizes Portugal and Spanish wines at the following rate: Red Port 6s. Mountain, Lisbon, Sherry, and White Port 5s. 6d. Canary and Tent 7s. 6d. per gallon.

September 8. At the Derby races on Sinfen moor, seven horses started for a purse of twenty-five guineas on the first day, and three galloways for a purse of fifteen guineas on the second day. There was a great meeting of gentry and very good sport both days.

The following account is taken from Hutton:

"It is curious to observe Nature step out of her common road, and enter the wonderful. To march in her usual track excites no admiration; but when, wanton in her play, she forms an O'Brien of eight feet; a Borolaski of three; an admirable Crichton with every accomplishment; or a John Crosland with none; it raises astonishment.

"We learnt from private accounts, well attested, that Thomas Topham, a man who kept a public house at Islington, performed surprising feats of strength; as breaking a broomstick, of the first magnitude, by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogsheds of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a house, as a soldier his firelock, &c. But, however belief might stagger, she soon recovered herself when this second Sampson appeared at Derby, as a performer in public, at a shilling each. Upon application to Alderman Cooper, for leave to exhibit, the magistrate was surprized at the feats he proposed; and, as his appearance was like that of other men, he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was made like them; but he was found to be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of others, were filled up with ligaments in him. He appeared near five feet ten, turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post, which he should clasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk broke his thigh. The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were, rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper—holding a pewter quart at arms length and squeezing the sides together like an egg shell—lifting 200 wt. with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The bodies he touched seemed to have lost their powers of gravitation. He also broke a rope, fastened to the floor, that would sustain 20 cwt.—lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a cwt. was hung to the extremity: a piece of leather was fixed to one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth. He took Mr. Chambers, vicar of All Saints', who weighed 27 stone, and raised him with one hand, his head being laid on one chair and his feet on another, four people, 14 stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure—he struck a round bar of iron, one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together. Being a Master of music, he entertained the company with Mad Tom. I heard him sing a solo to the organ

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in St. Werburgh's church, then the only one in Derby; but though he might perform with judgment, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentleman, yet he was liable to the insults of the rude. The hostler at the Virgin's Inn, where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantle piece, and bent it round his neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the ends in the hostler's bosom, the cumbrous ornament excited the laugh of the company, till he condescended to untie his iron cravat."

1738, March 30. This day, about one o'clock, Richard Woodward, was executed here for being concerned with James Gidders (who was executed at Nottingham on Friday last) for robbing on the highway. He dressed himself in his shroud and walked to the place of execution.

June 22. It appears that a new paper, called The Derby Journal, published on Wednesday, was started in opposition to the Mercury.

July 5. On Sunday last, the famous quaker, Mrs. Drummond, was carried from the King's Head, in this town, in a chariot to the county hall, where she preached to abundance of people, both morning and evening.

July 13. On Monday morning last, between three and four o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt by a great many of the inhabitants of this town, and according to reports, was also felt for several miles round at the same time, and that an old barn was thrown down by it at Caldwell, belonging to Samuel Sanders, esq. of that place.

1739, March 22. This evening the assizes ended, before Lord Chief Baron Page, when Mr. James Loton, of Edensor, in the county of Derby, a man of a good appearance and considerable substance, was try'd and found guilty of the murder of a male bastard child, by drowning it, and received sentence of death, and to be hanged in chains. It appears from the subsequent papers, that great interest was made on his behalf to save his life. He was respited no less than six times, and finally, in the month of August, received a free pardon, when he immediately went home to his family.

1740, January 24. Mr. Fletcher and other owners of the collieries at Heanor, Smalley and Denby, having been accused of monopolizing the sale of coals, stoutly deny the imputation, and offer to supply any persons with coals at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton, for forty years to come, and to give security for the performance of the same.

March 27. The bill to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of horse races in the kingdom, passed both houses of parliament. Before this, races were annually held at Alfreton, Bakewell, Wirksworth and Tideswell, most of them continued three days.

April 9. William Dolphin was executed at Derby for robbing Mr. Lord on the highway, near Chesterfield. He was a single man, 33 years of age, well proportioned, and of a strong and healthful constitution. He walked to the gallows betwixt two clergymen, reading all the way. He declared himself innocent to the last.

July 10, Derby. On Monday last, in the afternoon, two wagons, containing twenty-four sacks of fine flour, belonging to Mr. William Evans and Mr. Isaac Turner, which were loaded here, set forward in order to proceed to Leek, in Staffordshire. The populace being informed what was done, immediately pursued and overtook the said wagons about two miles from hence, where they stopped the horses; the noise of this affair spreading soon raised the people of the neighbouring towns, who came in upon them apace, as well as from Derby, so that in a very short time an infinite number of people were got together, who soon began to plunder and cut open the bags of flour, the women filling their aprons, bags or other things they brought to carry it away; and by the great hurry and confusion, sad havoc and waste was made of it; however, through the great care and indefatigable pains of Thomas Gisborne, esq. he prevailed with them to let

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it be brought into the market-place, which was accordingly done in great triumph, two women leading the fore horses, where it was no sooner arrived, but they again fell to ransacking and carrying it away as before.

1740, August 7. At the Derby assizes George Ashmore received sentence of death for coining, Elizabeth Bear and Elizabeth Bell, were sentenced to seven years transportation for being concerned in the late riots; Samuel Gilbert was convicted of stealing a mare, and James Hill, for being concerned with Dolphin (lately executed) in robbing Mr. Lord: the two last were condemned, but reprieved. A very remarkable case happened here during the sitting of the court: one William Jones having, at Nottingham assizes, stolen a livery coat belonging to one of the Judge's servants, had the assurance to appear with it on his back in a public manner at Derby assizes, and being discovered, was seized and committed, of which notice being given to Judge Probyn, he was brought before him, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be transported.

August 28. George Ashmore was executed, and the following day he was decently interred at Sutton on the Hill. His body was stolen from the grave by some body snatchers.

August 31. On Saturday last, the three men and three women sentenced for transportation at the last assizes, were carried on horseback to Liverpool in order to be shipped off to some of his majesty's plantations abroad.

December 11. Great flood in Derby. On Tuesday last we had the greatest inundation of water here that ever was known, occasioned by the falling of a great quantity of snow and rain, which began on Sunday in the afternoon and continued (almost without intermission) till Tuesday morning, at which time several streets, and all the rooms upon the ground floors were laid a great depth under water. Great damage has been done not only to the houses, furniture, &c. but several walls have been thrown down, bridges and great quantities of wood carried away, and numbers of cattle swept from the pastures, have perished. The parish church of St. Werburgh's received considerable damage, it having made so great a breach in the pavement throughout the church, that it must be new paved. At Alvaston a man attempting to save his cattle, perished.

1741, March 26. Between four and five o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Virgin's Inn here, which being perceived by some persons in the street, they immediately alarmed the whole neighbourhood by the outcry of fire, which was repeated in a dismal manner from the windows of the said Inn, by the servants, &c. who found a wainscoted room all in flames. A gentleman who lay over the said room calling out for help, was taken out of the chamber window by the assistance of a ladder, and his life saved thereby. The engines being sent for and assistance coming from all parts of the town, it was happily extinguished about seven o'clock. It has done considerable damage to some of the rooms and furniture of the said Inn; and as at first it seemed to spread, having made its way into Mr. Meynell's, the adjoining house, his goods were all brought into the market-place, as were the goods of the present mayor, whose house was next, and several other neighbours were carrying away their effects to prevent their being destroyed.

August 1. Robert Bowler was executed, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, for shooting and dangerously wounding Edward Rivington, a butcher, as he was going from Belper to Pentrich.

November 25. Lord Massareen was married at St. Peter's church, Derby, to Miss Eyre, which was a general fast day. This caused the following epigram to be published in the Mercury of the 27th of November.

Tom. What news, friend Will, I've read the Post,
Didst hear of nought beside?

Will. This morn has made our darling toast,
A Lady and a Bride.

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Tom. How! sure they are not wed to-day,

That's not like keeping fast;

Will. I think they fast enough to stay
Till night, now Grace is past.

1742, March 11. Derby election for a member in lieu of Lord James Cavendish. The candidates were Lord Viscount Duncannon, son-in-law of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and German Pole, esq. The poll continued open on Saturday and Monday. This contest was carried on in a peaceable manner though it was the strongest that had taken place for many years.

Mr. Pole complained of undue influence having been used, and attempted to set aside the election, and on April 3, the mayor, several of the aldermen, &c. (a great many burgesses having gone the week before) set out from the George for London, to attend the house of commons on Friday next, the time appointed for hearing Mr. Pole's petition, complaining of an undue election for this borough; but they were prevented pursuing their journey further than Market Harborough, by the reception of a special messenger, the same night, from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, acquainting them that Mr. Pole had withdrawn his petition, upon which they set out the next morning on their return to Derby, where they were received with great joy by all the real friends of His Grace, and his son-in-law, the Lord Duncannon. The same evening all the bells were rung, bonfires made, and other tokens of joy shown.

June 6. German Pole, esq. gave a great entertainment upon a pleasant spot of ground near his seat at Radbourn, to the burgesses and others, who were his friends at the late election for this borough, where was great plenty of provisions and liquor; nearly five hundred persons sat down to dinner. The squire attended by several gentlemen, dined also in public with them.

June 24. The first advertisement of a sale by auction in the Derby Mercury, is a freehold estate, consisting of nine houses, &c. to be held at the Virgin's Inn.

August 19. At Derby assizes the following curious cause was tried. A tanner's dog invited another dog of his intimate acquaintance to an entertainment, but the latter dog not being satisfied with his feast, as he came away feloniously stole away the strunt of a tail, and the tanner's dog soon after hearing of the felony, quarreled with his acquaintance, upon which he lost his life; whereupon the tanner, in vindication of his deceased dog, and in regard to the civility of the deceased to his companion, brought his action, and, after a long debate, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, and allowed him two-pence for the strunt. But the most material evidence was, that he saw the defendant's dog lick his lips as he came from the table, and ran away with the strunt. The law seems to have been at a low ebb, when a strunt is made the subject of litigation.

1745, March 29. On Tuesday last Mr. William Tatam, a cutler and razor maker, Sadler-gate, Derby, being at work at his grindstone, which was turning with great rapidity, when on a sudden it broke in pieces and fractured his skull in so terrible a manner that he died in about two hours after.

July 5. This morning John Graham and Ignatius Fisher, the two noted highwaymen lately taken at Chesterfield, were taken to Nottingham from our county jail, in a cart well guarded, to be tried. They were tried for robbing Mr. Smith, a butcher, on the forest, as he was returning from Mansfield market. They were found guilty, and hanged at Nottingham.

December 4, five o'clock. The young Pretender entered Derby, attended by a great body of men.

December 5. The young Pretender retreated from Derby.

1747, January 8. Last Friday morning, about ten o'clock, died at his house in the Corn-market, after a few days illness, aged 72, the Worshipful Henry Franceys, esq. mayor of this borough. He was an eminent and noted

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apothecary, greatly esteemed by many of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom, who often visited him; and particularly remarkable for the grand entertainments he made on all occasions. He was of a generous public spirit, on which account his death is much lamented.

1747, February 26. Last Saturday night some rogues broke off and carried away several brass knockers from off the doors of some gentlemen's houses in the Wardwick and Friar-gate; and last night the same was repeated at a gentleman's door in the Iron-gate, and some other small robberies were committed about the same time.

February 27. An advertisement, signed Humphrey Booth, esq. mayor, states, that the magistrates have had notice that the football playing on the 3rd of March has lately been notified and proclaimed in towns and counties adjacent. They therefore direct and order "that no riotous or tumultuous meeting of persons (and more especially of foreigners, at the unhappy time of contagion amongst horned cattle) do appear at the time, and for the purpose aforesaid, in the said borough, on pain of being prosecuted for the same, as well as for the consequences of breaking windows, &c.

July 2. On Saturday last came on the election for the borough.

September 10. On Wednesday, the 2nd instant, one Cooper, of Thurlston, who was married at Derby but the day before, murdered his wife the first night he lay with her, by first strangling her with a garter, and then cutting her throat with a penknife, for which he was last Thursday committed to the county jail.

October 23. According to the account delivered to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at their Special Sessions, held at the King's Head, on Friday last, the distempered horned cattle on the south side of the Trent, in part of the hundred of Repton and Gresley, stood thus, infected 659, killed 128, died 290, recovered 241: this disease was called the murrain. This disorder prevailed in other parts of the kingdom.

1748, August 6. Derby races on Sinfen moor, for three subscription purses of £50. each: at which there was a great meeting of gentlemen and others each day, and the diversion gave great satisfaction to the spectators, being conducted with great regularity and order. It appears to have been customary at this time for the horses to run three heats; notwithstanding the two first were won by one horse. This was the case on each of the three days at these races.

Concert in the Assembly-room, by Mr. Charles and his Son, from London. They will be assisted by several gentlemen. Several concertos and solos will be performed on the French horns, and other instruments never heard before.

December 23. Election of a member for the borough began on last Monday and ended on Tuesday night, when Thomas Rivitt, esq. was chosen. The whole was carried on with great order and tranquillity, notwithstanding the great concourse of people.

1749, March 17. At the Derby Assizes, four men and a woman were sentenced to be transported for seven years. After sentence were passed on the above five, several of them behaved in a most audacious and insolent manner, cursing and damning the whole court, whereupon Judge Birch ordered the sheriff's men to attend them to the jail.

April 23. Rejoicing for the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

July 31. Widow Raynor's Company of rope dancers intends to exhibit several new performances, by the celebrated Miss Raynor and others, next week, at a large booth in the White Hart, in Iron-gate.

1750, August 2nd. On Tuesday last, about six in the evening, we had one of the most terrible tempests of lightning, thunder and rain, that was ever known; the lightning, or (some say) a fire ball made its way down a chimney into the house of one James Charlesworth, a gardener, the back-side of Walker lane, and split a deal box all to shivers: it also split a flint stone that was in the said box; after which it ran along

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the house floor, and extinguished itself imperceptibly; though there were six or seven persons in the room at the same time, who received no damage thereby. At another house in the same yard, it tore a large piece of wood from a beam, fixed at a gable end of the said house, split the window shutters, and broke the windows there.

1750, Nov. 30. There appears to be a bad disease amongst the horses in Derby and neighbourhood at this time, which was not very fatal.

1752, Feb. 21. On the night of the 13th, betwixt six and seven o'clock, four prisoners broke out of the County jail, at Derby, by making a breach through the bottom part of the wall of the said jail, and then breaking the ground, came through upon the bridge. The next morning Anthony Frost, a felon, was found in the prison, having voluntarily returned again to his old quarters the same night, in as private a manner as he escaped, by getting into the jail again through the same hole he went out at. It does not appear that the other three were again apprehended.

March 19. Last Friday, about noon, a violent storm of wind and rain happened here, which we hear was attended with much thunder and lightning in the neighbourhood; whereby the stable of Mr. William Holden, of Nether Thurstaston, about five miles from hence, was set on fire, which in a short time consumed it and burnt a great part of his house, and household goods, besides destroying a quantity of corn, cheese, &c.

April 8. Last Saturday morning died Miss Catherine Bayley, daughter to the late Thomas Bayley, esq. who was Member of Parliament for this town, and niece to the present Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. It is impossible to do this lady's character justice: she had a form given her above most mortals; but she never let vanity be the result of it: her chief care was to let it express the noble mind that inhabited this beauteous structure. She had the cardinal virtues united in her: which, with her wisdom and piety, enabled her to bear her Creator's pleasure, in this abode of trials, till she was permitted to receive the reward of the righteous. It may truly be said, though she was very young, she was worthy to be imitated by persons of all ages. All the consolation her acquaintance have, is to reflect on her happiness, and to practise her virtues, which will be their gain.

Sept. 29. Mr. Furstom, the modern living Colossus, or the wonderful giant, exhibited himself at the Blackmoor's Head, in Derby.

1753, Feb. 23. Last Tuesday, in St. Alkmund's church-yard, died Mrs. Warren, aged 104. She was a maiden gentlewoman, and a relation to Borlase Warren, esq. of Stapleford, in the county of Nottingham. It is remarkable that she retained her senses to the last, particularly her sight and hearing, in a very remarkable manner.

April 6. Theatrical critique on the Derby Comedians, to the Printer of the Derby paper. "I have been the two last nights to see that celebrated tragedy of the immortal Shakspeare, performed by your Derby company of comedians, and to my great surprise, saw it surprisingly done, beyond my expectations, especially in so small a theatre (the old Assembly-room) and out of London. Romeo's youth, figure and design in acting and address, showed his genius and his education. Juliet in performance bespoke her more than a vulgar term'd strolling actress. Mercutio, a wild gallant, was my pleasure in his performance; and Fryar Lawrence's years, gravity and honest character in the play bespeak an instruction to youth, and impression on the audience. In fine, the whole play was acted well, clothed decently, and well conducted. I am, &c."

April 6. On the report of a tax being paid on dogs, the following curious advertisement appeared in the Derby paper: Whereas, by a late Report there has been an Act that dogs were to be taxed. This is to give notice, that those persons who will hang their dogs,

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and bring the skins to Mr. Jonathan Kendal's, near South Winfield, on Monday the 16th of April; to Richard Redfern's, at Haynor, the 17th; and to the King's Head, at Derby, the 20th, shall receive for every skin not less than 2s. 6d. and every mastiff or large mongrel 5s. to be clean taken off, and without slits, ready money.

1753. May 4. Dramatic performance last Monday evening, at the Free Grammar School, Derby, for the benefit of the Orphans of the late Usher; when the tragedy of Cato was performed by the young Gentlemen of the said School, and the following prologue, written for the occasion, by a young gentleman of 16 years of age, a pupil of the said school, was spoken by Master George Paschall.

No Garrick here majestic treads the stage,
No Quin your whole attention to engage;
No practis'd actor here the scene employs,
But a raw parcel of unskilful boys.
Shall we disfigur'd in a school-boy see
Cato's great soul in base epitome?

Can critics bear such slavery as this?
Would not e'en Cato join the critic's hiss?
What shall we say then? what excuses make?
Our credit and success lie both at stake.

As when some peasant, who to treat his lord,
Brings out his little stock, and decks his board
With what his ill-stor'd cupboard will afford,
With awkward bows, and ill-plac'd rustic airs,
To make excuses for his feast prepares;

So we with tremor mix'd with vast delight,
View the bright audience which appears to-night.
And, conscious of its meanness, hardly dare
To bid you welcome to our homely fare.

But would the ladies in our cause appear,
One look would silence every critic here.
If you but smile, 'twill cheer our tim'rous hearts,
And give us courage to perform our parts.
To you, ye fair ones, then, we make address,
And beg protection for this night's success;
Look gently on our faults, and where we fail,
Let pity to our tender youth prevail.
Our cause is in your hands; and Cato, who
Disdain'd great Cæsar's yoke, submits to you.

- 1754, March 29. Last Saturday, at Derby, betwixt twelve and one o'clock, Mary Dilkes was (pursuant to her sentence at the late assizes, for the murder of her bastard child) carried in a cart from the jailer's house to the usual place of execution, where she was executed amidst a vast number of spectators, after which her body was taken down, and being put again in the cart, was brought to the county hall for dissection. A new gallows was erected on this occasion. This was the only female executed in Derby from that time to the year 1819, a period of sixty-five years.

1755. Proposals for building a new County Jail on Nuns' green.

August. Apprehended riot. An advertisement, signed by William Evans, mayor, John Gisborne, Robert Bakewell, and Joshua Smith, stating that an incendiary letter was that morning found dropped in the market-place of Derby, directed to the burgesses thereof, tending to incite persons to rise in a tumultuous and riotous manner. They offer a reward of two guineas for the discovery of the writer; and further add, That if any burgess or other persons shall go in, or any ways assist any rioters, in case they come to this place, such burgesses shall be immediately disfranchised, and such other persons shall be prosecuted and punished with the utmost rigour of the law; all proper care being taken to keep the markets for corn and all other provisions as low and reasonable as the present times will allow of. About this time riots had taken place at Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth and Nottingham: the principal attack was made on corn mills.

1763. It may not hereafter be an unacceptable anecdote to recite the following particulars relative to the war which

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broke out in the year 1756, between the English and French nations; which, at the beginning, was badly conducted; till that truly great statesman, William Pitt, esq. took upon him the management of affairs, when this nation seemed to be on the brink of ruin. From the moment of his administration every department became spirited; and success attended our arms, in every quarter of the globe, by sea and land. During which the English took and destroyed almost the whole of their fleets, landed often on their coasts; and for many years, never had less than twenty-five or thirty thousand of their seamen prisoners, who were allowed by the King of Great Britain sixpence each man per day. During this glorious war, the commerce of the nation was never known to be greater, while the finances of the Grand Monarque was much reduced, and the poverty of his subjects so great, as wholly to incapacitate them from affording these people any manner of relief. These men were dispersed into many parts of the nation. Three hundred being sent on parole to this town about July, 1759, where they continued till the end of the war, in 1763. Their behaviour at first was impudent and insolent; at all times vain and effeminate; and their whole deportment light and unmanly—and we may venture to say, from our observation and knowledge of them, that in any future war, this nation has nothing to fear from them as an enemy. During their abode here, the road from this place to Nottingham was by Act of Parliament repaired; the part from St. Mary's bridge (which by reason of the floods was impassable) being greatly raised;—numbers of these people were daily employed, who worked in their bag-wigs, pig-tails, ruffles, &c. &c. a matter which afforded us much merriment. But to their honour let it be remembered, that scarce one act of fraud or theft was committed by any of them, during their stay among us.

June 20th, 1763.

The above was inserted by us, and we believe the contents to be true,

Samuel Fox,	} Church Wardens.
Geo. Richardson,	
S. Bennet, jun.	Ino: Homfray,
Wm. Chase, jun.	John Cantrell,
John Whitehurst,	Richard Ironmonger,
Wm. Partridge,	Sam: Wilde.

- 1768, September. Christian VII. king of Denmark, accompanied by his Grand Chamberlain, Count Bernsdorff, passed through Derby and slept at the George Inn.

An Act was passed "for selling part of a green called Nuns' Green, in the borough of Derby, and for applying the money arising from the sale thereof in the improvement of the remaining part of the said green."

- 1770, April 18. Great rejoicings on the enlargement of Mr. Wilkes, from prison.

August. An alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. George Richardson, in the Irongate. The soap house and other out houses burnt down.

At the summer assizes there was only one female to take her trial.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived in Derby, being the first time after his coming of age. He was accompanied by his uncles, the Lords George, Frederic and John Cavendish, his brother, Lord Richard, the Polish ambassador, &c.; and gave grand entertainments at the George, King's Head, and Greyhound, to the nobility, gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood. At night he gave a ball to the ladies and gentlemen in the New Assembly-room: the company at which was numerous and brilliant. His Grace opened the ball with the Hon. Miss Vernon, daughter of Lord Vernon, of Sudbury.

At the races, on Sinfen moor, there was the greatest number of nobility and gentry of the first rank ever known. The Duke of Devonshire, with his two brothers and three uncles were amongst the number. At the mayor's feast, at Michaelmas (Mr. Flint, mayor)

- A. D. amongst other rarities, a fine turtle, weighing 110 lbs. was served up.
1770. Cheese 28s. to 31s. per cwt.
November. Three several floods on the river Derwent within a few days, which are more than the oldest man living can remember to have happened in so short a space. The highest flood on the river Trent, owing to the late heavy rains, known since 1736.
November 25. There was another large flood, occasioned by a great fall of snow in the Peak.
December. A fire on Mr. Moore's premises near St. Werburgh's church.
- 1771, October. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt and the Chevalier d'Eon visited Derby.
- 1772, February 1. A great snow, several persons lost.
May. Seven convicts (five males and two females) were sent in a wagon to London, to be shipped for some of His Majesty's plantations in America.
July. A foot race was run on Sinfen moor between the noted Granny, of Belper, and George Harrison, from Staffordshire, for ten guineas. The distance was ten miles, which they ran in an hour; Granny won.
Two men were whipt round the market-place, Derby, for poaching at Carsington.
December 5. Thomas Bott, a farmer, sold his wife to a man who lived on Langley common, for eighteen pence, and in order that the bargain might stand firm, they had writings drawn, and he delivered her up in Derby market-place, with a halter round her waist, in the presence of several persons who attended as witnesses.
1773. The assizes proved a maiden one.
Cheese this year 26s. 28s. to 30s. per cwt.
1775. A large sturgeon was caught in the Trent near Cavendish bridge, by Mr. Greves, fisherman, between 9 and 10 feet long, 6 feet round, and weighing about 200 pounds.
September. Two bullocks, belonging to Lord Vernon, of Sudbury, were killed by lightning.
1776. Matthew Cocklane hanged and gibbeted for the murder of Mrs. Mary Vicars.
1792. An Act was passed "for paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places, within the borough of Derby; and for selling a certain piece of waste ground, situate within the said borough, called Nuns' Green, towards defraying the expense of the said improvements."
- 1800, September 5. Thomas Knowles hanged for forgery at Derby: buried in Brimington church-yard.
- 1801, August 14. At the assizes, which commenced July 25th, there was the greatest number of prisoners for trial here that ever was known: among whom Lacy Powell, aged 26, and John Drummond, aged 23, two Irishmen, for highway robbery; James Gratian, of Heage, aged 28, for house breaking; John Evans, of Duffield, aged 22, for sheep stealing, and John Dent, of Cole Orton, aged 47, for sheep stealing, received sentence of death, and suffered the penalty of the law on the gallows, at Derby.
- 1812, April 10. James Tomlinson, aged 27, and Percival Cook, aged 26, for robbing Mr. Hunt's house, at Ockbrook, were executed on the new drop in front of the county jail.
1815. Great rejoicings and illuminations in celebration of the peace after the battle of Waterloo.
- A. D. 1817, August 15. John Brown, of Nottingham, aged 38, Thomas Jackson, of Woolley Moor, aged 20, George Booth, of Chesterfield, aged 21, and John King, of Matlock, aged 24, for setting fire to the hay and corn stacks of Winfield Halton, esq. of South Winfield, on the 9th or 10th of February, 1817, were executed on the new drop in front of the county jail.
- November 7. Jeremiah Brandreth, alias John Coke, alias the Nottingham Captain, a native of Exeter, framework-knitter, aged 27, William Turner, aged 46, and Isaac Ludlam, aged 52, both natives of South Winfield, stonemasons, were found guilty of high treason, at the Special Assizes, held at Derby on the 16th of October and following days, and were executed according to their sentence (except dividing their bodies into four quarters) on the new drop in front of the county prison. Several other prisoners for the same offence pleaded guilty.
- 1819, March 22. Hannah Bocking, aged 16, from Litton, pursuant to her sentence, suffered on the new drop, for poisoning Jane Grant, a young woman of the same village. She gave the poison in a sweet cake to her unsuspecting companion as they were going together to fetch some cows out of a field, near to which stood the gibbet post of Anthony Lingard, who was executed in Derby for murder.
- April 2. Thomas Hopkinson, aged 20, a native of Ashover, was executed on the new drop in front of the county jail, for highway robbery. He was one who set fire to Colonel Halton's stacks, and was admitted king's evidence against his companions.
- 1825, April 8. George Batty, aged 40, a married man, from Norton Woodseats, was executed on the new drop in front of the county jail, for ravishing Miss Martha Hawkesley, aged 16, in the parish of Beauchief.
- 1832, August 7. Grand procession and vast rejoicings in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill.
- December 12. Contested Borough election, the candidates were, Edward Strutt, esq. the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and Sir Charles Colville. At the close of the poll the votes were, for
Mr. Strutt 911
Colonel Cavendish ... 744
Sir C. Colville 445
- December 18. Contested election for the Southern Division of the County: the candidates were, the Hon. George John Vernon, Lord Waterpark, and Sir Roger Greisley, at the end of the first day Sir Roger retired, when the votes were, for
The Hon. G. J. Vernon ... 3036
Lord Waterpark 2839
Sir Roger Greisley 1952
- For the Northern Division of the County, the candidates were, Lord Cavendish, Thomas Gisborne, esq. and Sir George Sitwell. On the 24th of December, the high sheriff declared the final state of the poll to be, for
Lord Cavendish 3377
T. Gisborne, esq. ... 2384
Sir G. Sitwell 1193
- 1833, April. John Leedham, an ignorant young man, convicted at the assizes for bestiality, suffered on the new drop at the county jail: he was the first executed since the erection of the county prison.

